Washington County General Guide to Addressing

Available for download via Washington County, Utah, Address Systems interactive map

Last update: November 1, 2021

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1. Purpose

The purpose of street addressing is to provide a uniform and orderly system of property identification. Consistent use of proper street addressing allows emergency service responders to locate 911 callers in optimum response time, the USPS to deliver mail appropriately, and the public to easily find locations throughout Washington County.

The aim of this document is to apply standards and definitions in the addressing of streets and properties in Washington County and to assist those responsible for addressing in maintaining consistent addressing standards.

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2. Definitions

As used in this document:

"Address (situs address, full address)" means a unique alphanumeric descriptor that identifies the property location of a parcel of land, a building or other structure on the address grid system.

"Address format" means the order of assemblage and structure of the five standardized components (address number, directional, street name or number, street type, substructure suffix) used in the legal situs address.

"Address grid system/local address grid" means the coordinate system that has evolved and developed for identifying address and street locations for a specific municipality or area.

"Address number/house number" means the component of the legal situs address that is numerically sequenced and assigned to a structure or parcel along a street according to its relative distance perpendicular to the baseline or meridian axis of the local grid system.

"Addressing standards and definitions policy" means the established guidelines, as revised from time to time, that define specific procedures for the design and designation of address numbers on all houses and buildings including occupancy units.

"Baseline street" means the east and west directional street (example: Tabernacle St. in St. George) that intersects with the north/south meridian street (example: Main St. in St. George) to benchmark the permanent origin of the local grid system and provide a datum point from which the coordinates of all other streets and legal situs addresses are calculated (see "meridian street").

"Directional" means the compass direction of the legal situs address that references the address grid and the direction in which the address numbers are measured along the roadway of both public and private streets. Directional may be prefixes, coming after the address number and before the street name, or suffixes, coming after the street type.

“Full street name” refers to the assemblage of the street name or street number, street type, and any prefix or suffix directionals resulting in the entirety of the name by which the street is referred.

"Intersection" means the point on the local grid system that identifies the location where two or more streets cross one another.

"Meridian street" means the north and south directional street (example: Main St. in St. George) that benchmarks the permanent origin of the local grid system and provides a datum point from which the coordinates of all other streets and legal situs addresses are calculated (see "baseline street").

"Official street and address files" means the computer files and associated maps adopted by Washington County and/or individual municipalities.

"Private rights-of-way" means streets that are retained and maintained under the ownership of private individuals intended for private use.

"Public rights-of-way" means streets that are dedicated for perpetual public use and are administered by the governing entities in which they are located.

"Street" means any rights-of-way, under public or private ownership, intended for public use and designed for the travel of motorized vehicles to enter and exit through passage and to include the ways used for internal circulation of traffic.

"Street name" means the alphabetic name assigned, not including the street type designator, to identify both public and private streets and is one of the primary components of a legal situs address. Some streets may have a primary street name (used for addressing) and an alias street name (not used for addressing).

"Street number" means the name of a street designated with numerals according to its numerical position on a local addressing grid relative to the baseline or meridian axis streets.

"Street type" means a standardized identification descriptor that corresponds to physical and functional characteristics of a street (i.e., "Avenue," "Bay," "Boulevard," "Circle," "Court," "Cove," "Drive," "Expressway," "Lane," "Parkway," "Place," "Road," "Row," "Street" and "Way"), abbreviated using the official USPS street type standard.

"Subdivision" means the division of a tract or lot or parcel of land into two or more lots, plots, sites or other divisions of land for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of sale or building development or redevelopment, and a plat has theretofore been recorded in the office of the County Recorder under a unique name to identify one subdivision from another. In property identification context, "subdivision name" may also be used to identify other conditional use or project names.

"Unit Designation" is the last component of a legal situs address used to identify a one-to-one correspondence between a building and high-density occupancy structures within the building, such as suites, rooms, apartments and condominium units, abbreviated using the official USPS unit designator standards. A unit designation must contain both a unit type (lot, suite, apt) and a unit number (120, B, 6C).

3. Basic Principles of Addressing

a. Each location shall have one and only one address.

b. Each address shall be unique and shall reference one and only one location (no duplicate addresses).

c. As a rule, only primary structures are addressed – residences & businesses. Outbuildings are not generally addressed.

d. Addresses are assigned by each municipality according to the addressing grid for each municipality. Washington County shall assign addresses for unincorporated Washington County locations or locations where no local municipal or community authority exists.

4. Address Components

Each situs address must contain:

a. House number

The component of the address that is numerically sequenced and assigned to a structure or parcel along a street according to its relative distance perpendicular to the baseline or meridian axis streets of the local address grid system (e.g. 2400).

b. Directional / Prefix Directional

Unless otherwise dictated by the individual municipality, the compass direction component of the local address system referencing the grid quadrant and direction, also referred to as the prefix directional, in which the house numbers run along the roadway of both public and private streets. The directional is always abbreviated with the single letter equivalent for its compass direction (e.g. E, W, N, S).

i. Addresses on a street with an ACS name (650 S) MUST have a prefix directional referencing the local grid quadrant.

Correct: 350 E 650 S
Incorrect: 350 650 S, 350 EAST 650 S

ii. Addresses on a street with an alphabetic name (Kokopelli Way) do not technically need a prefix directional unless the street crosses the N/S or E/W “0/0” grid line (if the same street continues on both sides of the N/S or E/W dividing line). However, general practice for municipalities using an addressing grid is to assign a prefix directional to all addresses.

Correct: 1080 W KOKOPELLI WAY
Less Desirable: 1080 KOKOPELLI WAY

iii. AGRC and 911 prefer the directional prefix be *included,* whether it is officially used or not (it is better to have a prefix directional and not use it than to need it and not have it).

iv. USPS does not generally use or acknowledge prefix directionals on alphabetically named streets (but using them does not generally inhibit mail delivery).

c. Street name

The component of the address that is given to both public and private rights-of-way to distinguish the location of one street from another. Street names are designated in either of two forms, alphabetic or numbered, but never both on the same street.

i. Alphabetic names

1. Alphabetic names should contain only letters of the alphabet (e.g. OAK, SUNSET).

Alphabetic names may be numbers spelled alphabetically or have numerical value, but they should not have numerical characters, hyphens, or other non-alphabetic or "special" characters as part of the name.

Correct: FIRST, SECOND, BACK FORTY
Incorrect: 1st , 2nd, BACK-40

2. Words that may also serve as street types (e.g. TERRACE, COURT, CIRCLE) should not be used as street names.

3. Alphabetic street names should never be abbreviated:

Correct: BLACK BIRD
Incorrect: BLK BIRD

4. There shall be no duplication of street names by exact name, exact sound, similar name or similar sound or spelling with any other existing or proposed street name within a city or Washington County.

Examples of words that sound alike and may be confused, or words with the same sound but with different spelling, include Linwood Dr and Lynnwood Dr, or Beach Ave and Beech Ave.

5. Street names that have unconventional spelling and/or difficult pronunciations shall be avoided. The commonly accepted spelling of all street names shall be preferred.

Preferred: Smith, Karen
Please Avoid: Smyth, Cairyn

6. A street name shall not include a compass direction (North, South, East, West) as part of the name. North, South, East and West are intended to be prefix directional features of the addressing system, and their use as part of the street name leads to confusing addresses.

Example: North Town Rd. could also be N. Town Rd.
Eastwood Dr. could also be E. Wood Dr.
Southport Cir. could also be S. Port Cir.

