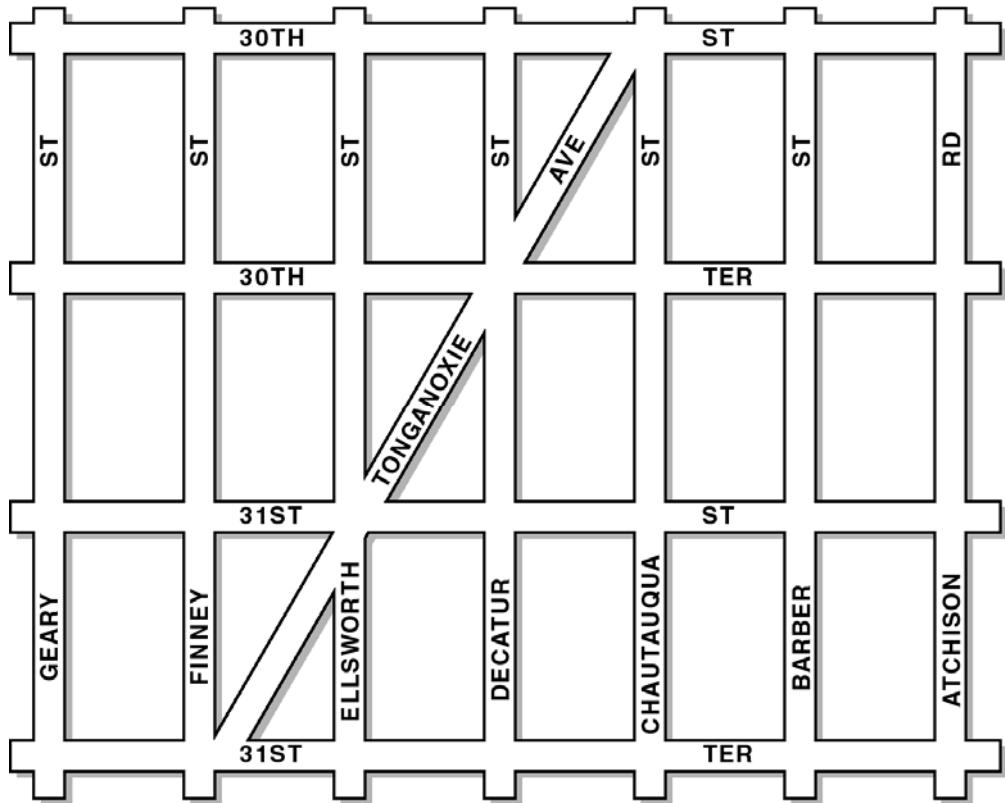


# City of Overland Park



## Address Standards

July 17, 2017

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Addresses are woven tightly into the fiber of basic everyday life. Addresses are used as a method of referring to a physical place. Visitors and tourist often use internet mapping to get directions to the homes of loved ones and other points of interest. Police, fire and the postal service use addresses in the form of computer generated maps or a global positioning system as a way to deliver their services as quickly as possible. These are just a few examples of how street names and addresses are being used. The underlying theme of these real world examples is the use of technology. Technological advances have undoubtedly made life easier. However, when the information placed into computers and databases are flawed, the result is a flawed answer from the computer or database when you need it the most.

Historically, addresses have been perceived to be a trivial detail that is usually an afterthought. However, because of technological advances in the way that citizens and emergency personnel obtain their information, addressing officials need to be conscious of the impact of street names and addresses. The City of Overland Park understands that addresses play an integral part in the public safety and the everyday convenience of our citizens.

### **Background:**

In 1997, Johnson County formed a committee of addressing representatives from various cities, utility companies, school districts, emergency response officials, and the U.S. Postal Service. This committee recognized the growing dependence on addressing and identified several problem areas with the former addressing method:

- Duplicate addresses (street number and name)
- Multiple street names being used for the same street
- Inconsistent use of street direction and street type (i.e., Avenue, Road, Drive, etc.)
- Address numbers out of sequence

The committee's conclusion was that it was in the best interest of public safety and interconnectivity between different technological systems to have a standardized way of creating addresses for new development. In May 1998, the Johnson County Addressing Standards were created.

Over the past six years, Overland Park addressing officials have used the Johnson County Addressing Standards to address all new development. However, over the six-year time frame, more addressing issues have come to the forefront. These guidelines will identify and discuss in detail the new issues and assure that there is an updated standard practice of assigning street names and addresses, and will help to alleviate any new issues before they arise.

## **INTRODUCTION**

continued

The Johnson County Addressing Standards have been used as the foundation for this document. The first three chapters are excerpts from the Johnson County Addressing Standards. The standards give us the basics on how to properly assign street names and addresses. The following chapters illustrate more detailed solutions to specific issues that are practiced by Overland Park addressing officials.

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **Address Format**

Street addresses can be formatted in many different ways. However, there are significant advantages that could be realized if Overland Park addressing officials followed the same address formatting rules time and time again. A standardized format, for example, would reduce the opportunity for errors when addresses for an emergency service request are being reported and entered into a computerized dispatch system. It would also reduce confusion and misinterpretation by members of the general public when addressing mail or communicating address information. Finally, a standard format for addresses would simplify the maintenance, exchange and interpretation of computerized address files in both the public and private sectors.

#### **1. Component Order**

Components of a street address shall always be in the following order: address number, directional prefix (if any), street name, street type, directional suffix (if any), and unit number.

Example: 12345 W 119th St Apt 24

#### **2. Address Numbers**

Address numbers shall consist entirely of numbers. Where that is not possible, an alpha-character added to the end of the address (without any separating space) is preferable to a fraction. As a general rule, characters other than letters and whole numbers should be avoided in all parts of the address (even hyphens should be avoided).

Example: 2456A shall be used instead of 2456½

#### **3. Directional Prefixes**

The general pattern in the city is that east-west streets use "west" as the directional prefix and north-south streets do not use any directional (except for 911 purposes and then a "south" prefix is used). This pattern shall be followed throughout Overland Park. Dual directionals such as, northwest or southeast, are not used and will be avoided.

#### **4. Directional Suffixes**

The use of a directional suffix (e.g. 4550 Lake Rd West or 4550 Lake Rd East) is not used and will be avoided. A better solution is to use separate street names (e.g., 4550 Bayside Rd or 4550 Cliffside Rd).

