

TITLE 9

CHAPTER 9A

UNIFORM STREET NAMING AND ADDRESS NUMBERING SYSTEM

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9-9A-1: **AUTHORITY, PURPOSE AND APPLICABILITY:**

- A. Authority: This chapter is authorized under the provisions of article 12, section 2 of the Idaho constitution and by title 50, chapter 13 and title 67, chapter 65 of the Idaho Code, as amended or subsequently codified.
- B. Purpose: This chapter further implements portions of the Cassia County comprehensive plan and supplements the zoning and subdivision ordinances. Its purpose is to provide the residents of Cassia County with a uniform and standardized system of addressing so that timely and positive emergency services can be provided. In addition, the resulting system of addresses will serve to facilitate day to day services.
- C. Applicability: This chapter shall apply to all land within the unincorporated areas of Cassia County.

9-9A-2: **IMPLEMENTATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- A. The County Zoning and Building Department shall have the responsibility of implementing, enforcing and maintaining an addressing and road

naming standard as defined by this chapter. In fulfilling this responsibility, the National Emergency Number Association (NENA) guidelines will be utilized by the County Zoning and Building Department for guidance in implementing the provisions of this ordinance.

- B. In the event that violations of this chapter are not corrected by the date required herein, the county, or appropriate highway district may perform the work, within their respective jurisdictional boundaries, and bill the property owner(s) for all reasonable costs and expenses associated with such work.
- C. Property owners are responsible for placing alphanumeric identification and for erecting private road signs, in accordance with section 9-9A-5 of this chapter. Posting of addresses and road names must be done at the time of commencement of development. Permanent posting of addresses and road names must be done before an occupancy permit will be issued.
- D. The separate county highway districts, as well as the County Road and Bridge Department, are responsible for erecting and maintaining public road signs at district road intersections within their respective jurisdictional boundaries. Private road signs shall be erected under the supervision of the respective highway district of jurisdiction.
- E. The property owner is responsible for the designation of the access points, subject to highway district approval, on the public or private road and installation and maintenance of all required road signs. The access point(s) designated by the owner shall be utilized to determine the address of each parcel. Such access points are subject to review and approval of the county to ensure that they are accessible to emergency service providers.
- F. All addresses shall comply with the addressing guidelines outlined in this chapter.
- G. For the purposes of addressing, the County Zoning and Building Department will hold and maintain all official data.

9-9A-3: **ROADWAY NAMING:** Designation of roadways within the unincorporated areas of Cassia County will be in accordance with the following guidelines, except in the case of existing and recorded street and road designations. Changes to existing street and road names will be in consonance with this chapter and will require the approval of the board of county commissioners on a case by case basis.

9-9A-3-1: Definitions:

- A. Avenues or Streets: All north-south roadways shall be designated as avenues and all east-west roadways shall be designated as streets, where such roadways are within a platted subdivision.
- B. Drive or Way: Roadways which do not have a definite directional course shall be designated as a Drive or Way. If the general direction of meander is east-west, then it shall be designated as a Drive; if the general direction of meander is north-south, then it shall be designated as a Way.
- C. Court or Place: A dead end roadway or cul-de-sac, when not an extension of an existing roadway or a continuation of a proposed, shall be called a court or a place. If the general direction of such roadway is east-west, then it shall be designated as a Court; if the general direction is north-south, it shall be designated as a Place.
- D. Driveway: A means of vehicular access serving one (1) development, where such development's furthest point is greater than or equal to one-hundred fifty feet (150') from the main public roadway, and which has an approach to a public roadway or connects to a private road or common driveway.
- E. Circles: A short minor roadway which has its ingress and egress on the same street shall be designated a circle.

9-9A-3-2: Naming Standards:

- A. Proposed roadway names shall not duplicate existing street or road names. Differentiation between existing and proposed street or road names shall not be accomplished by changes in spelling or by the addition of street designations. The county shall assemble, update and maintain an official list of all road names throughout the county for use by all jurisdictions.
- B. Extension Roadway: If a roadway is an extension of an existing roadway with the suffix road (example: Atlas Road), the extension shall carry the existing name and the existing suffix road.
- C. New Segments: Should a new segment of roadway align with two (2) established roadways, each section of new roadway shall take the name of the roadway it aligns with.

