



2009 MASTER PLAN

Planning Commission:

Garry Dreyer – Chairperson
Wayne Vander Zwaag – Vice-Chairperson
Terry Hossink – Secretary
Andy Machiela – Member
Shane Russell – Member

Board of Trustees:

Todd Wolters – Supervisor
Lona Bronkema – Clerk
Randy Vander Zwaag – Treasurer
Terry Hossink – Trustee
Joe Bush – Trustee

With Assistance By:

Gregory L. Ransford – Planning & Zoning Director

Olive Township – 6480 136th Avenue – Holland – Michigan – 49424
Ottawa County

**RESOLUTION
TOWNSHIP OF OLIVE
COUNTY OF OTTAWA, MICHIGAN**

**OLIVE TOWNSHIP PLANNING COMMISSION
RESOLUTION TO ADOPT MASTER PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Michigan Planning Enabling Act (MPEA) authorizes the Planning Commission to prepare a Master Plan for the use, development and preservation of all lands in the Township; and

WHEREAS, the Olive Township Planning Commission prepared a proposed new Master Plan and submitted the plan to the Township Board for review and comment; and

WHEREAS, the Olive Township Planning Commission made the necessary inquiries, investigations, and surveys of the appropriate resources of the Township, and considered the character of the Township and its suitability for particular uses judged in terms of such factors as the trend in land and population development; and

WHEREAS, the Master Plan, as proposed, will promote public health, safety and general welfare; will encourage the use of resources in accordance with their character and adaptability; will avoid the overcrowding of land by buildings or people; will lessen congestion on public roads and streets; and will facilitate provision for a system of transportation, sewage disposal, safe and adequate water supply, recreation and other public improvements; and

WHEREAS, the Master Plan, as proposed, includes the material described in the following Table of Contents, Appendices and Maps:

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APPENDICIES

- Community Mapping
- 2006 Community Survey Results (excluding open ended comments)
- 2003 Ottawa County Demographics Data Book (excerpts)

MAPS

- Master Plan
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WHEREAS, on May 21, 2009, the Olive Township Board reviewed the proposed Master Plan prepared by the Planning Commission and authorized distribution of the Master Plan to surrounding municipalities and regional planning organizations as identified in the MPEA; and

WHEREAS, notice was provided to the surrounding municipalities and regional planning organizations as provided in the Michigan Planning Enabling Act; and

WHEREAS, the Olive Township Planning Commission held a public hearing on October 13, 2009 to consider public comment on the proposed new Master Plan, and to further review and comment on the proposed Master Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission finds that the proposed new Master Plan is desirable and proper and furthers the use, preservation, and development goals and strategies of the Township;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS RESOLVED, that the Olive Township Planning Commission adopts the Master Plan, as presented to the public on October 13, 2009 and subsequently revised as a result of public comment at the public hearing and re-presented to the public on November 18, 2009.

The foregoing resolution offered by Commissioner Hossink, Second offered by Commissioner Machiela

Upon roll call vote the following voted: “Aye”: Hossink, Russell, Machiela and Vander Zwaag “Nay”: None.

The Chair declared the resolution adopted.

Terry Hossink, Secretary

CERTIFICATE

I, the undersigned, the Secretary of the Planning Commission of Olive Township, Ottawa County, Michigan, certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Planning Commission at a regular meeting held on the 18th day of November, 2009. I further certify that public notice of said meeting was given pursuant to and in full compliance with Michigan Act 267 of 1976, as amended, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by the Act.

Terry Hossink, Secretary
Olive Township Planning Commission

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Preface
Olive Township Master Plan
2009

Introduction

Legal Requirement

In accordance with the Michigan Planning Enabling Act, Act 33 of 2008, this Master Plan was created to serve as a guide for development within Olive Township.

Intent and Purpose

The Olive Township Master Plan is designed to address and direct proposed land use and development in a compatible fashion with existing and future uses, the natural environment, the availability of utilities, the capacities of transportation networks, the design and distribution of recreational opportunities and other public places, the linear relationship of the landscape as well as numerous other planning and community attributes.

The Olive Township Master Plan will guide and accomplish development that is coordinated, adjusted, harmonious, efficient and economical. In addition, the Master Plan will promote the sustainability of uses for current and future needs that best protect and enhance the public health, safety, morals, order, convenience, prosperity and general welfare.

The Master Plan may project more than 20 years into the future and must be revisited at least every five years to ensure its legitimacy.

Content

Cornerstone Components

A Master Plan shall include:

- Maps, plats, charts and descriptive content showing the recommendations of the Planning Commission for the physical development of the unincorporated areas of the township.

A Master Plan should minimally address the classification and allocation of land for the following, as can be reasonably considered:

- Agriculture, residences, industrial and commercial uses, public buildings and spaces, schools, environment, recreation and transportation, areas for redevelopment and various other characteristics of the township.

A Master Plan should generally address and accommodate the location and extent of the following:

- Transportation networks (i.e. streets, railway, waterways, airports and pedestrian improvements).
- Sanitary sewer and water supply systems
- Pollution prevention efforts
- Drainage
- Flood prevention and the maintaining of water levels
- Public utilities and structures
- Distribution of population
- Recreation

A Master Plan shall provide recommendations regarding the above cornerstone components, as applicable, as well as provide strategies to implement its proposals.