## **5. Street Types**

Every street shall be assigned one (and only one) street type. Preferably, each street name should have a street type that is used consistently or have a street type that is based on a logical pattern of street types. The exception to this rule is where street type is needed to distinguish between two streets in the same area with the same name (e.g., Maple St and Maple Ct).

A common practice is to drop the street type where it is not needed for uniqueness (e.g., "9600 Metcalf" rather than "9600 Metcalf Ave"). However, this usage pattern should not be used as an excuse to not assign a street type to every street.

## **6. Abbreviations**

It is recommended that directionals and street types always be abbreviated, but that street names never be abbreviated. This will help to reduce confusion where street names could be mistaken for a directional or type. For example, 12345 W 125th Ter is preferred over 12345 West 125th Terrace. As a more complicated example, 10600 East Metcalf Frontage Rd is better than 10600 E Metcalf Frontage Road because "East Metcalf Frontage" is the street name and "Rd" is the street type.

### **Standard Street Type Abbreviations**

Avenue	Ave	Boulevard	Blvd	Trail	Tr
Circle	Cir	Court	Ct		
Drive	Dr	Highway	Hwy		
Lane	Ln	Parkway	Pkwy		
Place	Pl	Road	Rd		
Street	St	Terrace	Ter		

## **7. Numeric Street Names**

Numeric street names (e.g., 75th) should be written using numbers rather than spelled out. For example, "1st St" shall be used instead of "First St". In addition, numeric street names should include the "th", "rd", "st" or "nd" characters as part of the street name (e.g., 9900 W 120th St shall be used instead of 9900 W 120 St).

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **Street Naming**

One of the most basic components of an address is the street name (including both the name itself and also the street type). If the street name causes confusion because there are several streets with the same or similar name, then the address is nearly useless. On the other hand, if the street name is part of a clearly understood system, then the address is very helpful even to people who may not be familiar with the specific area in which the address is located. The following standards are intended to provide guidance for street naming decisions so that the result will be as coherent and understandable as possible. They should be applied to all public streets and to any private streets or drives that are used for addressing or which carry a significant amount of public traffic.

#### **1. East-West Street Names**

Streets that run primarily east and west should use the numeric street name grid that is commonly used throughout most of the city. The spacing of numeric street names should be based on the current pattern of eight numeric names per mile. Where additional names are needed, street types such as Terrace or Place should be used in conjunction with the numeric street grid (for example, 98th Street, 98th Terrace, 98th Place, 99th Street).

#### **2. North-South Street Names**

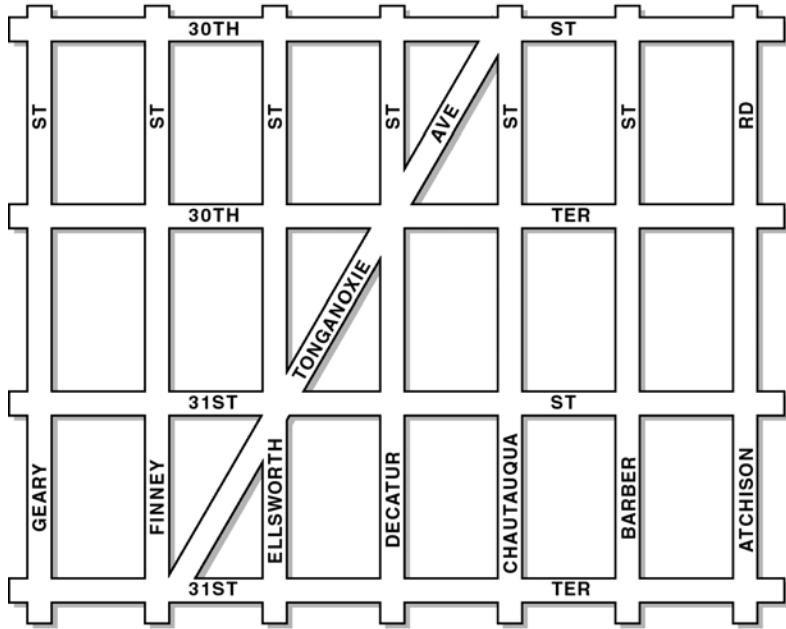
Streets that run primarily north and south shall use one of the names from the grid of street names maintained by the City of Overland Park (see Appendix A and Street Name Location Map). The spacing of named streets should be based on the current pattern of 16 names per mile. A street name that is part of the grid should **not** be used outside of its proper location and sequence as established by the grid.

For example: "Rosehill" is in the street name grid at the 12700 block (halfway between Quivira and Pflumm) -- it should not be used at any other location in the city.

#### **3. Non-Grid Street Names**

Using a street name which is not in the street name grid shall be avoided, but may be acceptable when: (1) all of the grid names and appropriate suffixes have been used; or (2) when the street runs for a substantial distance on a diagonal and thus crosses several of the normal locations for grid streets. When both criteria 1 and 2 have been met, an accepted non-grid street name shall be used (see Appendix B and Street Name Location Map). Where possible, the new non-grid street name should be used in the same general east/west location as the previous use of that non-grid street name.

### **Street Name Grid Example**



#### **4. Vanity Street Names**

Vanity street names and addresses (i.e., names or addresses that are related to a particular business, developer or property owner) shall never be used in place of the primary street address.

#### **5. Location of Street Name Break Points**

The name of a continuous street may change because of a change in the street's east-west vs. north-south orientation, or because of a change in alignment that makes another name from the street name grid more accurate. Such street name breaks should occur at an intersection whenever possible, and preferably at an intersection with a major cross street. Where it is not possible to make the break at an intersection, the break should occur at a point on the curve where the street orientation changes from primarily north-south to east-west. Street name signs should be used at every street name break to clarify the change.

## **6. Cul-de-sac Street Names**

Cul-de-sacs that have five or more lots along their length should be given a street name in the same manner as any other street. Short cul-de-sacs (or "eyebrows") not meeting the above standard should generally be given the same name as the street they get access from (i.e., the street that generally runs perpendicular to the cul-de-sac). This general rule for short cul-de-sacs may not apply, however, in the following circumstances:

1. Where the lots are very large, the number of lots allowed on a cul-de-sac without a distinct name should be reduced.
2. Where the end of the cul-de-sac is not clearly visible from the entrance, then a name different from the street providing access to the cul-de-sac should be used.
3. Where a cul-de-sac is an extension of a street with a street name separate from the perpendicular street, then that name should generally be used.