7. No street name shall exceed the number of characters that can comfortably fit on a street sign. The generally accepted practice is that street names shall consist of no more than two words nor exceed 13-15 characters, including spaces, but not including the street type designator. Local Public Works departments should be consulted.

ii. Numbered Streets (Address Coordinate System - ACS)

Names that are numerically designated according to a street's position on the local addressing grid system relative to either the baseline or meridian axis streets. Street numbers never contain alphanumeric characters. When a street number is used in the address, a directional that corresponds to its orientation on the grid is also required and is abbreviated with the first letter of the compass direction.

Correct: 1750 W, 200 E
Incorrect: 2nd, 1750

iii. Primary and Alias Street Names

The street name intended for addressing use is the one included on the recorded plat or listed in the street centerlines in the STREET NAME & STREET TYPE fields. This is known as the primary street name. A primary street name can be an ACS (Address Coordinate System) number or an alphabetic name; however, each street may have one and only one primary street name. The primary street name should be the only street name used in addressing (address points). For streets having both ACS and alphanumeric names, one name must be designated as the primary street name; the other street name is an alias. Alias street names should not be used for official addressing purposes.

d. Street type

The component of the address that modifies the street name to distinguish specific locational, functional and physical characteristics of the street to which the address is assigned.
Street types are a standard component of alphabetic street names and a frequent component of ACS numbered street names. Street types should generally be used and abbreviated using the generally accepted U.S. Postal Service street type abbreviations standards (see end of this document).

Correct: 1750 W ST., 200 E CIR, OAK ST, JUNIPER LN
Incorrect: 1750 W STREET, OAK STREET, JUNIPER LANE

Additionally, some situs addresses may contain:

e. Post-Directional (optional)

Some streets may also have a suffix directional or post-directional component following the street type that indicates the compass direction taken by the thoroughfare from an arbitrary starting point or the sector where it is located. The suffix- or post- directional is also abbreviated with the single letter equivalent for its compass direction. (e.g. E, W, N, S).

Correct: JUNIPER DR S
Incorrect: JUNIPER DR SOUTH

f. Unit Designation (Unit Type and Unit Number)

The components of the address used to identify a one-to-one correspondence between a building and high density occupancy structures within the building.

A unit designation shall consist of

i. a unit type, designating suites, rooms, apartments or condominium units, abbreviated using the official USPS unit designator standard;

ii. and an alphabetic or numeric code designating the individual unit "number."

iii. Unit designations shall not contain the "pound" or "hashtag" symbol (#).

Correct: UNIT 3B, LOT 24, STE 101
Incorrect: #3B, LOT # 24, Suite 101

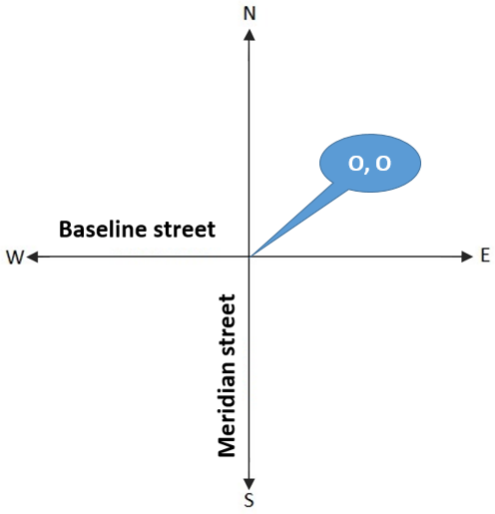
USPS Unit Designators
https://pe.usps.com/text/pub28/28apc_003.htm

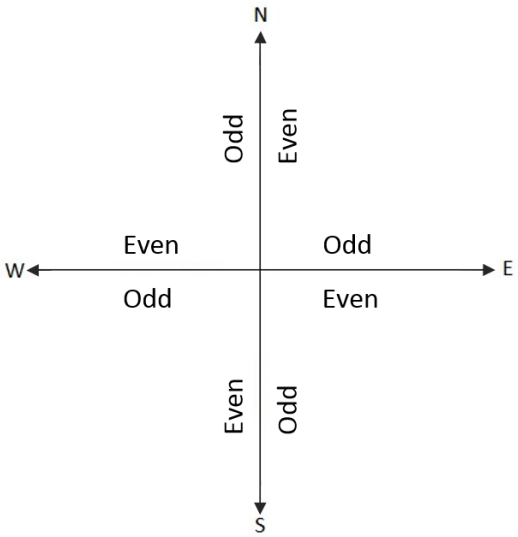
Description	Approved Abbreviation
Apartment	APT
Basement	BSMT**
Building	BLDG
Department	DEPT
Floor	FL
Front	FRNT**
Hanger	HNGR
Key	KEY
Lobby	LBBY**
Lot	LOT
Lower	LOWR**
Office	OFC**
Penthouse	PH**
Pier	PIER
Rear	REAR**
Room	RM
Side	SIDE**
Slip	SLIP
Space	SPC
Stop	STOP
Suite	STE
Trailer	TRLR
Unit	UNIT
Upper	UPPR**

5. System of Numbering

The numbering of houses or buildings shall adhere to the following address format:

a. Each local address grid system is based upon the point of intersection of a meridian and baseline street. The address coordinates of this initial point are 0, 0. Address numbering thenceforth extends east, west, north and south from this initial point of intersection, with the even numbers always on the right and odd numbers always on the left, looking away from the initial point of intersection.

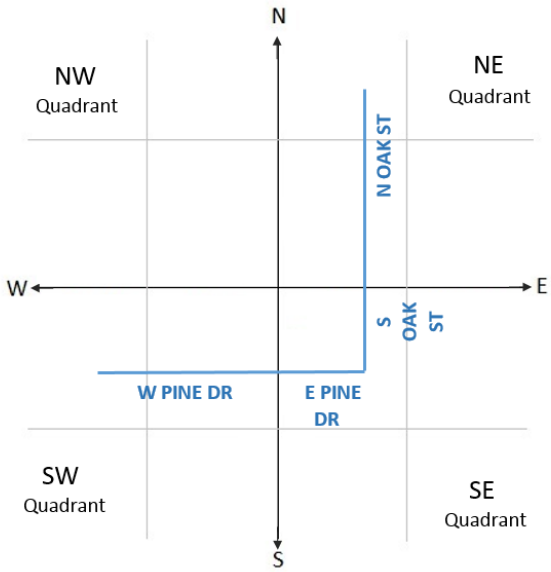




*For more on local addressing grids, see *Address Origins for Local Addressing Grids* at the end of this document.

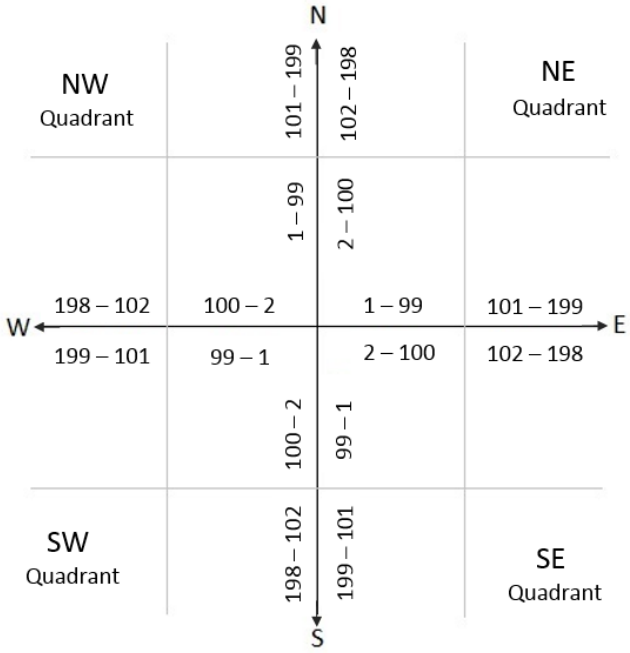
b. Streets shall be assigned directional prefixes according to their location within a grid quadrant and relative to the baseline or meridian axis of the local address grid system.