Composition

The Olive Township Master Plan is designed based on two simplistic, yet imperative principles;

1. Constant public input

It is through public participation and contributions that we established the foundation and direction of Olive Township, as they are the core of the community. Derived from the 2006 Olive Township Community Survey, which was mailed to every property owner in the township, as well as various planning meetings, which included specific solicitation of owners of certain property, this Master Plan benefited from and was shaped by public involvement.

and;

2. Professional support

Accompanied by the expertise and direction of professional municipal planners, County departments that serve on behalf of or provide improvements within the township as well as other consultants, the desires of the public have been incorporated within the Master Plan and balanced with the socioeconomic attributes of the community.

Final Document

Result

This design is intended to create the most efficient and effective Master Plan for the community of Olive Township. Its ultimate pursuit is to ensure the health, safety and welfare of the residents, property and business owners as well as visitors to this township.

Chapter One

Community Preferences

Introduction

Important to the residents and property owners of Olive Township are the preferences by which they envision or define the appearance, character and values of their community.

As provided in additional detail in the Community Survey chapter (Chapter 10), the Community Composition chapter (Chapter 2) and within the appendix, in late 2006 Olive Township completed a community survey to gauge the pulse of its property owners. Among other interests of the community, the survey provided the following findings of community preferences, policies, attributes and planning mechanisms, which are used as one of the cornerstones to establish strategies and recommendations within this Master Plan.

Findings

- *Rural Character* – is recognized as the natural features of the earth that minimize the visual exposure of buildings, structures or other man-made features and which create scenic character. It is also recognized as the natural features of the earth that provide environmental buffers and/or habitat that is characteristic of the Township. Features are found to include:
 - Woods, woodlots, forest areas and trees
 - Wetlands
 - Natural vegetation
 - Wildlife habitat
 - Natural field areas

Rural Character also includes farmland, which is recognized as natural features that are organized and managed by man.

- *Open Space* – is recognized as areas of land unoccupied by buildings, structures or other man-made features, that are preserved to be unoccupied by buildings, structures or other man-made features within a project.
- *Development Preservation Incentives* – is recognized as the exchange of increased development opportunity for the preservation of rural character and open space within a project.
- *Values* – the following attributes have been found as primary policies for the township:
 - Provide development incentives to preserve natural areas in agricultural, residential, commercial and industrial properties.
 - Protect and preserve open space and rural character in residential, commercial and industrial properties.
 - Encourage outdoor recreation and sporting facilities in residential areas.
 - Accommodate additional area for commercial and industrial development

- Limit commercial and industrial development to areas that contain public utilities
- Require residential, commercial and industrial development to blend in with the surrounding landscape and include the preservation of open space and rural character
- Adopt groundwater protection measures
- Protect and preserve trees along roadways
- Limit the size and number of business signage

The following attributes have been found as problems within the township:

- Quality of drinking water
- Character of new development is not compatible with the area
- Loss of farmland, open space, natural vegetation and forestland
- Deteriorating roadside image
- Outdoor storage of junk and abandoned vehicles

Chapter Two

Community Composition

Introduction

Olive Township consists of numerous residents, property owners and businesses that create the cornerstone of its community. Benefited by the 2006 Olive Township Community Survey (V) as well as the 2003 Ottawa County Data Book and by the township property software (P), we are able to capture the composition of our community and highlight aspects that are influential in the design of this master plan.

As provided in additional detail in the Community Survey chapter (Chapter 10) and within the appendix, Olive Township completed the aforementioned community survey to gauge the pulse of its property owners. Accompanied by other available data that the survey provided and through the Ottawa County Data Book and township property software, the following statistical information were recognized as crucial elements, which are used to support the Chapters of this Master Plan that establish strategies and recommendations for the community.

Findings

- *Agricultural*
 - Current ownership of agriculturally zoned parcels (P)
 - Less than 10 acres in size
 - 233 parcels
 - 213 owners
 - Ten (10) acres or more in size
 - 308 parcels
 - 186 owners
 - Of 353 survey respondents (V)
 - Respondents that own parcels under 10 acres in size
 - 246 (70%)
 - Respondents that own parcels 10 acres or more in size
 - 107 (30%)
 - Of the above respondents, those who:
 - Enjoy agricultural property: 298 (84%)
 - Do not enjoy agricultural property: 11 (3%)
 - Provided no response: 39 (11%)
 - Respondents that believe preserving rural character includes promoting active farm use – 76% (V)
- *Recreation* (V)
 - Respondents who believe public open space is important – 53%
 - Respondents that want to encourage outdoor recreation and sporting facilities – 75%

- Walking paths are important to respondents
 - Yes – 47.6%
 - No – 33.8%
 - Neutral – 18.6%

- *Residential (V)*
 - Respondents that support:
 - Concentrating development to preserve open space and rural character – 78%
 - Requiring development to blend-in with natural landscape – 77%
 - Offering incentives to developers to preserve open space – 71%
 - Standard subdivision preference (V – Figure 1)
 - Dislike – 67.6%
 - Like – 32.4%
 - Clustered subdivision preference (V – Figure 2)
 - Like – 71.34%
 - Dislike – 28.66%