In the situations described above, the best judgment of the addressing official should be used to determine the name which would be least confusing.

## **7. Street Type Usage**

Every street should be assigned a street type. Where a street is continuous (or potentially continuous), the same street type should generally be used along its entire length (for example: "Metcalf" should not be "Metcalf Avenue" in some places and "Metcalf Road" in others). Where there is only one street with a particular name, a street type from the list of Primary Street Types should be used. Where there are two or more streets with the same name that are parallel to each other, then the northernmost, easternmost or most continuous street should be given a Primary Street Type and the others should be given a street type from the list of Secondary Street Types.

Primary Street Types	Secondary Street Types
Street	Terrace
Avenue	Place
Boulevard	Lane
Drive	Circle
Road	Court
Parkway	Trail
Highway	

A primary street type should never be used in place of a secondary street type and a secondary street type should never be used in a situation that calls for a primary street type.

## **8. Street Type Sequence**

For East-West numeric street names, street types are generally used in the following sequence: Street, Terrace, Place, and Court. For North-South named street, street types are generally used in the following sequence: Street, Lane, Place and Court. This pattern should be followed at all times.

## **CHAPTER 3**

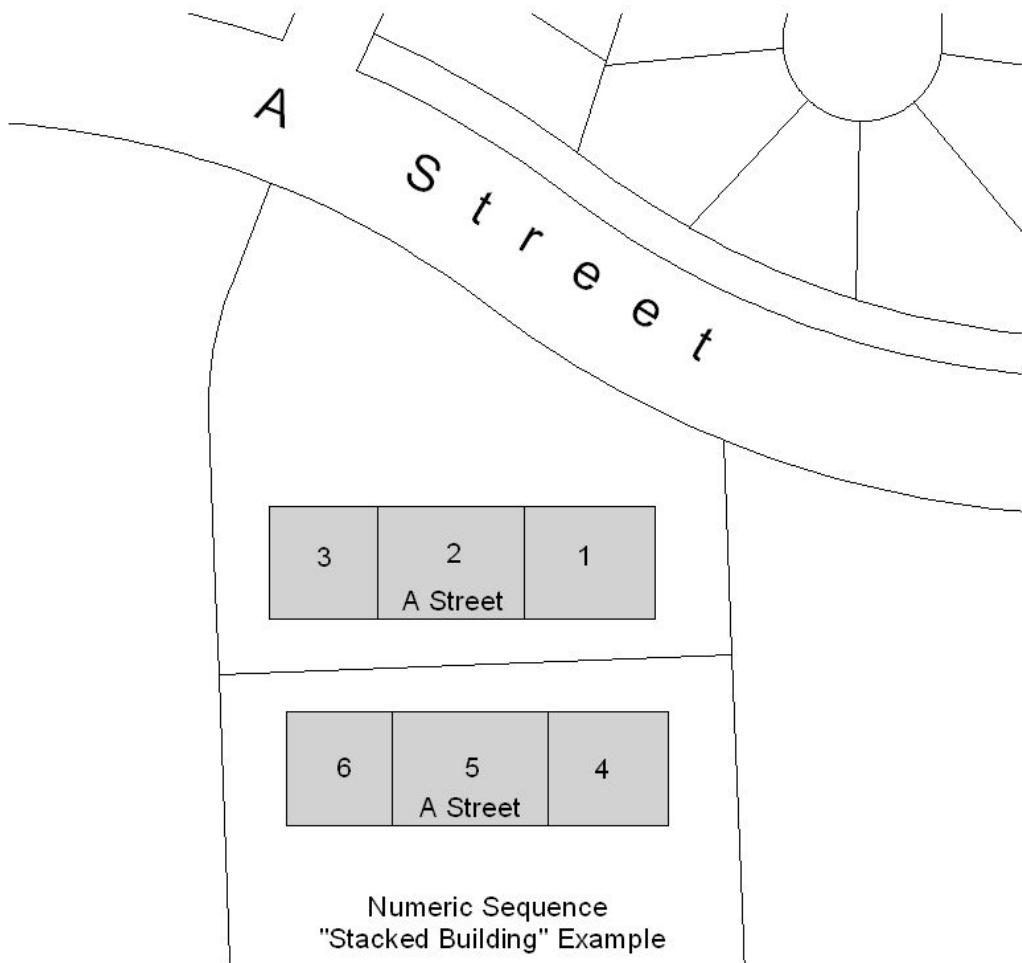
### **Assigning Address Numbers**

Although assigning an address number to each structure on a particular street seems relatively straight forward at first glance, it actually poses some of the most difficult addressing problems. For example, the curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs found in newer subdivisions create situations which are far harder to address than the traditional rectangular grid pattern of streets. Strip shopping centers and office parks often contain multiple buildings that are not in a clearly ordered sequence and often have the potential for many addresses being assigned in the same address range. As a result, it is likely that meeting all of the addressing standards suggested below will happen in some, but not all situations. In the remaining cases, address number assignment will involve compromises between standards. The standards are listed in approximate order of importance, so that where compromise is necessary the standards near the bottom of the list should be the first to be considered for noncompliance.

In general, at least one address should be assigned to each habitable structure that is not clearly an accessory to another building or insubstantial in nature (e.g., a detached garage for a single-family residence probably does not need an address but a commercial parking garage should have an address). Where a single building has multiple exterior entrances to separate tenant spaces or separate residential units, then a separate address number should be assigned to each such exterior door. Where a single building has multiple doors leading to a shared hallway or lobby, then only one address should be assigned.

#### **1. Numeric Sequence**

Addresses should always be assigned so that they are in numeric sequence. Where two or more buildings addressed off of the same street are located in a "stacked" configuration (one building behind the other), addresses should be kept in sequence within each building (rather than alternating between buildings) to the greatest degree possible. In addition, the stacked building closest to the street should generally have lower address numbers than buildings farther away.