Example: Streets located in the NE address grid quadrant running in a generally northerly direction should get an N prefix directional, while streets located in that same quadrant running in a generally easterly direction should get a E prefix directional.

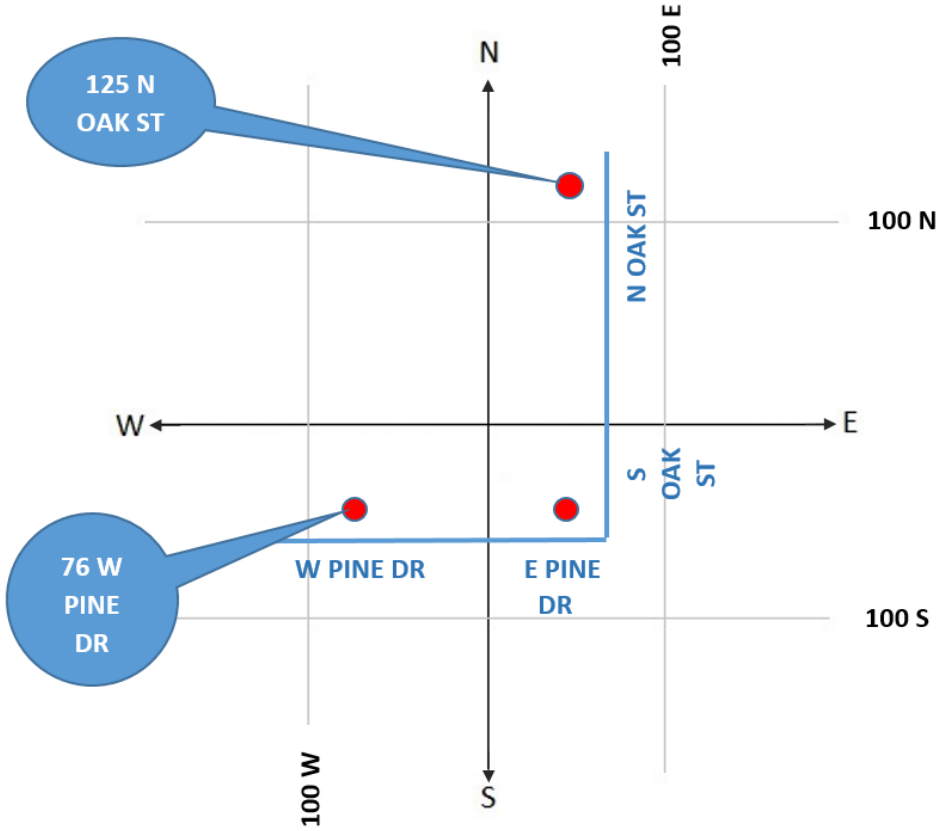


c. Address numbers shall be numerically sequenced and assigned to a structure or parcel along a street according to its relative distance perpendicular to the baseline or meridian axis streets of the local address grid system. All local address grids are generally based upon the

scale of 800 address per mile (660 feet per 100 addresses).



Example: Potential addresses for the two (2) locations below (●)



d. Consistent Address Format

All applicable components of the address must be consistently and conscientiously used or individual addresses will be considered incomplete and the addressing system as a whole will be ineffective.

The following examples further illustrate address components, their correct and incorrect usage and formats in addresses:

i. Situs Address: 769 E WILSON AVE

Address number/house number: 769
Directional: E
Street name: WILSON
Street Type: AVE

Incorrect: 769 EAST WILSON AVENUE
Incorrect: 769 WILSON AVENUE

ii. Situs Address: 842 E 1700 S

Address number/house number: 842
Directional: E
Street name: 1700 S
Street Type: <none>

Incorrect: 842 EAST 1700 SOUTH
Incorrect: 842 1700 S

iii. Situs Address: 2692 E SHUTTLE RUN WAY UNIT 102

Address number/house number: 2692
Directional: E
Street name: SHUTTLE RUN
Street Type: WAY
Unit designation: UNIT 102
Unit Type: UNIT
Unit Number: 102

Incorrect: 2692 EAST SHUTTLE RUN WAY, #102
Incorrect: 2692 SHUTTLE RUN WAY, #102

ii. Situs Address: 5268 S 2200 E APT 12

Address number/house number: 5268
Directional: S
Street name: 2200 E
Street Type: <none>
Unit designation: APT 12
Unit Type: APT
Unit Number: 12

Incorrect: 5268 SOUTH 2200 EAST, #12
Incorrect: 5268 2200 EAST, #12

6. Additional Property Numbering Standards

a. Odd and Even Numbering

The assignment of house numbers in legal situs addresses shall be measured and uniformly consecutive with even numbers on the right side of the street and odd numbers on the left side of the street from the intersection of the baseline and meridian streets (0, 0) and extending outward to the east, west, north, or south. Alternatively, even numbers shall always be on the right side of the street and odd numbers on the left in the direction of increasing house number intervals.

*See **5.a.System of numbering.***

b. Coordination of House Numbers and Intersection Coordinates

i. All streets shall have house numbers that conform sequentially to their assigned intersection coordinates.

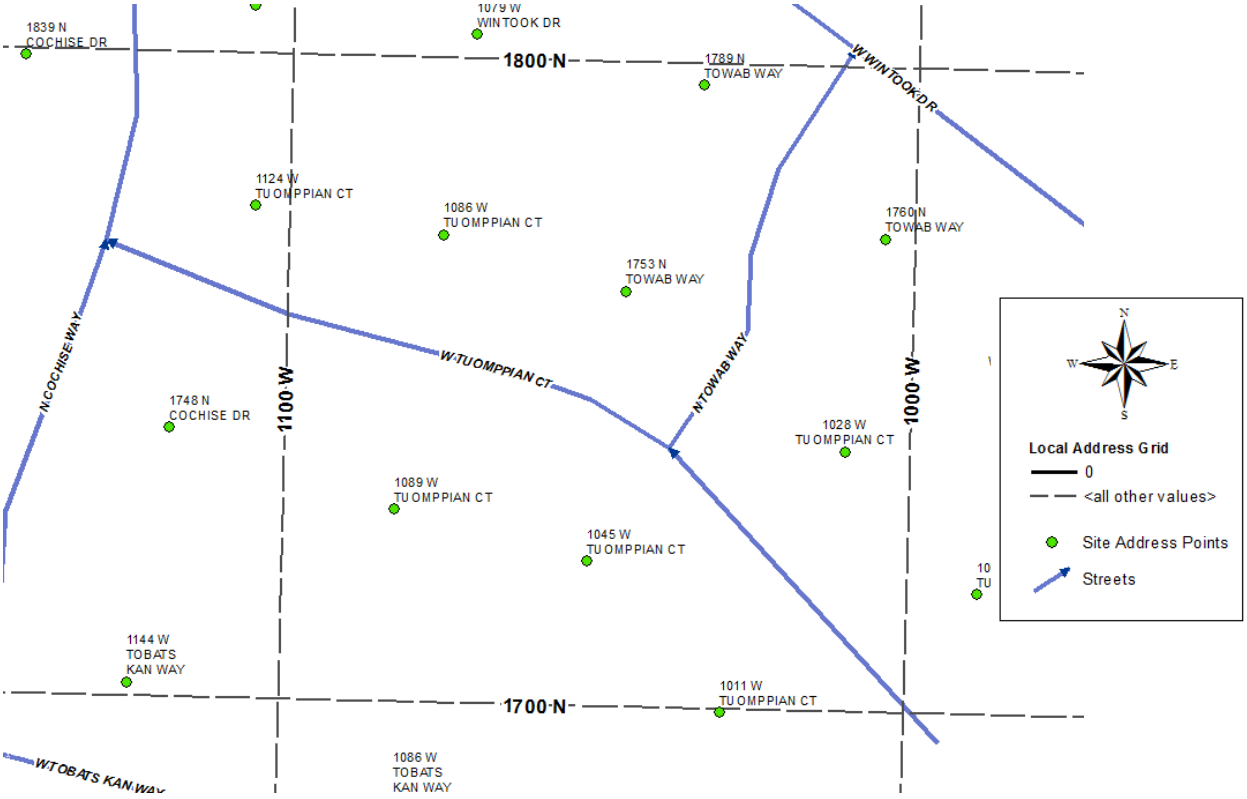
ii. Numbers used as ACS/numbered street names and coordinate numbers assigned to intersections should not be used as address/house numbers.