- *General Development (V)*
 - Respondents that believe new development is not in character with the area – 60%

- *Streets (V)*
 - Respondents that:
 - Believe a deteriorating roadside image exists – 52%
 - Support preserving scenic rural roads – 75%
 - Believe the preservation of trees along roadway should occur – 67%

- *Open Space, Natural Vegetation (V)*
 - Respondents that:
 - Want the township to preserve rural character, open space, trees and natural areas – 83%
 - Support preserving open space and natural amenities – 68%
 - Support protecting scenic views – 77%
 - Believe loss of open spaces is a concern – 66%
 - Believe loss of natural vegetation and forestland is a concern – 67%
 - Support township regulation to preserve natural vegetation – 72%

- *Commercial / Industrial (V)*
 - Respondents that believe the township should:
 - Require commercial uses to be located where public utilities are available – 57%
 - Promote limited commercial development – 43%
 - Set aside additional land for commercial development – 45%
 - Promote limited industrial development – 41%
 - Set aside additional land for industrial development – 48%

- *Multi-family* (V)
 - Respondents that believe apartments should be in a town center (city) – 66%

- *Seniors* (V)
 - Survey respondents 60 years of age or older – 23%
 - Total (of all ages of) survey respondents who:
 - Want to expand Dial-a-Ride Services – 25%
 - Believe there is not enough housing for elderly – 22%
 - Believe the township is appropriate for elderly housing – 28%
 - Believe senior housing is important – 23%

Chapter Three Agricultural Uses

Introduction

Rich to the history of Olive Township is its agricultural community. For decades, farming has been present within our borders and continues today. Generations have tilled property and raised livestock as the dominant business within the township. However, while farming continues to be prevalent in our community, certain economic conditions and changes in generational interests appear to be altering the trends and prominence of our agricultural operations.

The landscape character that farming provides, however, is continually appreciated and desired. Evidence of this appreciation has been provided within recent public planning meetings and survey research. Specifically, of 353 respondents in the 2006 community survey, approximately 84% enjoy the agricultural areas of the township. Interestingly, of those respondents, approximately 70% have parcels of less than 10 acres in size.

In fact, current statistics indicate that there are more property owners of parcels less than 10 acres in size than there are property owners of parcels more than ten acres in size within the Agricultural Zoning District. This information appears to indicate that the majority of the property owners within the agricultural area of the township actually own parcels less than the typical size that is custom for a farming operation. While statistically there are a greater number of parcels that are more than ten acres in size there are less owners and thus more property under the same ownership than for parcels of less than ten acres in size.

Through our 2006 community survey as well as various planning meetings, which included specific solicitation of owners of agriculturally zoned property, and coupled with other planning mechanisms, we have concluded that the following interests are paramount in our agricultural pursuits. In addition, recommendations regarding these interests as well as strategies, accompanied by an illustration example, to achieve success are provided below.

Interests, Recommendations and Strategies

Interests

- Preserve open spaces such as trees, vegetation, wildlife habitat, farmland and other natural areas
 - Do not use public monies to preserve open space
- Prevent isolated residential and or commercial development on large parcels
- Protect large parcels of land from acreage divisions
- Support agricultural operations
- Balance property divisions and farmland productivity

Recommendations

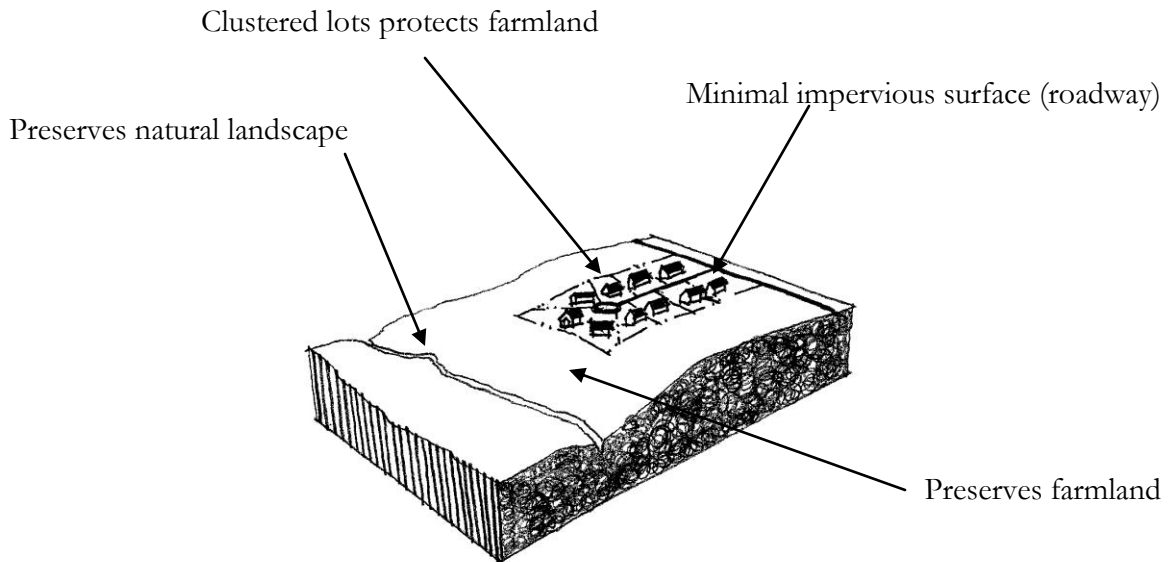
- Encourage crop production and livestock use to minimally impact existing open spaces
- Encourage all farm building construction to be designed in a central or same location to preserve the most farmland as possible and minimally impact existing open spaces.
- Design a “no-cut” zone along right-of-ways to protect the natural landscape, maintain open space and rural character as well as preserve the native drainage system and reduce flooding.
- Limit the orientation of parcel development to protect the rural image and blend development with the natural landscape
- Require clustering of housing