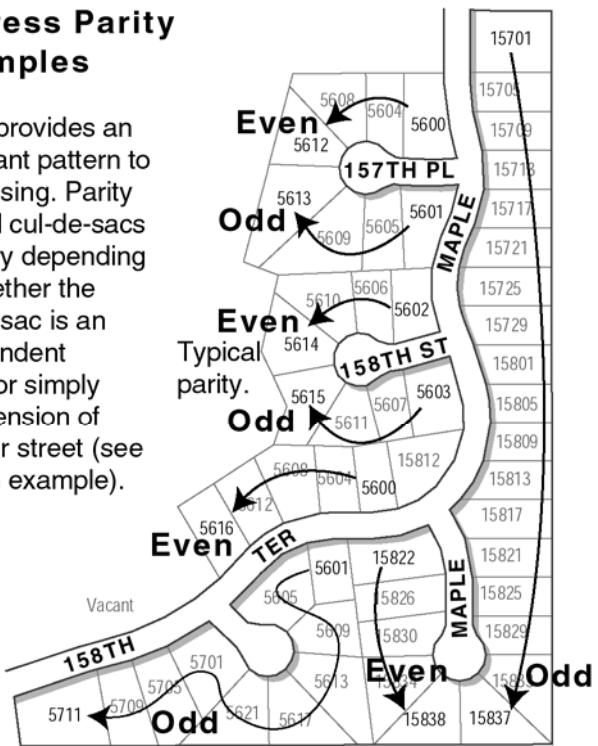


## 2. Odd/Even Numbering (Address Parity)

Addresses should be assigned with odd numbers on the south and east sides of the street and even numbers on the north and west sides of the street. Since curvilinear street may change direction for short distances or run at a diagonal, this standard should be applied given the primary direction of the street. Addresses on very short cul-de-sacs or "eyebrows" that are not given a separate streets name should be based on the numbering sequence and parity for the perpendicular street that provides access to the cul-de-sac. This will keep address numbers consistent with this standard with respect to the perpendicular street that is being used as the basis for addressing, although with respect to the cul-de-sac, it may appear that there are odd or even numbers on both sides.

## Address Parity Examples

Parity provides an important pattern to addressing. Parity around cul-de-sacs will vary depending on whether the cul-de-sac is an independent street or simply an extension of another street (see bottom example).



Parity is odd all the way around the cul-de-sac shown immediately above because it is an extension of 158TH TER.



### 3. Sequence Direction

Addresses should get bigger as you travel west and south. Again, this standard must be interpreted based on the primary direction of the street. Curvilinear streets may violate this standard for short stretches provided that they are in compliance with respect to the general direction of the full street segment. Where compliance with this standard is difficult or impossible, it may warrant considering a change in the street name at the point where it changes direction.

### 4. Consistency with Cross Streets

Since each street in the street name grid has a "hundred block" designation, addresses should be assigned so that they are consistent with those designations. Quivira Road, for example, is the 11900 block. Thus, addresses on a numbered street that intersects with Quivira Road should be less than 11900 east of Quivira Road and greater than 11900 west of Quivira Road.

### 5. Consistency with Distance-Based Address Grid

Since there are 16 named streets per mile and eight numbered street names per mile, "hundred block" designations should normally change every 330 feet on an east-west street and every 660 feet on a north-south

street. Thus, addresses can be assigned based on the distance south or west from the nearest section line. This standard is particularly useful in areas that are largely undeveloped (and thus don't have many cross streets) or in areas that have existing streets that are not in the standard street name grid. This standard should generally be considered to be less important than staying consistent with the address designations of cross streets (see Standard 4 above).

## **6. Avoid Duplicate Address Numbers**

Where two or more streets have the same street name but different street types (e.g., 98th Street and 98th Terrace), the same address number should not be used. For example, if addresses for a block on 98th Street are assigned as 12700, 12704, 12708, etc, then addresses on the corresponding block of 98th Terrace should be assigned as 12702, 12706, 12710, etc. This may help minimize potential service delivery mistakes if there is some confusion over the street type.

## **7. Addressing Consistency**

Addresses located across the street from each other should be assigned so that they are nearly equal. Where there are more addresses on one side of the street, addresses assigned to the other side will need to be more widely spaced so that addressing consistency is maintained for addresses across from one another.

## **CHAPTER 4** **Commercial Address Practices**

Assigning addresses for a commercial area can be a challenging undertaking. The high turnover of retail spaces and the sheer number of addresses needed takes careful planning and preparation. The following standards are intended to provide guidance in addressing these commercial areas.

### **Definitions for this chapter**

#### **Power Center:**

A designated retail area under one rezoning or one sign criteria containing a combination of large single tenant buildings and strip buildings located on exterior pad sites.

#### **Small Tenant Retail Building/Strip Building:**

A retail building that contains multiple tenants that lease or own a small space and have their own exterior entrance for the public.

#### **Access Drives/Private Drives:**

An undedicated paved road or wide drive that is constructed within a planned non-residential development, such as, a power center, which provides the only major access points to adjacent buildings or parking lots.

#### **Predominant Street:**

A public right-of-way that does, or is projected, to bring in the majority of traffic to a power center.

#### **Shopping Mall:**

A shopping center with stores on both side of an enclosed or open pedestrian walkway.