Example: All "W" addresses fit within 100 - 200, but 100 and 200 are not actually used as addresses. All "S" addresses fit within 500 – 600, but 500 and 600 are not actually used as addresses.

c. Directional Determination

On streets that are not aligned with any of the four compass directions, the direction assigned to the house numbers shall be from the compass direction that most nearly matches the bearing of the street.

Example: While the true course of TUOMPPIAN CT runs in a northwesterly direction, its general direction is more westerly than northerly; thus, TUOMPPIAN CT addresses receive a "W" prefix directional.



d. Numerical Freedom

i. Numerical freedom shall be utilized to make use of additional property numbers in the interval between house numbers, providing such numbers are in consecutive sequence and are whole integers.

ii. Fractions of numbers (e.g. 59 1/2 E 3900 S) shall not be used.

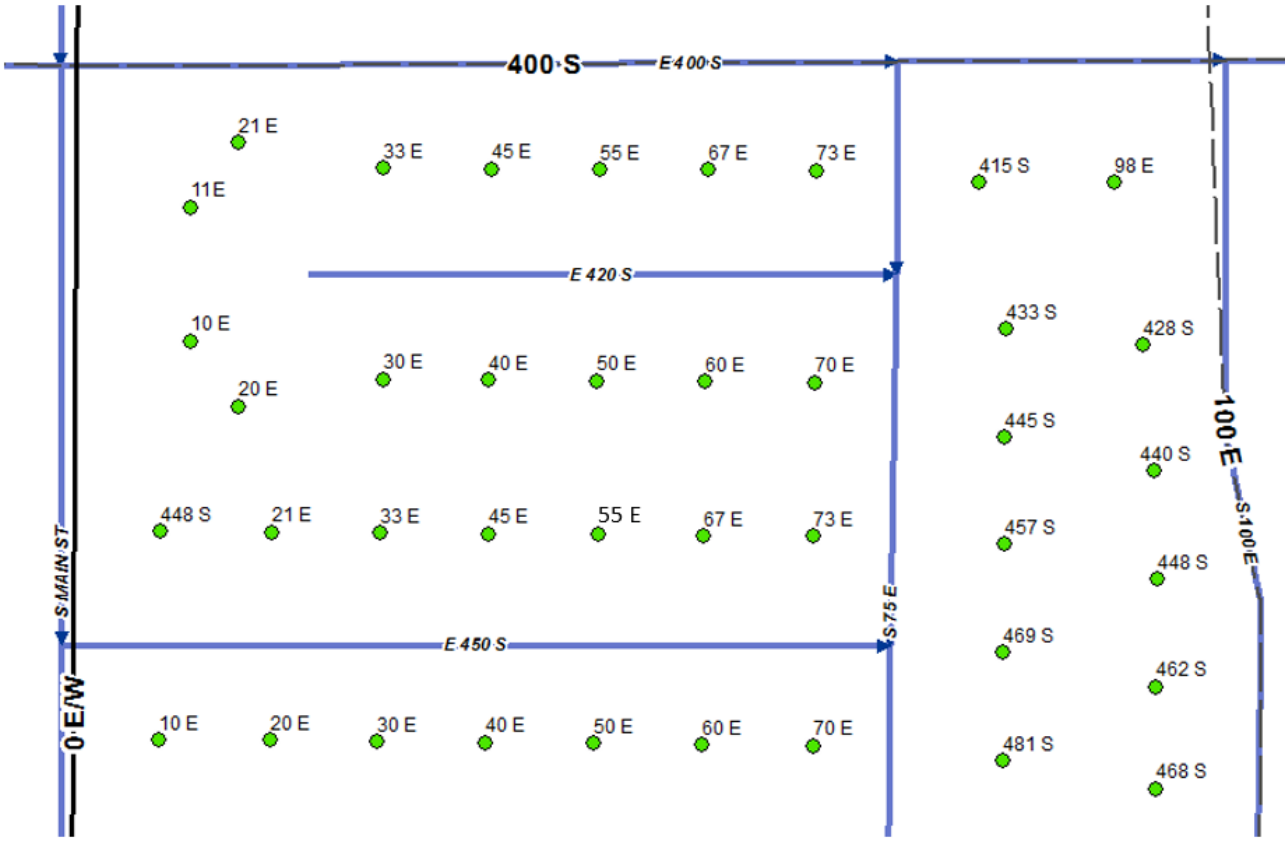
Example above: Additional addresses added between existing addresses 1086 W TUOMPPIAN CT and 1124 W TUOMPPIAN CT must be whole integers and consecutively sequenced between 1086 and 1124 according to their location along the grid. 1094 or 1096 W TUOMPPIAN CT would be equally acceptable.

e. Juxtaposition

i. House numbers should be comparable (but not duplicated) on parallel streets and should be in consecutive order.

ii. House numbers that are identical to adjacent ACS numbered street names should not be used. Adjust house numbers by two or more digits to avoid identifying them with adjacent ACS street numbers *(i.e. 3800 S should be 3798 S or 3802 S)*.

Example: Identical house numbering on parallel streets 420 S and 450 S increases the likelihood of confusion and is not ideal addressing protocol.