- D. New Segment With Two Alignments: Should a new segment of roadway (curvilinear in design) align with two (2) established roadways and alignment of one roadway is less than one hundred feet (100'), the new segment will carry the name of the aligned roadway which does extend more than one hundred feet (100').
- E. New Segment With One Alignment: Should a new segment of roadway (curvilinear in design) align with only one established roadway, and that portion of alignment is within one hundred feet (100'), the new segment will carry the name of the established roadway.
- F. Platted Segments: Should a new segment of street be platted, in order for it to use an established street name, the proposed street must not be more than one hundred twenty five feet (125') off of alignment from the existing street. If a street does not meet this criterion and is not an alignment with any other street, a new name must be submitted.
- G. Both portions of an "L" shaped roadway shall carry the same name if any development can only be addressed of from one leg of the "L"; if it is possible to address any development off from either leg, then each leg shall be provided with separate and distinct names.
- H. Naming For Living Persons: Streets will not be named after living persons.
- I. A proposed street or road which aligns with an existing street or road shall carry the correct street designation even though the existing street designation be incorrect.
- J. Names of similar pronunciation and/or spelling shall be prohibited (example: White Road, Wight Lane).
- K. No road name shall consist of more than three (3) words or contain more than thirteen (13) letters, excluding the road direction (N, S, E, W) and extension (street, drive, court, etc.).
- L. No road shall have more than one name.
- M. No road name shall contain the words north, south, east or west, or any combination thereof, within the road name.
- N. A meandering street shall be determined by the County Zoning and Building Department and be assigned a designation of "drive" or "way".

- O. Driveways shall be addressed from the point that they intersect the public roadway. Thereafter, if additional development occurs along the driveway, utilizing the driveway as an access road to the public road, then such driveway shall be named pursuant to standards under this chapter, and all address changes necessary to implement this change shall be required of those owning developments along that driveway.

9-9A-4 :

STREET NUMBERING:

- A. System Established: Street numbering within the unincorporated areas of Cassia County will be based on standard quadrant systems. This quadrant system proceeds from north-south and east-west base lines centered on the following geographical points:
 - 1. East-West: Cassia County rural addressing shall apply to all lands within Cassia County. The Cassia County rural addressing grid shall commence with its east-west base line extending east and west from the point located in the center of the intersection of 16th Street and Overland Avenue, in the city of Burley, Cassia County, Idaho and extending through the County on an east-west straight line.
 - 2. North-South: The Cassia County rural addressing grid shall commence with its north-south base line extending north and south from the point located in the center of the intersection of 16th and Overland Avenue, in the city of Burley, Cassia County, Idaho.
- B. Numbers Consecutive: Street numbers will run consecutively to the north, south, east, and west from the base line intersection, as set forth above in part A, Section 9-3-4.
- C. Blocks: Each block shall have one hundred (100) numbers and there will be one block to the mile.
- D. Odd And Even Numbers: All lots with frontage on a street will be assigned a number. Odd numbers will appear on the south and east sides of streets and even numbers on the north and west sides.
- E. Multiple Entrances: If a building has a number of entrances, each serving a separate occupant, then sequential alphabetic letters are available for each entrance.
- F. Multi-Family Dwellings: Multi-family dwellings with only one main entrance will be assigned only one number. However, each dwelling unit within the structure shall be further designated by sequential alphabetic letters.

- G. Extension To Base Line: Buildings which face streets that do not extend to the base line are assigned numbers as though the streets do extend to the base line.
- H. Diagonal Streets: A diagonal street shall be assigned numbers and identified with prefixes depending upon the quadrant and the base line which it most favors. Forty five degrees (45°) from the projected base line will determine the prefix direction.
- I. Circles: On circular roadways, it shall be numbered consistently with respect to the direction that the ingress and egress lie from each other, and consistently with the other provisions of this chapter.

9-9A-5:

ASSIGNATION OF NUMBERS:

- A. New Construction: For residences, buildings or structures constructed after the effective date of the establishment of this system, a number sign shall be provided to the owner at the time of the issuance of the building permit for such construction, which number sign, or equivalent number sign, chosen and paid for by the owner, shall be posted upon all such new buildings or structures.
- B. Assignment Of Numbers: It shall be the responsibility of the Cassia County Zoning and Building Department, under the direction of the Cassia County zoning administrator, to assign numbers to all residences, dwellings, businesses or structures, and other locations within Cassia County, Idaho. From the establishment of this system Cassia County shall provide to each residence, business, or structure a number sign constructed of such materials as shall be determined by the county, together with a letter of instruction, advising the owner of the property that the number sign provided by the county, or the same number in another form, chosen by the owner of the property, must be posted upon the premises of each such residence, building or structure, such that the number is readily observable from the nearest public street.
- C. Number Signs: It shall be the obligation of all owners of buildings, residences, or structures within unincorporated Cassia County, Idaho, to maintain upon said residence, building or structure a number easily observable from the nearest public street which identifies the county assigned address for the residence, building or structure.

