

The City Of
Overland Park
Address
Ordinance

Overland Park
Address Ordinance
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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 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 alleviate any new issues before they arise.

The Johnson County Addressing Standards have been used as the foundation for this document. The first three chapters are excerpts from the Johnson County 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.

For 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).

For 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
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

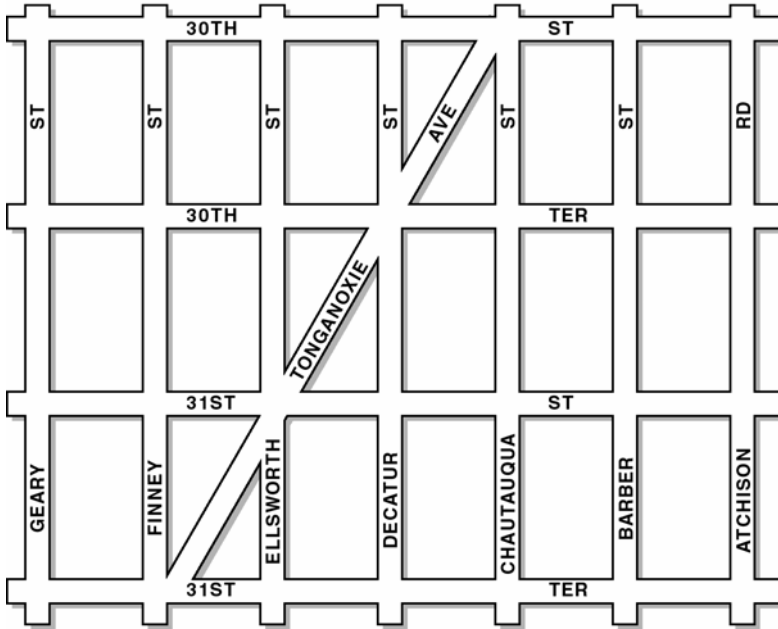
Streets that run primarily north and south shall use one of the names from the grid of street names maintained by the City of Overland Park (see Appendix A and Street Name Location Map). The spacing of named streets should be based on the current pattern of 16 names per mile. A street name that is part 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