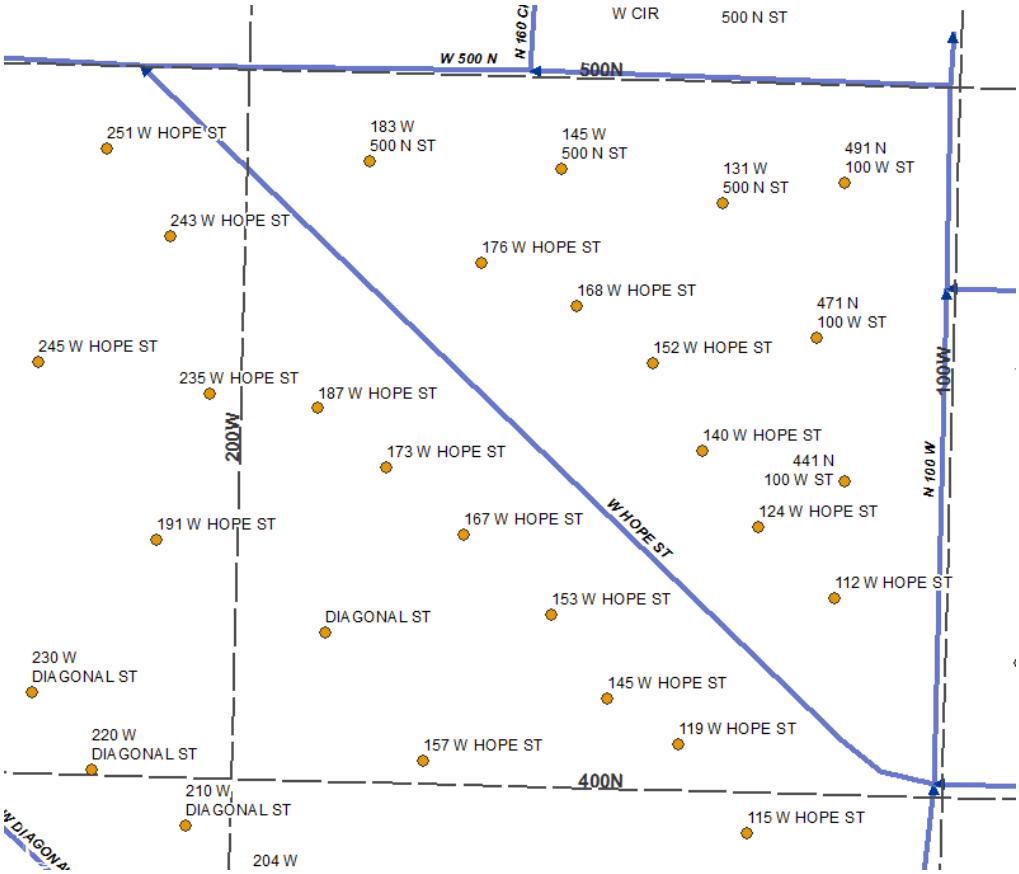


f. Diagonal Streets.

i. Intersection numbers on diagonal cross streets shall be calculated to begin with the same number measured from the baseline or meridian streets according to the frontage number scale designated for that area; this will ensure that the frontage numbers are uniformly measured from one street to the next where they intersect the cross street.

ii. When assigning house numbers to diagonal streets they must not be measured along the diagonal; instead, numbers along the diagonal shall be measured as true north-south or east-west distances from which the dedicated reference streets intersect the diagonal street.

Example: Diagonal street addressing appearing to be incorrectly measured and assigned along the diagonal rather than along the true east/west distances. 152 W HOPE ST appears to be closer to the center of the diagonal than to the center distance between the 100 and 200 east/west grid lines (ideally it should be more like 140 W HOPE ST).



g. Streets Changing Directions between Intersections.

i. Streets that change direction between intersections, either at an oblique angle or to another axis of the local grid system, must have the directional and the frontage number changed to match the new bearing direction of the street.

ii. If a directional change of the street results in the duplication of house number ranges, it should be renamed at the point where it shifts direction or at the nearest

intersection that will avoid the range duplication. Duplicate house number ranges on the same street are confusing, dangerous, and must not be allowed.

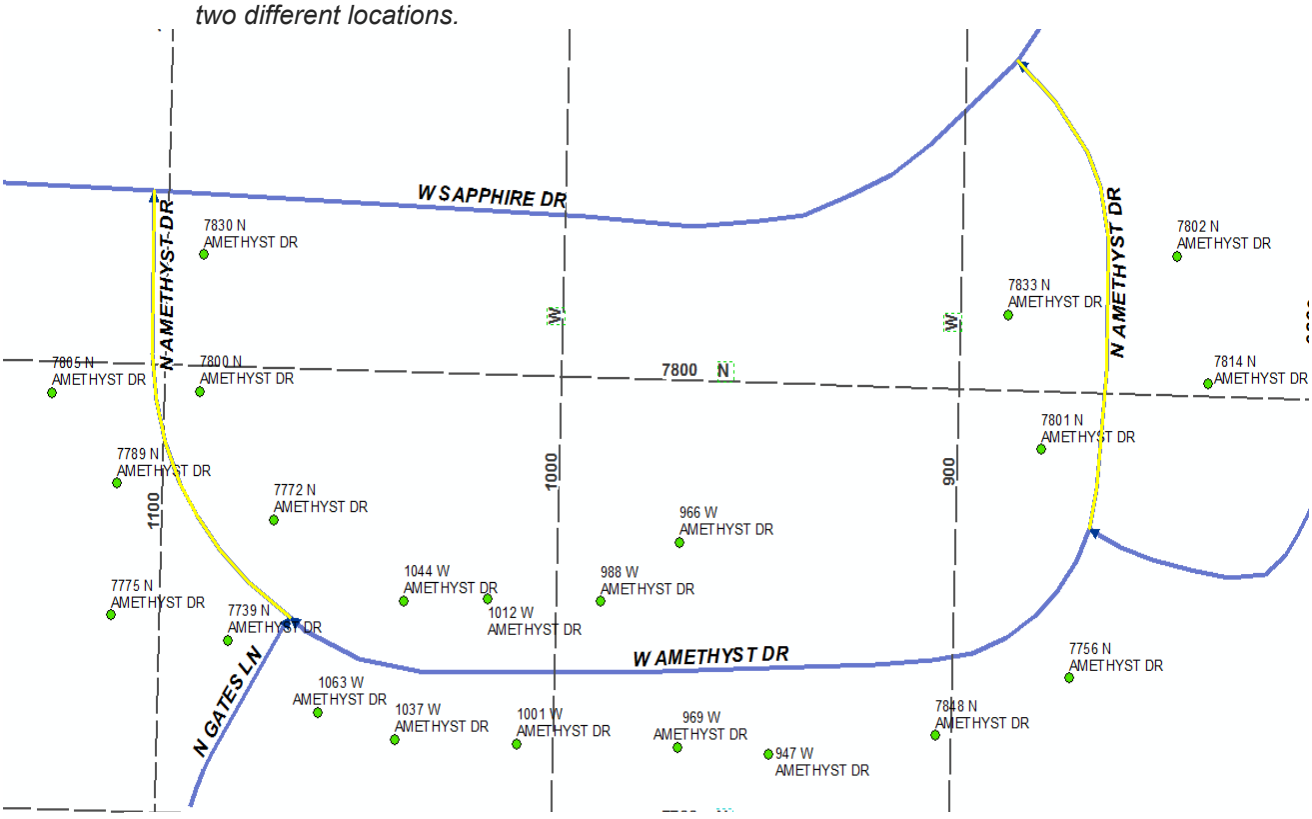
iii. A circular or "U" shaped street containing more than one segment running in the same direction and possessing a singular full address name should not be addressed using the same grid addressing for those multiple segments. Addressing for circular or "U" shaped streets should be handled in one of the two following ways: 1) rename one of the segments of roadway with a different/unique street name; or 2) differentiate segments using the prefix directional.

iv. If a street changes direction and is contained wholly within a subdivision or area, the house numbers may continue sequentially as in one direction, but it is still necessary to assign the proper coordinates at all intersections.
See example below ***h. Unique Address Ranges.***

h. Unique Address Ranges

Address Ranges (Left_From , Left_To and Right_From, Right_To) for each unique Full Street Name (PRE_DIR + S_NAME + S_TYPE) within the same municipality should be unique. There should be no duplicate or overlapping address ranges for the same street segment or street name within the same address system. Duplicate address number ranges on the same street are confusing, dangerous, and must not be allowed.