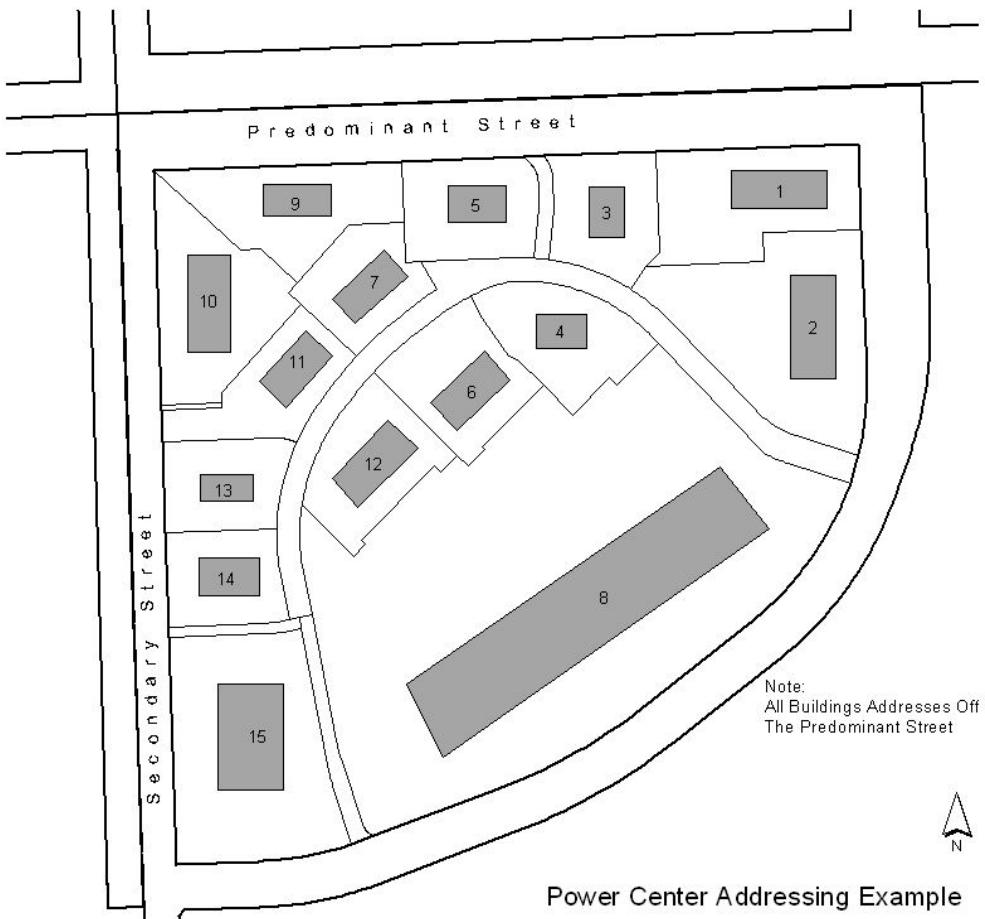
#### **Addressing Official:**

The director of planning and development services or their designee.

### **Addressing Practices**

#### **1. Power Centers**

An entire power center shall be addressed off of the predominant street adjacent to it. Where predominant streets run east-west, the lower addresses begin in the east directly adjacent to the street, and increase as you head west and/or back into the power center. Addressing all buildings within a power center off of the predominant street allows for the U.S. Postal Service to provide optimal service by sending just one mail person to service the entire center. Furthermore, the smaller shops that do not front on the predominant street can take advantage of having a recognizable address.



## 2. Small Tenant Retail Building/Strip Building

Strip building addressing is arguably the most difficult of all. The turn-over rate for these spaces is very high. For the purpose of addressing, it should be assumed that the tenant spaces in the building are a maximum of 40 feet wide. Each space shall be assigned two addresses. The address numbers shall increase by multiples of two. Doing so results in twice the number of addresses as there are spaces. This also allows for spaces to split and an address to always be available. The lowest number in a 40-foot tenant space is the default address if a space split does not occur.

## 3. Access Drives/Private Drives

Often times, during the development of a commercial center, it is necessary for the developer to construct an access drive. An access drive is not generally named unless it intersects with a public right-of-way and provides a major access point to adjacent buildings or parking lots. These access drives often times create an intersection that is identical to the intersection of two public streets. Therefore, naming the drives improves response times for emergency personnel. In cases where unnamed private drives exist, confusion with the location of an emergency call is common and precious time is wasted describing the location to the emergency operator.

#### **4. Shopping Malls**

A shopping mall with exterior pad sites shall be addressed similar to a power center. In the case of an enclosed mall, the whole building shall be assigned one address. The only exception to this rule is stores that have an exterior customer entrance. All other interior spaces will be assigned a suite number by the developer or the mall management company.

An open air mall or lifestyle center could be addressed one of two ways. The first is to assign addresses similar to a strip building. The second way is to assign one address for every building and allow the developer or the mall management company to assign suite number for the individual tenants.

These methods of addressing allow tenants and mall management the flexibility of expanding and shrinking tenant spaces without requesting a new address from the city.

## **CHAPTER 5** **Residential Address Practices**

The proper way of addressing these homes were discussed in previous chapters. In this chapter we deal with a few of the small issues that arise with residential developments. The solutions below help to create a residential addressing pattern that allow for continued services from utility companies, school districts, emergency response officials, and the U.S. Postal Service.

### **Definitions for this chapter**

#### **Corner Lot:**

A buildable lot or parcel of land that abuts two or more intersecting streets

#### **Private Drives:**

An undedicated paved road, street or wide drive that is constructed within a residential development.

#### **Dwelling Unit:**

A whole or portions of a structure used for residential occupancy that contains sleeping, kitchen and bathroom facilities designed for permanent residency by one family.

#### **Addressing Official:**

The director of planning and development services or their designee.

### **Addressing Practices**

#### **1. Private Drives**

A private drive is not generally named unless it provides access to more than one dwelling unit or lot. This practice improves call times for emergency response teams and allow for the U.S. Postal Service to provide these types of residential areas with optimal service.

#### **2. Corner Lots**

Because of the unique design possibilities of homes placed on a corner lot, they are highly sought after. It is common for developers or architects to angle a home design to create a side entry garage. Angling a home can also helps to provides adequate sight distances for traffic and maximizes natural sunlight into the residence. Unfortunately, these great design features create a problem when it comes to addressing. Quite often in these situations, the front door of the home faces the side yard. During the addressing process addresses are assigned long before a contractor bids on the lot. This makes it so that there is no clear way for an addressing official to predict the orientation of the home during the addressing process. Therefore, by default, the address is assigned utilizing the definition of “front lot line” as defined by the Overland Park’s Unified

Development Ordinance. A change of address can be requested by the owner of the property by utilizing the methods in chapter seven of this document.

## **CHAPTER 6** **Utility Address Practices**

As mentioned previously, technology has made very minor details of addressing very important. This becomes exceedingly apparent when it comes to utilities. Addresses are needed for everything from water meters to street light controllers. The accuracy of these addresses are important because they disclose the location of a small object or device on a large piece of land and allow utility companies to keep track and sort their case records by address.

Frequently, addresses for utilities overlap with those created for buildings. This makes it crucial for there to be a method to distinguish the difference between the two. The solution is to create a specified abbreviation that can easily be sorted away from the structural addresses. Below is a list of the abbreviations used to specify these utility addresses. These abbreviations are stored in the fraction field in the address database tables.

### **Abbreviation Definitions for this chapter**

#### **GN (General Number):**

Abbreviation used to distinguish an address that is used only to give a general vicinity of a project.

#### **SC (Traffic Signal Control):**

Abbreviation used to specify that address is specifically for traffic signal controllers

#### **LC (Street Light Control):**

Abbreviation used to specify that address is specifically for street light controllers

#### **WM (Water Meter):**

Abbreviation used to distinguish a water meter address from a building address that shares the same number.