Street
Avenue
Boulevard
Drive
Road
Parkway
Highway

Secondary Street Types

Terrace
Place
Lane
Circle
Court
Trail

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

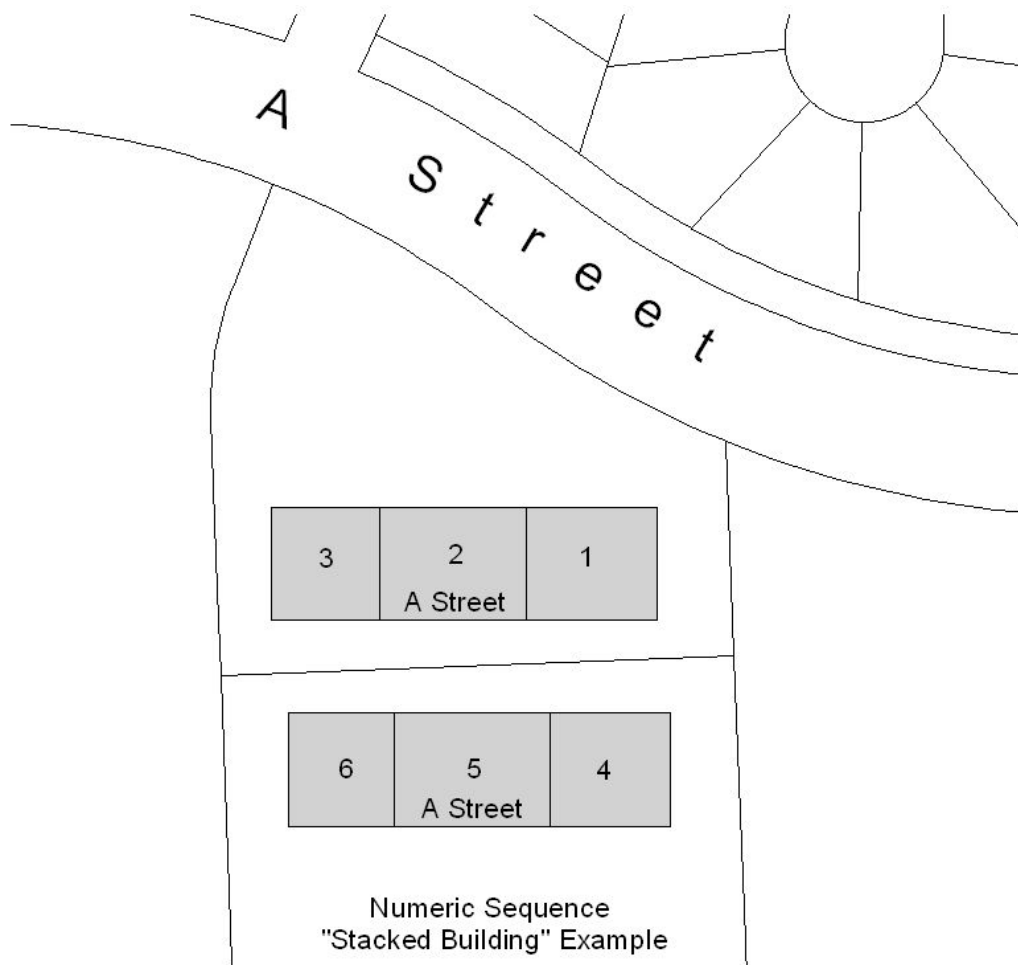
Assigning Address Numbers

Although assigning an address number to each structure on a particular street seems relatively straightforward 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.

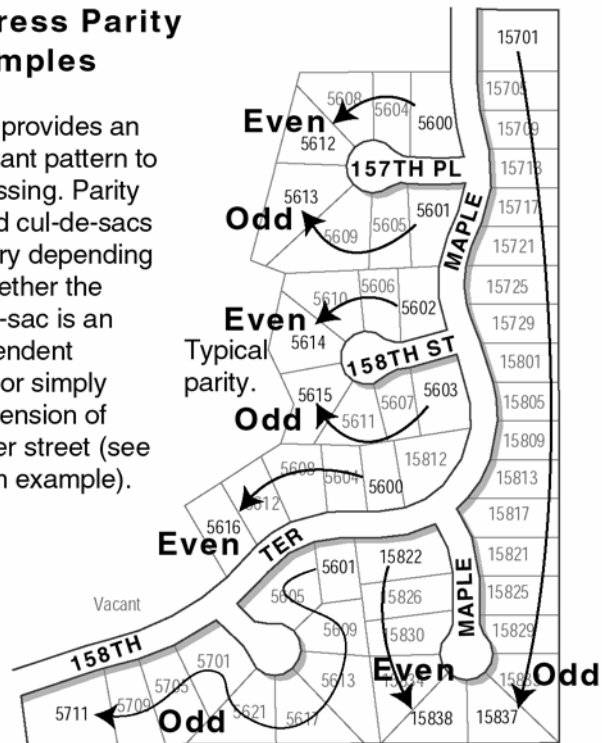


2. Odd/Even Numbering (Address Parity)

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 however, 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 should be less than 11900 east of Quivira and greater than 11900 west of Quivira.

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, however, 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.