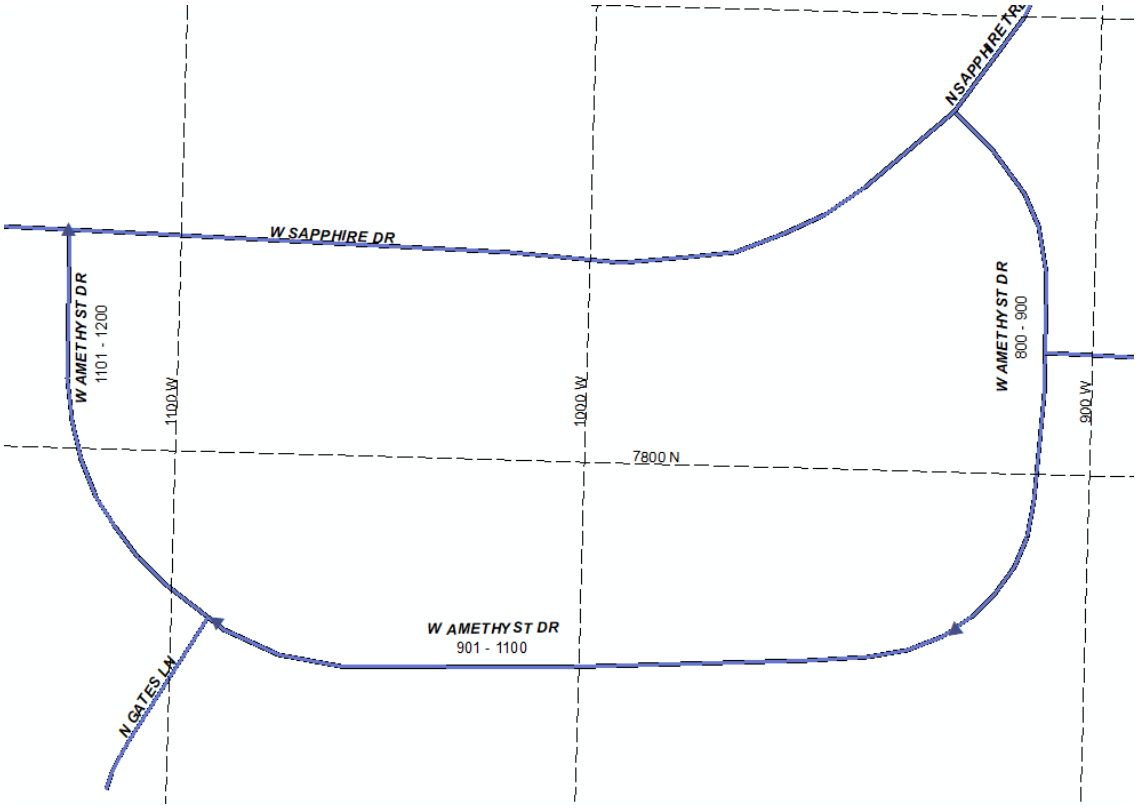
Example: N AMATHYST DR contains two (2) north/south road segments that have incorrectly been addressed using the same 7700-7800 N address range, resulting in similar addresses in two different locations.



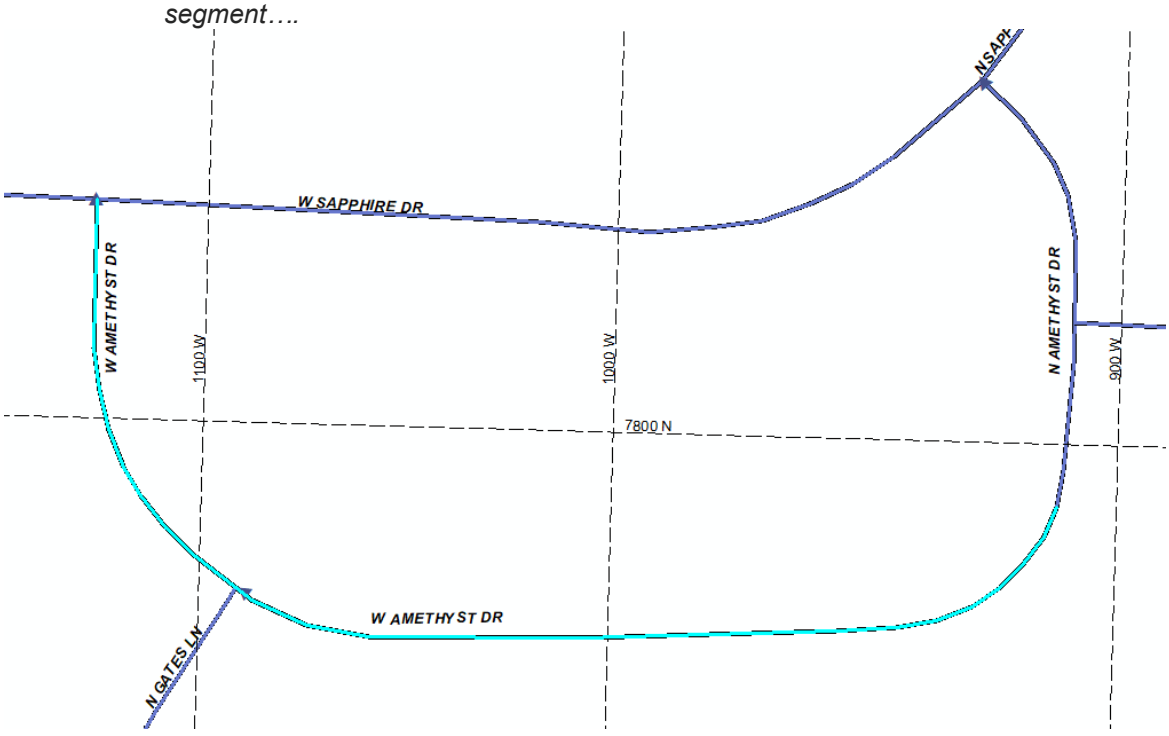
Streets

	PRE_DIR	S_NAME	S_TYPE	L_F_ADD	L_T_ADD	R_F_ADD	R_T_ADD	CITY
	W	AMETHYST	DR	901	1065	900	1064	DIAMOND VALLEY
	N	AMETHYST	DR	7735	7805	7736	7830	DIAMOND VALLEY
	N	AMETHYST	DR	7801	7849	7798	7850	DIAMOND VALLEY