#### **ES (Electric Service):**

Abbreviation used to distinguish an electric box or meter address from a building address that shares the same number.

#### **LD (Land Disturbance):**

Abbreviation used to distinguish an address that is used only to give a general vicinity of a land disturbance permit that the City of Overland Park has issued for a project.

#### **FW (Flood Warning Alert System):**

Abbreviation used to distinguish an address for a series of gages and sensor in the Overland Park Flood ALERT System.

**PR (Parks and Recreation):**

Abbreviation used to distinguish an address for park structures.

**WS (Road Weather Information System):**

Abbreviation used to distinguish an address for a roads conditions sensor.

The method used to assign an address will remain the same except that one of these abbreviations is used before the name of the street to distinguish the use. An example would be 12711 ES W. 122<sup>nd</sup> Street or 15200 LC Switzer.

## **CHAPTER 7** **Requesting Address Changes**

If an address number is changed for any reason, the City shall be responsible for assigning the new address number. An application requesting the change shall be filed with the Planning and Development Services Department.

When such a change is made, the City shall notify the building owner to make the change, and notify the United States Postal Service (USPS), Johnson County, utility companies, and emergency services.

The owner of the building post the changed address numbers within thirty (30) days of receipt of such notice. The resident of the building will be responsible for notifying all suppliers and others of the address change.

### **Definitions for this chapter**

#### **Addressing Official:**

The director of planning and development services or their designee.

#### **Address Change Requirements**

#### **Address Change Request- Submission requirements:**

A letter from the owner of the property requesting the change must be submitted to the Overland Park addressing official, that letter shall include:

- A. A legal description, lot number, or current address of the property requesting the change.
- B. A statement of the reasons why the address change is being requested.
- C. Property owner contact information.

#### **Consideration of Address Change:**

##### **A. Addressing Official**

All address changes are considered by an Overland Park addressing official.

##### **B. Procedures**

Once an address change letter has been received, it will be reviewed by an Overland Park addressing official, if the address change is granted a new address will be assigned. Any new address that is assigned shall comply with the address change criteria and the requirement set forth in this Addressing Chapter.

### **Address Change Criteria:**

The following criteria must be met in total before an address can be changed.

- A. The address change request arises from a condition unique to the property in question, is not ordinarily found within similar property types throughout the city, and is not requested for personal preferences (i.e., Numerology or luck.)
- B. The address change request will not adversely affect the public safety of the immediate surrounding property owners or the city as a whole.

## **CHAPTER 8**

### **Summary of Responsibilities**

#### **CITY ADDRESSING OFFICIALS**

City officials are responsible for:

1. Reviewing all addresses and road names to avoid duplicates, and to assure that all projects conform to this policy.
2. Passing an ordinances to adopt names for all roads within the city
3. In the case that an address or street name changes, the City will inform all impacted property owners.
4. Fabricating and installing street name signs at the intersections of all new public roads in accordance with the current city standards
5. Maintaining street name signs at the intersections of all existing public roads in accordance with the current city standards
6. Require posting of address numbers consistent with the City of Overland Park fire code.
7. Administering this policy
8. Maintaining a city database of street names
9. Reviewing requests for address changes for compliance with this policy
10. Notifying the United States Postal Service, Johnson County, utility companies, and emergency services of address changes.
11. Establishing, assigning and when necessary, changing address numbers in accordance with this policy.
12. City officials will have the responsibility of notifying persons who are in violation of this policy.

## **Summary of Responsibilities - continued**

### **PROPERTY OWNERS AND RESIDENTS**

Every property owner, trustee, lessee, and agent of each residence, apartment building, business, industry or institutions is responsible for:

1. Purchasing, posting and maintaining assigned address numbers consistent with the City of Overland Park fire code.
2. Removing old address numbers when new numbers are posted.
3. In the case of access drives/private drives, purchasing, installing and maintaining a street name sign in compliance with current City requirements.

### **DEVELOPERS/BUILDERS**

Developers shall be responsible for:

1. Obtaining street names from the Overland Park Addressing Official prior to receiving approval of final plats.
2. Obtaining an address from the Overland Park Addressing Official before receiving a building permit.

# **Appendices**

## **Maps**

**and**

## **Sources**

**APPENDIX A**  
**OVERLAND PARK KANSAS OFFICIAL STREET NAMES AND SUFFIXES**

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<b>15100 Lackman Rd.</b>	10600 Larsen St.	6100 Beverly St.
15000 Constance St.	10500 Melrose St.	6000 Dearborn St.
14900 Darnell St.	10400 Steans St.	5900 Woodson St.
14800 Alden St.	<b>10300 Switzer Rd.</b>	5800 Outlook St.
14700 Randall Dr.	10200 Perry St.	5700 Reeds St.
14600 Oakview St.	10100 Mastin St.	5600 Maple St.
14500 Acuff Ln.	10000 Wedd St.	<b>5500 Nall Ave</b>
14400 Greenwood St.	9900 Farley St.	5400 Birch St.
14300 Mullen Rd.	9800 Connell St.	5300 Ash St.
14200 Albervan St.	9700 Knox St.	5200 Rosewood St.
14100 Hallet St.	9600 Carter St.	5100 Juniper St.
14000 Cottonwood St.	<b>9500 Grant St.</b>	5000 Briar St.
13900 Widmer St.	9400 Hayes St.	4900 Cedar St.
13800 Rene St.	9300 England St.	4800 Linden St.
13700 Park St.	9200 Kessler St.	<b>4700 Roe Ave</b>
13600 Summit St.	9100 Grandview St.	4600 Granada St.
<b>13500 Pflumm Rd.</b>	9000 Eby St.	4500 Fontana St.
13400 Haskins St.	8900 Benson St.	4400 El Monte St.
13300 Hauser St.	8800 Slater St.	4300 Delmar St.
13200 Noland St.	<b>8700 Antioch Rd.</b>	4200 Catalina St.
13100 Richards St.	8600 Mackey St.	4100 Buena Vista St.
13000 Gillette St.	8500 Woodward St.	4000 Alhambra St.
12900 Bradshaw St.	8400 Hadley St.	<b>3900 Mission Road</b>
12800 Parkhill St.	8300 Hemlock St.	3800 Howe St.
<b>12700 Rosehill St.</b>	8200 Goodman St.	3700 Mohawk St.
12600 Westgate St.	8100 Hardy St.	3600 Pawnee St.
12500 Long St.	8000 Craig St.	3500 Reinhardt St.
12400 Century St.	<b>7900 Lowell Ave</b>	3400 Windsor St.
12300 Oakmont St.	7800 Robinson St.	3300 Falmouth St.
12200 Caenen St.	7700 Newton St.	3200 Canterbury St.
12100 Monrovia St.	7600 Conser St.	<b>3100 Chadwick St.</b>
12000 Earnshaw St.	7500 Foster St.	3000 Aberdeen St.
<b>11900 Quivira Rd.</b>	7400 Riley St.	2900 Fairway St.
11800 Garnett St.	7300 Marty St.	2800 Norwood St.
11700 Cody St.	7200 Floyd St.	<b>2700 Belinder St.</b>
11600 Lucille St.	<b>7100 Metcalf Ave</b>	2600 Manor St.
11500 Bond St.	7000 Travis St.	2500 Meadow St.
11400 Flint St.	6900 Broadmoor St.	2400 High St.
11300 King St.	6800 Barkley St.	2300 Rainbow Blvd.
11200 Barton St.	6700 Glenwood St.	2200 Sagamore St.
<b>11100 Nieman Rd.</b>	6600 Riggs St.	2100 Eaton St.
11000 Reeder St.	6500 Walmer St.	2000 Cambridge St.
10900 Bluejacket St.	6400 Russell St.	<b>1900 State Line Rd.</b>
10800 Ballentine St.	<b>6300 Lamar Ave</b>	
10700 Goddard St.	6200 Horton St.	