Strategies

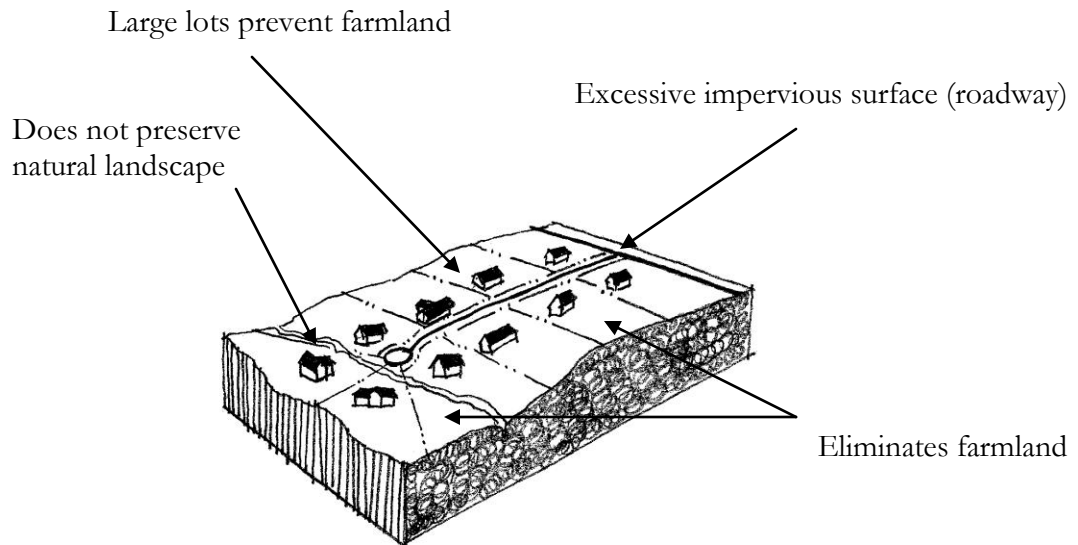
- Reduce or eliminate the minimum setback for all farm buildings, so as to protect the greatest amount of open space and or farmland as possible.
- Encourage the preservation of any trees within the right-of-way and within 30 feet of the right of way, so as to protect the natural vegetation (any naturally deceased trees may be removed) and drainage system.
- Strengthen the clustering of parcel divisions
- Prohibit private roads in the Agricultural Zoning District
- Eliminate non-farm parcel creation limitation

AGRICULTURAL

INTENDED



NOT INTENDED



Chapter Four Residential Uses

Introduction

Comprising of approximately the northern one third (1/3rd) of the township as well as a few additional, much smaller areas and excluding what is identified as the Borculo area in Chapter Five of this Master Plan, is our largest residential area in terms of land mass, parcel count and population.

In the previous few years, several residential neighborhoods have been constructed within this area, which has dramatically increased the amount of lots available. Consequently, the population as well as vehicular and pedestrian traffic continues to increase, which demands additional services. Many interests have been identified as important to the entire population of this residential area, including but not limited to, recreation, open space and rural character.

Through our 2006 community survey as well as various planning meetings, which included specific solicitation of owners of residentially zoned property, and coupled with other planning mechanisms, we have concluded that the following interests are paramount in our residential pursuits. In addition, recommendations regarding these interests as well as strategies, accompanied by an illustration example, to achieve success are provided below.

Interests, Recommendations and Strategies

Interests

- Preserve open spaces such as trees, vegetation, wildlife habitat, farmland and other natural areas
 - Do not use public monies to preserve open space
- Protect current residential parcel design as long as it blends into the natural environment
- Require residential design to utilize open space preservation
- Prevent the clear-cutting of residential development parcels
- Provide for recreational opportunities