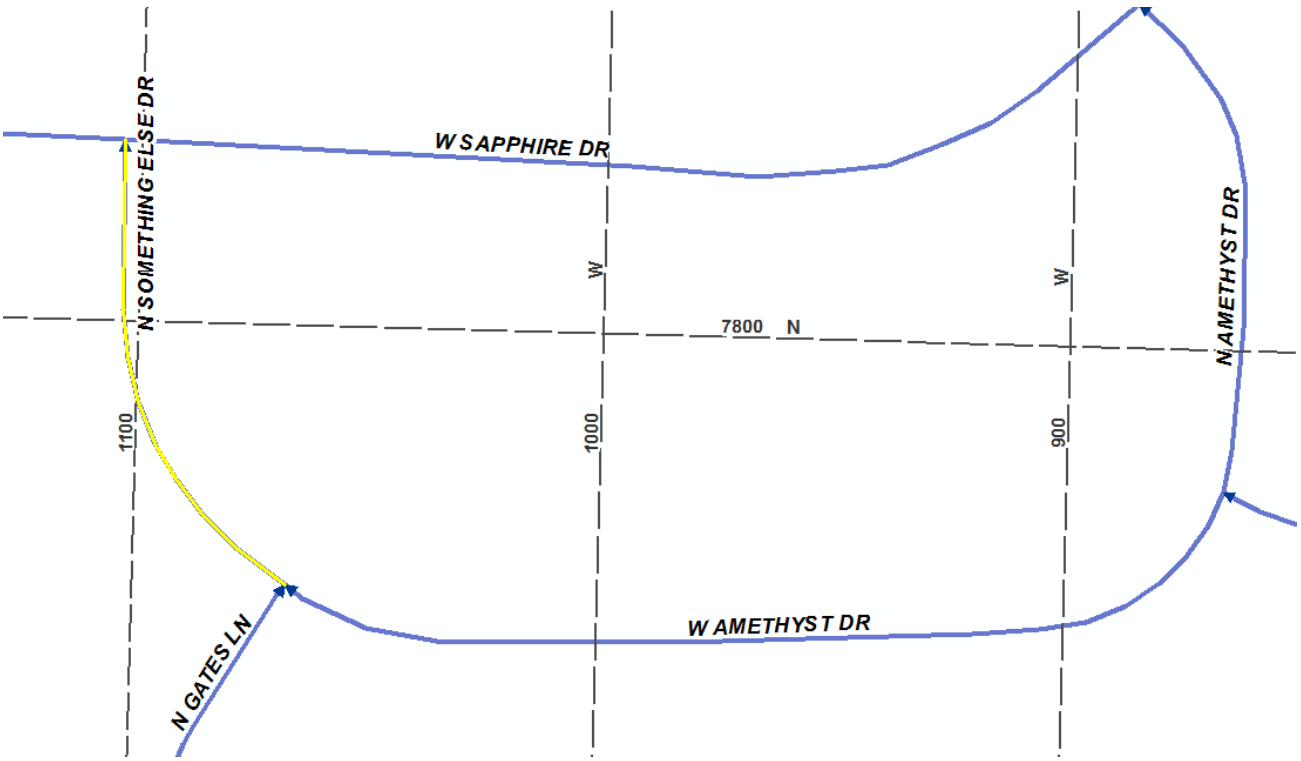
Example: The previous scenario could be rectified using any number of simple methods:
1) Using only one prefix directional for the entire road segment. Choose the most general road direction (West) and use the "W" directional prefix for all addresses. Assign the road address range that would be appropriate were the completely straight.



2) Use the "N" prefix directional and addressing on only one of the north/south segments, and then continuing the "W" prefix directional and addressing on the remaining north/south segment….



… or 3) by completely renaming one of the north/south segments altogether (e.g. N SOMETHING ELSE DR).



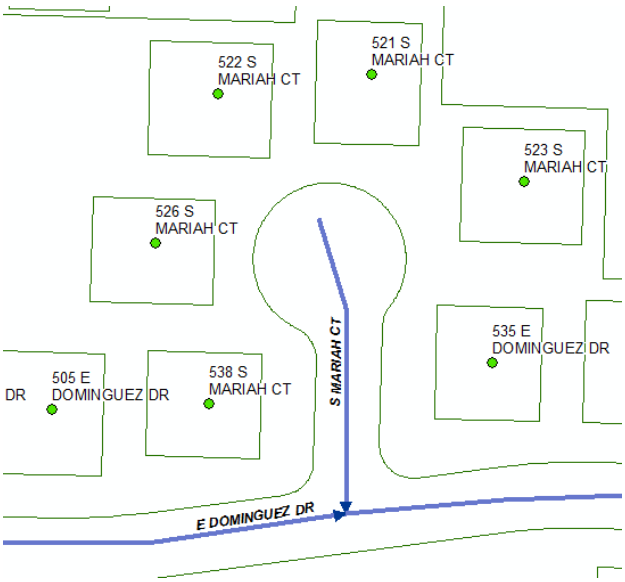
i. Numbering Corner Lots.

Proposed subdivision with corner lots should have frontage numbers calculated for both streets that the lot fronts upon and both frontage numbers placed on the final plats. Once the structure's facing is identified, the correct frontage number can be selected and assigned.

j. Numbering Cul-De-Sac Streets

Cul-de-sac streets shall be measured and positioned on the local address grid system such that house numbers are even on one side to a point approximately half way to the top of the turnaround; odd numbers shall then commence back along the opposite side of the cul-de-sac in a manner consistent with even and odd numbers on opposing sides of a street.

Example: Correctly addressed cul-de-sac with even house numbers on the right (moving south from the initial point of intersection), then changing to odd numbers on the left at approximately half way to the top of the turnaround.



k. Numbering Private Streets and Rights-of-Way

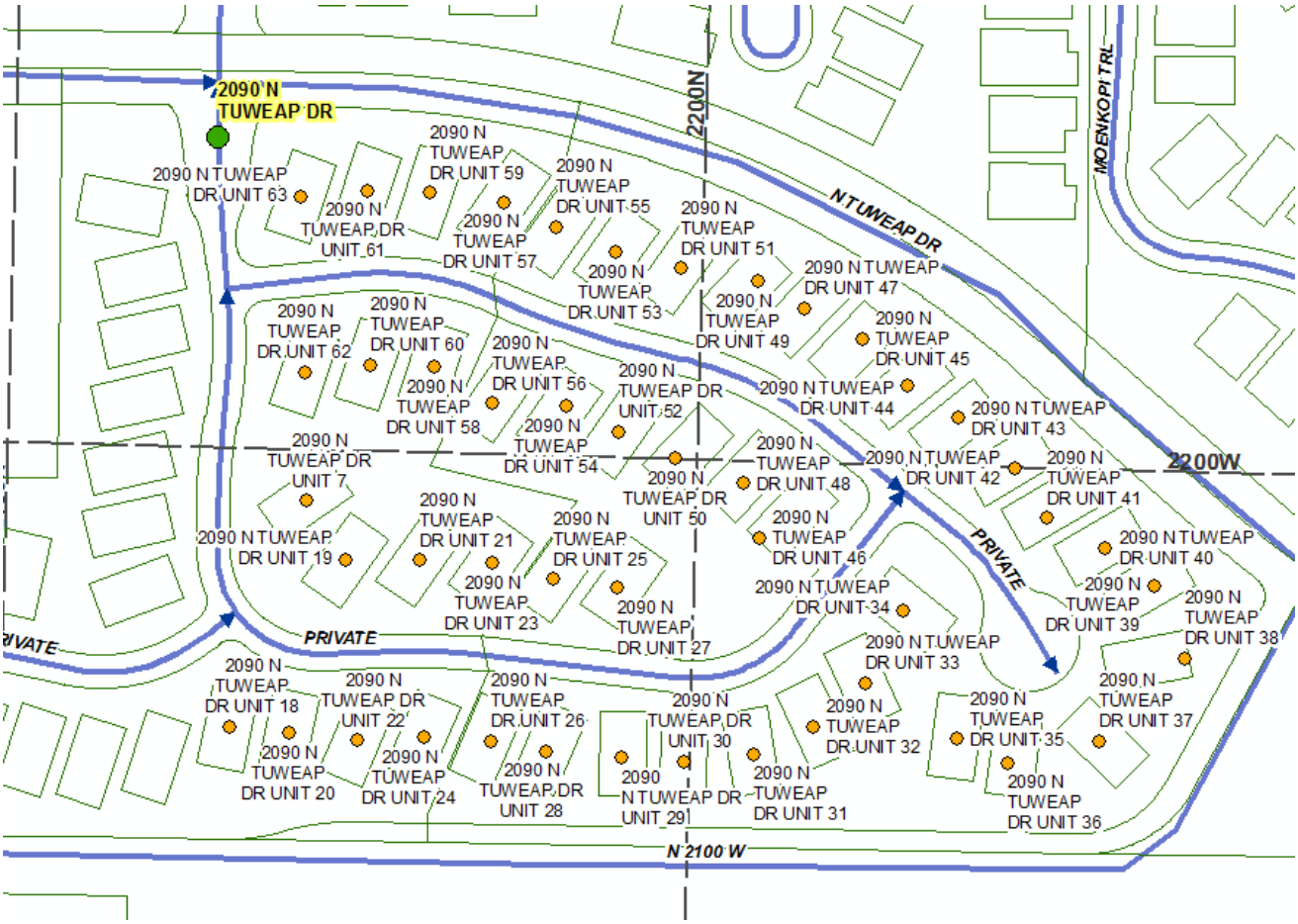
i. Structures and dwellings located on private, unnamed rights-of-way shall be assigned one (1) number address referencing the numeric interval of the public street to which the private right-of-way intersects, and then individual unit numbers for each individual dwelling.