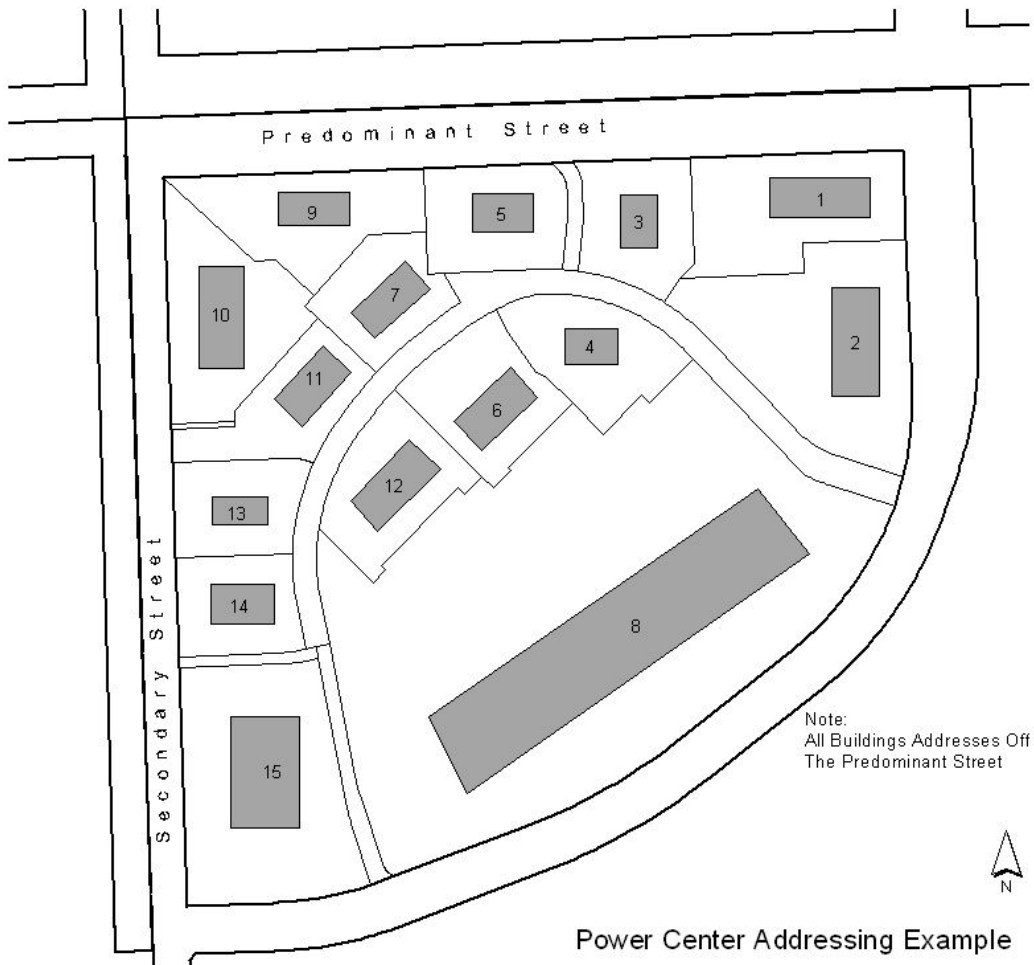
Addressing Official:

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 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. 122nd 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 ordinance 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.

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 & Sources

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

13800 Rene St.	9700 Knox St.	5600 Maple St.
13700 Park St.	9600 Carter St.	5500 Nall Ave
13600 Summit St.	9500 Grant St.	5400 Birch St.
13500 Pflumm Rd.	9400 Hayes St.	5300 Ash St.
13400 Haskins St.	9300 England St.	5200 Rosewood St.
13300 Hauser St.	9200 Kessler St.	5100 Juniper St.
13200 Noland St.	9100 Grandview St.	5000 Briar St.
13100 Richards St.	9000 Eby St.	4900 Cedar St.
13000 Gillette St.	8900 Benson St.	4800 Linden St.
12900 Bradshaw St.	8800 Slater St.	4700 Roe Ave
12800 Parkhill St.	8700 Antioch Rd.	4600 Granada St.
12700 Rosehill St.	8600 Mackey St.	4500 Fontana St.
12600 Westgate St.	8500 Woodward St.	4400 El Monte St.
12500 Long St.	8400 Hadley St.	4300 Delmar St.
12400 Century St.	8300 Hemlock St.	4200 Catalina St.
12300 Oakmont St.	8200 Goodman St.	4100 Buena Vista St.
12200 Caenen St.	8100 Hardy St.	4000 Alhambra St.
12 100 Monrovia St.	8000 Craig St.	3900 Mission Road
12000 Eamshaw St.	7900 Lowell Ave	3800 Howe St.
11900 Quivira Rd.	7800 Robinson St.	3700 Mohawk St.
11800 Garnett St.	7700 Newton St.	3600 Pawnee St.
11700 Cody St.	7600 Conser St.	3500 Reinhardt St.
11600 Lucille St.	7500 Foster St.	3400 Windsor St.
11500 Bond St.	7400 Riley St.	3300 Falmouth St.
11400 Flint St.	7300 Marty St.	3200 Canterbury St.
11300 King St.	7200 Floyd St.	3100 Chadwick St.
11200 Barton St.	7100 Metcalf Ave	3000 Aberdeen St.
11100 Nieman Rd.	7000 Travis St.	2900 Fairway St.
11000 Reeder St.	6900 Broadmoor St.	2800 Norwood St.
10900 Bluejacket St.	6800 Barkley St.	2700 Belinder St.
10800 Ballentine St.	6700 Glenwood St.	2600 Manor St.
10700 Goddard St.	6600 Riggs St.	2500 Meadow St.
10600 Larsen St.	6500 Walmer St.	2400 High St.
10500 Melrose St.	6400 Russell St.	2300 Rainbow Blvd.
10400 Steams St.	6300 Lamar Ave	2200 Sagamore St.
10300 Switzer Rd.	6200 Horton St.	2100 Eaton St.
10200 Perry St.	6100 Beverly St.	2000 Cambridge St.
10100 Mastin St.	6000 Dearborn St.	1900 State Line Rd.
10000 Wedd St.	5900 Woodson St.	
9900 Farley St.	5800 Outlook St.	
9800 Connell St.	5700 Reeds St.	