**APPENDIX B**  
**OVERLAND PARK ACCEPTED NON-GRID STREET NAMES AND SUFFIXES**

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<b><u>STREET NAME</u></b>	<b><u>CAN NAME BE USED AGAIN</u></b>	<b><u>APPROXIMATE LOCATION</u></b>
BEL AIR CIR.	YES	South of 91 <sup>st</sup> Street, west of Nall Ave.
BLUE VALLEY PKWY	NO	Off of Metcalf – 119 <sup>th</sup> Street south to US 69
CENTENNIAL DR.	YES	South of 119 <sup>th</sup> Street, east of US 69
CHANAY LN..	NO	East of Mission Rd., north of 167 <sup>th</sup> Street
COLLEGE BLVD.	NO	Would be named 111 <sup>th</sup> Street
COLONIAL DR.	YES	South of 79 <sup>th</sup> Street west of Lamar Ave.
COUNTRY CLUB ST.	YES	East of Antioch Rd. north of I-435
EDGEWATER DR.	YES	South of I-435 between Metcalf and Nall Avenues
ELMHURST DR.	YES	West of Antioch Rd. south of 85 <sup>th</sup> Street
FRONTAGE RD.	NO	(Two Locations) Southeast corner of Shawnee Mission Parkway and Metcalf Ave, and the southeast corner of 75 <sup>th</sup> Street and I-35
GOLDEN BEAR DR.	NO	Would be 139 <sup>th</sup> Street between Lamar and Nall Avenues
GREENBRIER ST.	YES	East of Antioch Rd, south of 83 <sup>rd</sup> Street
HAMILTON DR.	YES	West of Metcalf Ave., south of 79 <sup>th</sup> Street
HAPPY HOLLOW RD.	NO	West of Quivira Rd., north of 191 <sup>st</sup> Street
INDIAN CREEK DR.	NO	South of 103 <sup>rd</sup> St, and west of Nall Ave.
INDIAN CREEK PKWY.	NO	North of 119 <sup>th</sup> Street west of Quivira Rd.

**APPENDIX B - continued**  
**OVERLAND PARK ACCEPTED NON-GRID STREET NAMES AND SUFFIXES**

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<b><u>STREET NAME</u></b>	<b><u>CAN NAME BE USED AGAIN</u></b>	<b><u>APPROXIMATE LOCATION</u></b>
JOHNSON DR.	NO	Would be 59 <sup>th</sup> Street
KAY LYNN RD.	YES	South of 151 <sup>st</sup> Street west of Metcalf Ave.
KRANKER DR.	NO	South of 159 <sup>th</sup> Street, west of Kenneth Rd.
LAKESIDE DR.	YES	South of 119 <sup>th</sup> Street, east of US 69
LENEXA DR.	NO	Southeast corner of I-35 and 87 <sup>th</sup> Street
MERRIAM DR.	NO	North of I-35 east of Antioch Rd. connects to 47 <sup>th</sup> Street
METCALF FRONTAGE RD.	NO	(Two locations) East of Metcalf Ave, between 87 <sup>th</sup> and 89 <sup>th</sup> Streets and east of Metcalf Ave.between 105 <sup>th</sup> Street and Barkley Street
MOODY PARK DR.	YES	Would be 91 <sup>st</sup> Terrace east of Switzer Rd.
MOODY PARK CIR.	NO	East of Switzer Rd., south of 95 <sup>th</sup> Street
NICKLAUS DR.	NO	West of Nall Ave.,south of Goldenbear Dr. Would be Foster St.
OAKRIDGE DR.	YES	East of Metcalf Ave., south of 99 <sup>th</sup> Street
OAKSHIRE ST.	YES	East of Nieman Rd., south of 96 <sup>th</sup> Place
OVERLAND PARK DR.	YES	West of Metcalf Ave., south of 79 <sup>th</sup> Street
RAILROAD ST.	YES	East of Quivira Rd. Would be named 155 <sup>th</sup> Street
SANTA FE DR.	NO	North-South street in the center of city would be Foster