Recommendations

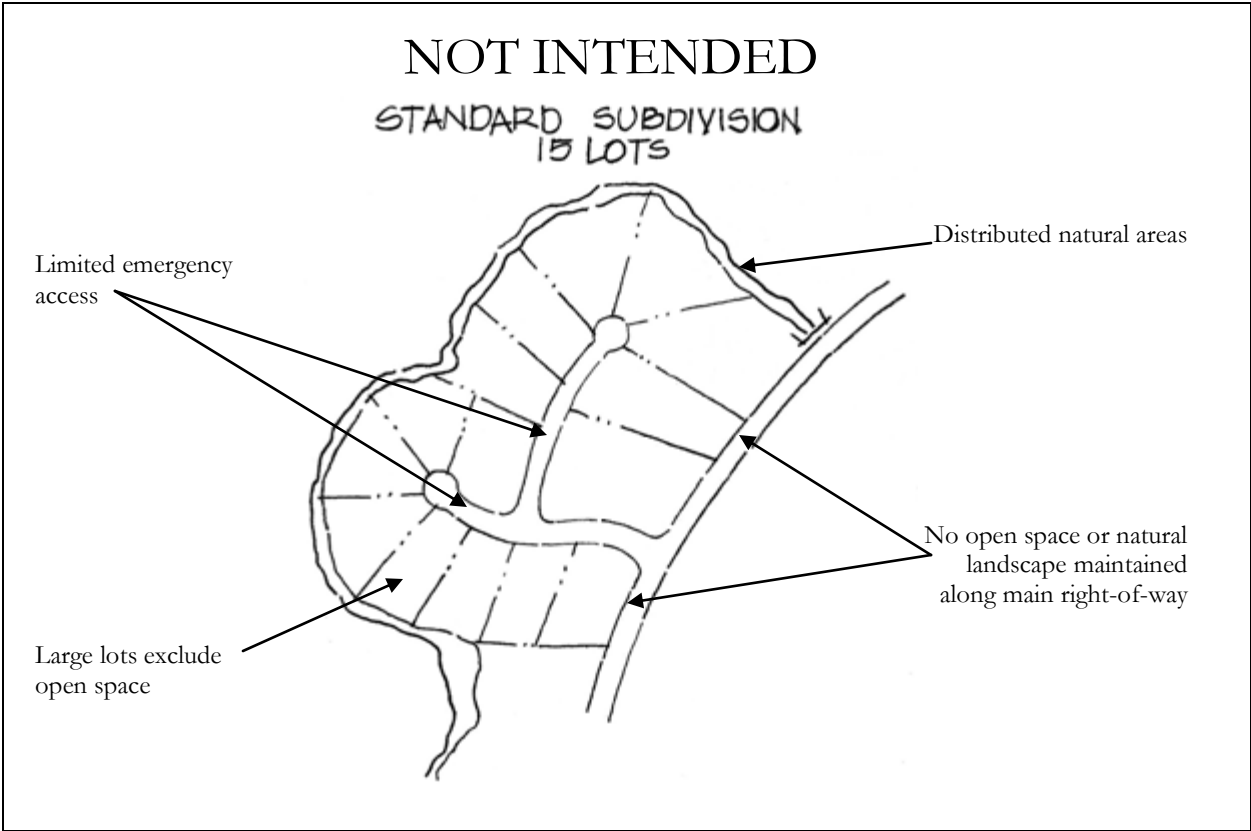
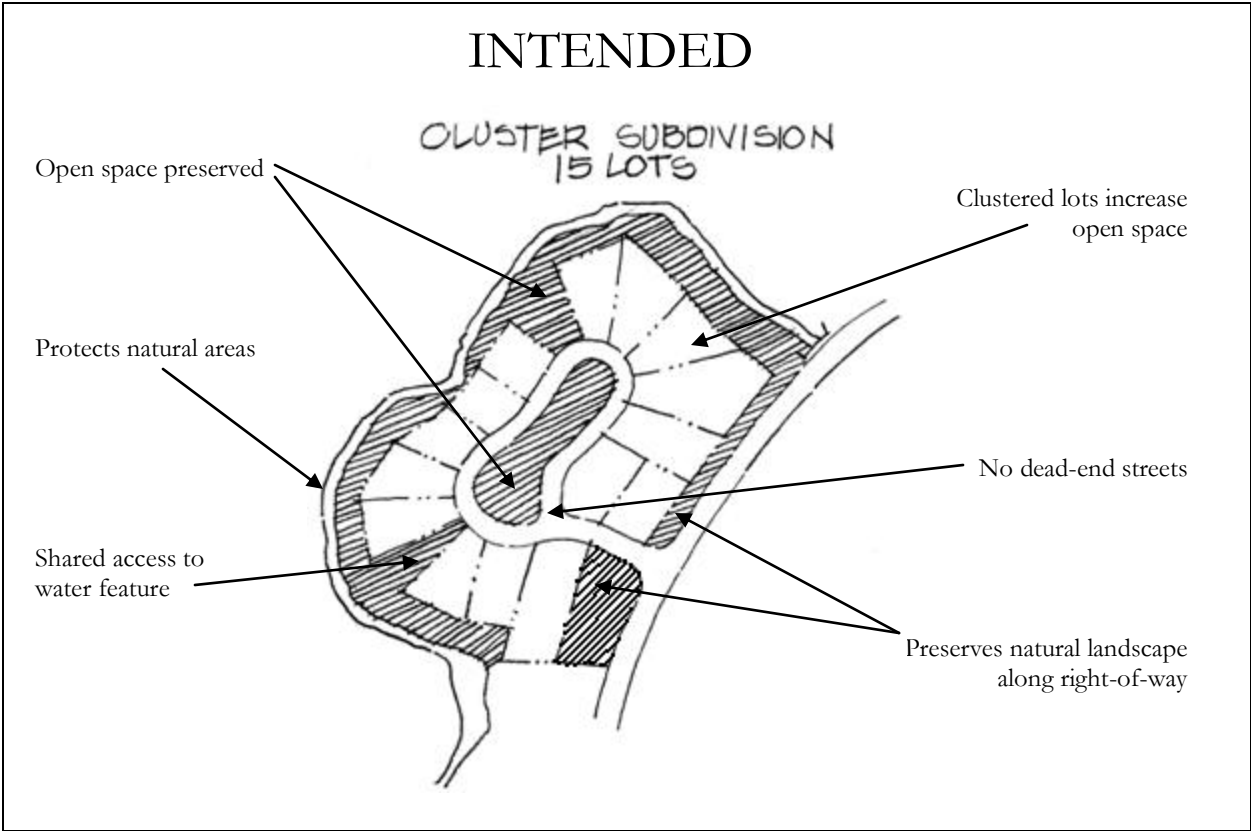
- Establish a minimum open space preservation requirement for residential development
- Provide residential development incentives to further protect natural areas
- Limit the orientation of residential parcel development to protect the rural image and blend development with the natural landscape
- Establish a “no-cut” zone along right-of-ways to protect the natural landscape, maintain open space and rural character as well as preserve the native drainage system and reduce flooding.