ii. Structures and dwellings located on private, unnamed rights-of-way may not be assigned individual house numbers (not unit numbers). If a private right-of-way has a requirement for individual house numbers (not unit numbers), the private street should be assigned a name and placed on the local address grid system.

All structures and dwellings fronting upon the newly named private right-of-way should then be re-assigned legal situs addresses according to the above standards set forth in this policy.

iii. If a private right-of-way contains single family structures or other occupied structures that are numbered off the public street that the private right-of-way intersects, the residents may petition the agency responsible for administering property to approve street name or numbering and place their private right-of-way on the local address grid system.

Example: Correctly addressed dwellings located on private, unnamed rights-of-way assigned one (1) number address referencing the numeric interval of the public street to which the private right-of-way intersects (2090 N TUWEAP DR), and then individual unit numbers for each individual dwelling



l. Numbering Duplexes, Rear Houses, and Buildings on Interior Lots

Where possible, unique house numbers or unit types and unit numbers should be used for sub-parcel identification, rather than assigning fractions of numbers or the designation “front” or “rear,” to duplexes, rear houses and buildings on interior lots.

m. Numbering High Density Structures

For general purposes, multi-unit and/or high density dwellings should be addressed using a single street address with unit designations (unit type and unit number) as described previously.

Possible exceptions for unusual addressing circumstances are listed below:

i. Condominiums and Planned Unit Developments with multiple levels should be numbered according to the above standards set forth in this policy, unless the unit density dictates constraints, then the following shall apply as guidelines for assigning numbers:

ii. Buildings with two or more levels above grade and internal stairwells: units should be addressed using a number with the first one or two digits representing the floor number above grade and the remaining digits being a sequential identifier for individual rooms, suites, or dwelling units starting from the left of a major stairwell or elevator shaft *(i.e. Unit 425 represents the 4th floor, room 25; Unit 2562 represents the 25th floor, room 62)*.

iii. Buildings with external stairwells should have each stairwell entrance assigned a unique frontage number if each entrance has units that are accessed solely through that stairwell. Assign each unit accessed by its entrance a unit number, indicating floor level, to be used as an address suffix *(i.e. 239 E. Esker Ln. UNIT 10, UNIT 20, UNIT 30 – 1st, 2nd, & 3rd floors).*

iv. Buildings with levels below grade: units should be addressed using a letter indicating the floor level below grade *(e.g. -1st floor = A, -2nd floor = B, -3rd floor = C)* followed with the unit number. *(APT A1 represents the first level below ground level, apartment 1; UNIT C16 represents the 3rd level below ground level, unit 16).*

v. Numbers are preferred over letters in designating units above grade.

vi. Commercial strips should have each business unit assigned an address using a separate frontage number and the number or the alphabetic name for the street upon which the commercial structure fronts.

vii. Commercial Malls, Centers, or Squares should have internal addressing that considers floor levels with a sub-structure suffix of three or more digits where the first digit represents the level above grade and the remaining digits represent the unit number.

Addresses for these commercial structures may substitute the street name in the address format with a project name and substitute the street type designator with appropriate abbreviation of a standard structure type *(i.e. 6945 S. Union Park Ctr. STE 101 – the first unit on the first floor).*

A single frontage number should be assigned for the entire commercial structures. Separate structures within a Mall or Center Complex may be assigned separate frontage numbers. Below grade levels should use a letter in the suffix.

viii. High Rise Structures require a method to identify suites, rooms, premises, and occupancies or establishments that are accessible by the public via hallways and elevators, both above and below grade. These vertical addresses should consist of the frontage number or use the project name as a prefix in the address. Subsequently the address suffix should consist of a three or four digit number with the first one or two digits representing the floor number above grade and the remaining digits being a sequential identifier for all rooms, suites, or dwelling units starting from the left of a major stairwell or elevator shaft. Below grade levels should use a letter in the suffix to represent the floor level below grade. For more information, see items *ii.* and *iv*. above.

n. Industrial Parks

Industrial parks generally have lower density than most retail or other commercial structures and should be identified through the regular procedures of numbering public or private streets set forth in the above guidelines.

U.S. Postal Service Addressing Standards

Below are links to the *U.S. Postal Service Addressing Standards* publication.
Standards for street suffix abbreviations and unit designators can be found in Appendix C.

June 2020

Address Origins for Local Addressing Grids

- St. George, Santa Clara, and Winchester Hills – Main St. (0 N/S) & Tabernacle St. (0 E/W)
- Apple Valley – State St / SR 59 (0 N/S) & Main St (0 E/W)
- Enterprise – Main St (0 N/S) & Center St (0 E/W)
- Hilldale – address origin is in Colorado City, Arizona, at Township Ave (0 N/S) & Midway St (0 E/W). All N-S roads in Utah have N addresses.
- Hurricane – State St / SR 9 (0 N/S) & Main St (0 E/W)
- Ivins – Center St (0 N/S) & Main St (0 E/W)
- LaVerkin – Center St (0 N/S) & Main St (0 E/W)
- Leeds – Center St (0 N/S) & Main St (0 E/W)
- New Harmony – Center St (0 N/S) & Main St (0 E/W)
- Pintura uses the Toquerville address grid.
- Rockville – Main St (0 N/S) & Center St (0 E/W)
- Toquerville – Center St (0 N/S) & Toquerville Blvd (0 E/W)
- Virgin – SR 9 (0 N/S) & Mill St (0 E/W) – note: Main St was formerly 0 N/S; entire address grid changed in June 2008
- Washington – Telegraph St (0 N/S) & Main St (0 E/W)
- Springdale – While there is no *official* address origin in Springdale, the *functiona*l address origin appears to be at the where Zion Park Blvd (SR 9) intersects the north city boundary line (the entry to Zion National Park). This location appears to be the "zero" point of Zion Park Blvd: address numbers on Zion Park Blvd increase (get larger) as Zion Park Blvd runs to the south and west. This would give all segments of Zion Park Blvd an "S" prefix directional. Springdale does not officially use prefix directionals in their addresses, but the prefix directional should be included for E-911.

  Zion Park Blvd appears to serve as the address origin for streets intersecting it: address numbering on cross streets tends to begin at "0" or "100" (or another low number) at Zion Park Blvd. and increases/gets larger as the street progresses farther away from Zion Park Blvd.

  There does not appear to be a current standard governing the distance between assigned addresses: currently assigned addresses vary from having 2 to 50 numbers between them (typical local grids are based on 800 numbers per mile = one number every 6.6 feet).

  The last known contact for Springdale addressing is Tom Dansie.

NOTE: there are likely other origins for unincorporated towns – Veyo, Central, Pine Valley, Gunlock.