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

STREET NAME	CAN IT BE USED AGAIN	APPROXIMATE LOCATION
BEL AIR CIR.	YES	South of 91 st street west of Nall
BLUE VALLEY PKWY	NO	Off of Metcalf – 119 th street south to US 69
CENTENNIAL DR.	YES	South of 119 th street east of US 69
COLLEGE BLVD.	NO	Would be named 111 th street
COLONIAL DR.	YES	South of 79 th street west of Lamar
COUNTRY CLUB ST.	YES	East of Antioch north of I-435
EDGEWATER DR.	YES	South of I-435 between Metcalf and Nall
ELMHURST DR.	YES	West of Antioch South of 85 th street
FRONTAGE RD.	NO	(Two Locations) Southeast corner of Shawnee Mission Parkway and Metcalf And the southeast corner of 75 th street and I-35
GOLDEN BEAR DR.	NO	Would be 139 th between Lamar and Nall
GREENBRIER ST.	YES	East of Antioch south of 83 rd street
HAMILTON DR.	YES	West of Metcalf south of 79 th street

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

INDIAN CREEK PKWY.	NO	North of 119 th street west of Quivira
JOHNSON DR.	NO	Would be 59 th street
KAY LYNN RD.	YES	South of 151 st street west of Metcalf
KENNETH RD.	NO	South of 143 rd . would be Rainbow
LAKESIDE DR.	YES	South of 119 th street east of US 69
LENEXA DR.	NO	Southeast corner of I-35 and 87 th street
MERRIAM DR.	NO	North of I-35 east of Antioch connects to 47 th street
METCALF FRONTAGE RD.	NO	(Two locations) East of Metcalf Between 87 th street and 89 th street and east of Metcalf between 105 th street and Barkley
MOODY PARK DR.	YES	Would be 91 st terrace east of Switzer
NICKLAUS DR.	NO	West of Nall south of Goldenbear would be Foster
OAKRIDGE DR.	YES	East of Metcalf South of 99 th street
OAKSHIRE ST.	YES	East of Neiman south of 96 th place
OVERLAND PARK DR.	YES	West of Metcalf south of 79 th street
RAILROAD ST.	YES	East of Quivira Would be named 155 th 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**

SHAWNEE DR.	YES	(Two locations) West of Lowell south of 83 rd street and connects to Santa Fe and South of 156 th street west of US 69
SHAWNEE MISSION PKWY.	NO	Would be 63 rd street
SOMERSET DR.	YES	West of Nall south of 91st
SPRINT PKWY.	NO	Located on Sprint campus north of 119 th street and east of Glenwood
STURGEON DR.	YES	East of Switzer south of 92 nd Place
TAYLOR DR.	YES	East of Switzer North of 95 th street and south of 99 th terrace
THREE LAKES PKWY.	NO	South of 119 th street east of US 69
TOMAHAWK RD.	YES	East of Lamar south of 83 rd street
TOMAHAWK CREEK PKWY	YES	Between Roe and Nall around 122 nd street
VALLEY VIEW DR.	YES	(Two Locations) Between Metcalf and Lowell around 83 rd street and South of 156 th street west of US 69
WESTBROOKE DR.	YES	Between Goddard and Farley around 91 st street.
WILLOW LN	YES	South of 119 th street east of US 69
WYCKLOW ST.	NO	South of 103 rd street and east of Roe

SOURCE GUIDE

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