- Encourage connective Recreational Paths between residential development
- Develop a township recreation plan, separate from the Master Plan

Strategies

- Redesign the zoning ordinance to require a “no-cut” zone along right-of-ways for a depth of 100 feet, except any interior street entrances, to maintain the natural landscape and drainage system. This zone is separate from all residential parcels as a preserved open space common area and should not be included in the minimum open space preservation requirements.
- Redesign the zoning ordinance to require a “no-cut” zone along all side and rear boundary lines of a residential development for a depth of 50 feet. This zone is separate from all residential parcels as a preserved open space common area and should not be included in the minimum open space preservation requirements.
- Require clustering of housing
- Require all residential development to install interior recreational pathways as well as recreational pathways parallel to or along the public right-of-way to the extent of the outer property lines so as to provide for a future connective pathway network.
- Require all residential development to install municipal water and municipal sewer, so as to further concentrate new development and protect open spaces
- Develop a recreation plan including the:
 - Identification of primary and secondary locations for bike paths and other pedestrian pathways
 - Creation of criteria to direct the design of a pathway network and/or park grounds
 - Pursuit of grant opportunities to help finance parks grounds and pathways

RESIDENTIAL



Chapter Five Borculo

Introduction

Unique to Olive Township along its eastern border is the historic town of Borculo, which it shares with Blendon Township. Borculo extends in area more or less as a one mile radius from the intersection of Port Sheldon Street and 96th Avenue. It accommodates several commercial businesses, numerous homes and two golf courses.

In 2001, the intersection of Port Sheldon Street and 96th Avenue was realigned, which caused the closure of its only restaurant. Since its closure, the town of Borculo has experienced a decline in activity and seeks revitalization.

Through our 2006 community survey as well as various planning meetings, which included specific solicitation of Borculo property owners, and coupled with other planning mechanisms, we have concluded that the following interests are paramount in our Borculo pursuits. In addition, recommendations regarding these interests as well as strategies, accompanied by illustration examples, to achieve success are provided below.

Interests, Recommendations and Strategies

Interests

- Provide for recreational opportunities
- Improve character of development to blend with the community of Borculo
- Expand commercial opportunities