**APPENDIX B - continued**  
**OVERLAND PARK ACCEPTED NON-GRID STREET NAMES AND SUFFIXES**

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<b><u>STREET NAME</u></b>	<b><u>CAN NAME BE USED AGAIN</u></b>	<b><u>APPROXIMATE LOCATION</u></b>
SHAWNEE DR.	YES	(Two locations). West of Lowell Ave., south of 83 <sup>rd</sup> Street and connects to Santa Fe Dr. and South of 156 <sup>th</sup> Street west of US 69
SHAWNEE LN.	NO	West of Lowell Ave, and Shawnee Dr.
SHAWNEE MISSION PKWY.	NO	Would be 63 <sup>rd</sup> Street
SHADY LN.	NO	East of Antioch Rd, would be 76 <sup>th</sup> Place
SOMERSET DR.	YES	West of Nall south of 91 <sup>st</sup> Street
SPRINT PKWY.	NO	Located on Sprint campus north of 119 <sup>th</sup> Street and east of Glenwood Ave.
STURGEON DR.	YES	East of Switzer Rd., south of 92 <sup>nd</sup> Place
TAYLOR DR.	YES	East of Switzer Rd., north of 95 <sup>th</sup> Street and south of 99 <sup>th</sup> Terrace
THREE LAKES PKWY.	NO	South of 119 <sup>th</sup> Street east of US 69
TOMAHAWK RD.	YES	East of Lamar Ave., south of 83 <sup>rd</sup> Street
TOMAHAWK CREEK PKWY	YES	Between Roe and Nall Avenues, around 122 <sup>nd</sup> Street
VALLEY VIEW DR.	YES	(Two Locations) Between Metcalf and Lowell Avenues around 83 <sup>rd</sup> Street and South of 156 <sup>th</sup> street west of US 69
WESTBROOKE DR.	YES	Between Goddard and Farley Streets around 91 <sup>st</sup> Street.

**APPENDIX B - continued**  
**OVERLAND PARK ACCEPTED NON-GRID STREET NAMES AND SUFFIXES**

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<b><u>STREET NAME</u></b>	<b><u>CAN NAME BE USED AGAIN</u></b>	<b><u>APPROXIMATE LOCATION</u></b>
WILLOW LN	YES	South of 119 <sup>th</sup> Street east of US 69
WYCKLOW ST.	NO	South of 103 <sup>rd</sup> Street and east of Roe Ave.

## **SOURCE GUIDE**

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1. Johnson County Addressing Standard, Johnson County, Kansas
2. City of Ames, Iowa Administrative Program for Street Naming and Addressing, City of Ames, Iowa
3. The Mid-American Regional Council 9-1-1 Program Voluntary Addressing Guidelines for Local Governments, Kansas City, Missouri

## Appendix C

### Overland Park Kansas Alternative Street Names

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15100	DRAKE ST	10400	SAWGRASS ST	5700	COLONIAL DR
15000	CAPRI ST	10300	QUEAL RD	5600	HASTINGS ST
14900	CHANTILLY ST	10200	BRITTANY ST	<b>5500</b>	<b>EDGEWATER DR</b>
14800	CHARLOTTE ST	10100	ROYALTY ST	5400	GRANITE ST
14700	CAPISTRANO ST	10000	BALBOA ST	5300	FOG RD
14600	CALUMET ST	9900	CORTEZ ST	5200	ARDEN ST
14500	BRENTWOOD ST	9800	IVANHOE ST	5100	FONTICELLO ST
14400	ALCAN ST	9700	HOCKER DR	5000	EMERY ST
<b>14300</b>	<b>BRINDLE ST</b>	9600	ASTER ST	4900	HODGES DR
14200	HAGAN ST	<b>9500</b>	<b>HONOR ST</b>	4800	DOPPLER ST
14100	SALEM ST	9400	GRENOBLE ST	<b>4700</b>	<b>CHEVRON ST</b>
14000	CARRIAGE RD	9300	FUTURA ST	4600	SHERWOOD ST
13900	GALLERY ST	9200	BOOKER DR	4500	WYCKLOW ST
13800	ARMOR ST	9100	ELQUIST ST	4400	BELFORT ST
13700	YELLOWJACKET ST	9000	LEE DR	4300	SYCAMORE DR
13600	BISMARCK ST	8900	DERRY ST	4200	VILLAGE DR
<b>13500</b>	<b>WINTHROP ST</b>	8800	BURHNAM ST	4100	OXFORD RD
13400	VENERABLE ST	<b>8700</b>	<b>KEPLER ST</b>	4000	CLARK DR
13300	CRYSTAL ST	8600	TERRYDALE ST	<b>3900</b>	<b>ANCHOR ST</b>
13200	DEPOT ST	8500	CLOVER ST	3800	CORINTH DR
13100	OAK ST	8400	REGAL ST	3700	AMADOR ST
13000	COUNTRYSIDE RD	8300	BRANDYWINE ST	3600	ALVERNO ST
12900	BUCKINGHAM RD	8200	ANDROMEDA ST	3500	GLENFIELD ST
12800	UMBRA ST	8100	YORK ST	3400	SUWANEE RD
<b>12700</b>	<b>TEMPLETON ST</b>	8000	WELCOME ST	3300	IRONWOOD ST
12600	STARLIGHT ST	<b>7900</b>	<b>VALE ST</b>	3200	ALABASTER ST
12500	MAPLEWOOD DR	7800	UNITY ST	<b>3100</b>	<b>WENONGA RD</b>
12400	TOWER ST	7700	TRELLISE ST	3000	AMBER ST
12300	HOLLAND DR	7600	SONGBIRD ST	2900	ADDISON ST
12200	REFUGE ST	7500	REALITY ST	2800	VERONA RD
12100	QUIGLEY ST	7400	QUEST ST	<b>2700</b>	<b>ADAIR ST</b>
12000	BENTLEY ST	7300	PALACE ST	2600	SPRINGFIELD ST
<b>11900</b>	<b>MORSE ST</b>	7200	ONYX ST	2500	OVERHILL RD
11800	BEAUFORT ST	<b>7100</b>	<b>HAMILTON DR</b>	2400	ACTON ST
11700	BEASLEY ST	7000	OAKRIDGE DR	2300	KENNETH RD
11600	PARADISE ST	6900	BLUEBELL ST	2200	OAKWOOD RD
11500	OMNI ST	6800	NIRVANA ST	2100	ABBEYWOOD ST
11400	JAYCEE ST	6700	SQUIBB RD	2000	BROOKWOOD RD
11300	NOOK ST	6600	MINARET ST	<b>1900</b>	<b>OVERBROOK RD</b>
11200	MAGNOLIA ST	6500	LUPINE ST		
<b>11100</b>	<b>OAKSHIRE ST</b>	6400	KEPPEN ST		
11000	LEEDS ST	6300	JERICHO ST		
10900	BARRINGTON ST	6200	IVY ST		
10800	KNIGHT ST	6100	HERITAGE DR		
10700	JUNCTION ST	6000	AUTUMN ST		
10600	MARSHALL DR	5900	MILHAVEN DR		
10500	AVATAR ST	5800	FARSTRIDER ST		