- D. **Physical Addresses:** Physical address numbers shall be clearly readable from the roadway, and shall be a retro-reflective material of white legend on a green background. If a structure is more than seventy five feet (75') from the road, or is otherwise not clearly visible from the road, its address shall be posted at the intersection of its access road and the public or private road. The address sign shall be no less than four feet (4') nor more than six feet (6') above the ground on a substantial, maintained support structure. The view of the address from the road must be viewable from all approaching directions, unobstructed and maintained. All primary letters, numbers and symbols shall be a minimum of three inches (3") in height, with one-half inch (1/2") stroke; shall be a white legend that contrasts with the green background color; and shall be of retro-reflective material.

9-9A-6:

ROAD SIGN STANDARDS:

- A. **General:** Road signs for public roadways shall be placed at the discretion of the applicable highway district having jurisdiction over the roadway. All road signs for public roadways shall be placed in accordance with the policies of the applicable highway district. All road signs for private roadways shall be placed in accordance with subsection B of this section to be clearly visible at intersections. All primary letters, numbers, and symbols shall be a minimum of six inches (6") high in capital letters, with one-half inch (1/2") stroke, and shall be reflectorized and contrasting with the background color of the sign in accordance with the "Manual On Uniform Traffic Control Devices," (hereinafter "MUTCD"). Specifically, public road signs shall be green with white lettering. Private road signs shall be blue with white letters. All public and private road signs shall be constructed and installed to the standards of the responsible highway district and shall include the road name and address number derived from the grid. Private road signs placed on public right of ways shall be erected under the supervision of the highway districts.
- B. **Installation Standards:** Proper positioning of signs is essential to obtain maximum safety, efficiency and observance. The MUTCD establishes standards; however, some additional criteria are needed to define specific circumstances.
1. Road signs placed for public roads shall be set by the appropriate highway district, at said district's discretion.

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2. When placed, road signs shall be placed at least in the Southeast Corner of each intersection within the unincorporated areas of the county.
3. Road signs may be mounted on the stop or yield sign posts with an approved bracket or fastening system, and after receiving approval from the appropriate highway district or the Idaho Department of Transportation.

9-9A-7:

MAINTENANCE OF SIGNS AND MARKERS:

- A. Roadway name signs placed on public right of ways shall be installed and maintained at the discretion of the applicable highway district. Private road name signs placed on public right of ways shall be installed and maintained at the discretion of the applicable highway district at the cost of the private applicant. All roadway name signs shall conform to the applicable highway district's policy and the "Manual On Uniform Traffic Control Devices" (MUTCD).
- B. Duty Of Property Owner: It shall be the duty and obligation of each property owner to repair, replace and maintain the address number assigned to them by Cassia County under the Cassia County rural addressing system on their premises, and to ensure that such address number is readily observable from the public street nearest to the premises.

9-9A-8:

REVISIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS:

All revisions and interpretations required to the Cassia County rural addressing system, as established under this chapter, together with all interpretations of the provisions hereof, and of the rural addressing grid number assignment, which have been made pursuant to the Cassia County rural addressing system, shall be made and performed by the Cassia County Zoning and Building Department, under the direction of the Cassia County Zoning Administrator. Any revisions or interpretations requiring amendments to this chapter shall be presented by the Cassia Zoning and Building Department to the Board of County Commissioners for Cassia County for consideration.

9-9A-9: LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE:

Any person who shall willfully or negligently cause any damage or destruction to any street sign marker, post, or other street sign identifying apparatus established under or pursuant to this Chapter shall be liable to the county, or applicable highway district, for the costs of the repair and/or replacement of the same, including all labor, materials, equipment and supplies necessitated by the damage or destruction thereto. Such replacement or repair shall be performed only by individuals authorized by the appropriate jurisdiction, and under that jurisdiction's direction and supervision.

9-9A-10: VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES:

- A. It is a violation of this chapter for any person to erect or install a street or private road name sign that does not comply with this chapter. It is also a violation of this chapter for any person to remove, alter, change or otherwise deface a street or private road name sign that exists in accord with this chapter.
- B. Any person, individual, firm or corporation, whether as a principal, agent, employee or otherwise, who violates the provisions of this chapter, shall be subject to the enforcement and penalty provisions, including both civil and/or criminal remedies, as set forth in Chapter 4, Title 1 of this code. Such person, individual, firm or corporation violating this title or any part thereof shall be deemed in violation of a separate offense for each and every day during which such violation is committed, continued, or permitted by such person, individual, firm, or corporation and shall be punishable as provided by law and this code as a separate offense or violation.

9-9A-11: AMENDMENTS:

The county board may, from time to time, amend, supplement or repeal the regulations and provisions of this chapter in the manner prescribed by Idaho Code. A proposed amendment, supplement, or repeal may be originated by the county board, administrator or by petition. All proposals not originating with the administrator shall be referred to him for a report thereon before any action is taken on the proposal by the county board.