Recommendations

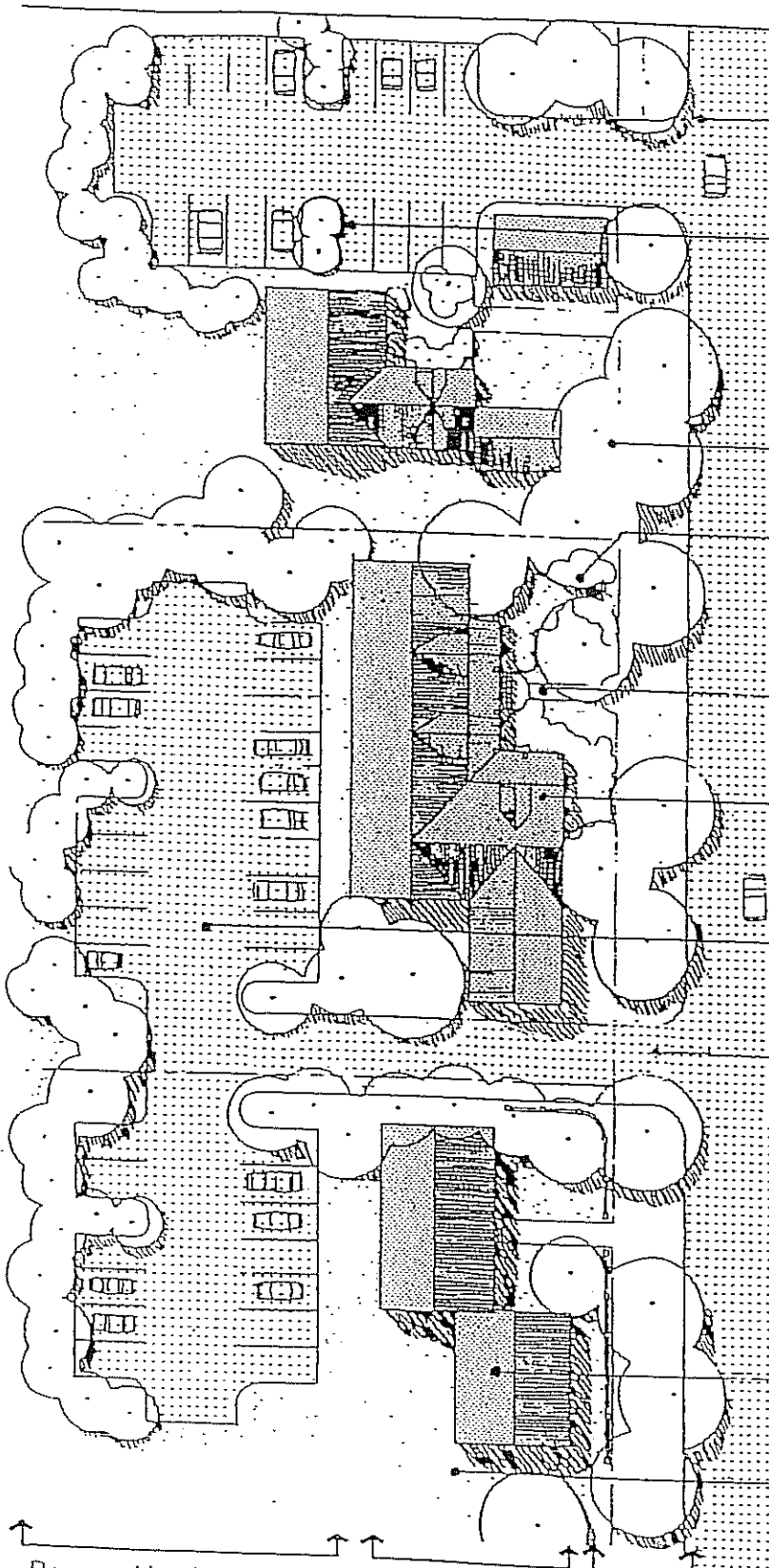
- Encourage village orientation of commercial store fronts with apartment living above stores
- Develop central park to accompany village orientation
- Design connective recreational paths
- Require architectural minimums for all commercial uses to enhance roadside image
- Establish a utility service boundary to concentrate development within a future public water and/or sewer area
- Design a “no-cut/minimum planting” zone along right-of-ways to protect the natural landscape and native drainage system, reduce flooding and maintain the Borculo character
- Enhance landscaping requirements to protect the rural image and blend development with the natural landscape

Strategies

- Pursue grant opportunities to finance recreational parks and pathways

- Redesign the zoning ordinance through a Borculo Overlay Zoning District to utilize form-based codes, which include:
 - Build-to lines instead of minimum setbacks, which would require the specific location of the front of a building as either a zero front lot line or a precise setback from the front lot line, so as to create uniformity of buildings found in a typical village
 - Off-street parking only in the rear of the building
 - The accommodation of apartment space above storefronts
 - Minimum design standards of building façade and signage
 - The establishment of pedestrian friendly streetscape
 - Concrete sidewalks in front of stores
 - Minimum tree plantings if not protected by a no-cut zone
- Redesign the zoning ordinance to utilize a “no-cut” zone to maintain the natural landscape, improve the drainage system and minimize impervious surfaces to blend the development into the Borculo community. This requirement would be in addition to the requirements of the form-based codes
- Provide design incentives, such as additional building height beyond the maximum permitted, to encourage private investment in public utilities or other improvements that are necessary for the collective public good
- Require connective public spaces in addition to those required by the form-based codes

Borculo Village Concept



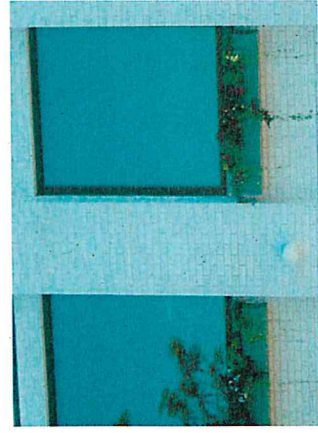
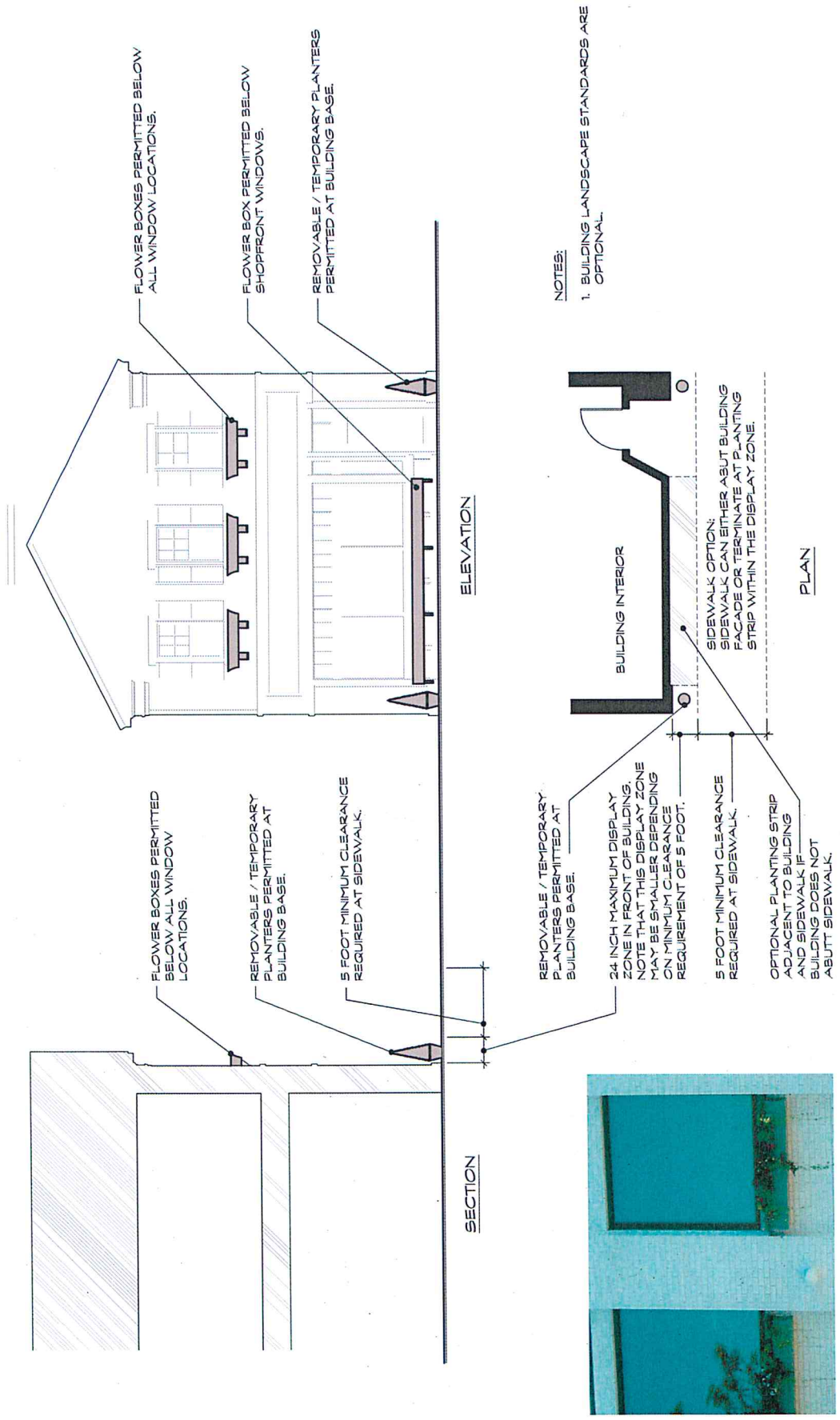
- Parking consolidated with fewer curb-cuts.
- Parking moved to sides of buildings, when it cannot fit behind them.
- Buildings arranged in varied, clustered masses, more related to the main street.
- Large deciduous shade trees planted at 25' to 40' intervals reinforce the "street edge".
- Masses of native shrubs reflect the natural landscape.
- Pedestrian-friendly sidewalks.
- Building additions located in front to strengthen town-like qualities, with vernacular architectural styles.
- Parking relocated behind buildings, and planted heavily around the edges.
- Shared driveway access is provided wherever practicable to reduce curb-cuts and improve safety.
- Fences, hedges and other traditional devices define a formal but friendly street relationship.
- Building-street relationship strengthened by extending shops toward the front.
- Reduced side setbacks allow varied massing of buildings.

Rear parking buffered with landscape plantings. Building masses cohesive and relate to street. Street-trees & sidewalks

Buildings with upper stories create better streetscape and allow for housing above, to keep area well-populated after hours, improving security while increasing rental income.

Arendt, Randall. *Rural By Design: Maintaining Small Town Character*. Planners Press American Planning Association, 1994.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN ELEMENTS PORTFOLIO
COTTAGE RETAIL



Flower Box

Courtesy: Ottawa County Planning and Performance Improvement Department

Chapter Six

Commercial & Industrial Uses

Introduction

Unique to Olive Township is its geographical location, which rests generally an equal distance between the largest Lake Michigan coastal cities within Ottawa County; the City of Grand Haven and the City of Holland. Shared by Olive Township, the City of Grand Haven and the City of Holland as well as other municipalities, US-31 stretches over four miles through the southwest area of the township. Its frontage across the county provides for numerous commercial entities as well as industrial uses. Primarily, the Grand Haven and Holland areas of US-31 supply neighborhood commercial needs to many western portions of Ottawa County, including Olive Township.

While Olive Township is a typical bedroom community, it is home to dozens of commercial and industrial businesses. Historically, these businesses have located along US-31, 96th Avenue in Borculo and along New Holland Street between US-31 and 136th Avenue. These uses have been positioned in these locations due to the existing roadway and railway transportation networks, the availability of utilities and the general site exposure provided by their landscapes.

Through our 2006 community survey as well as various planning meetings, which included specific solicitation of commercial and industrial property owners within the aforementioned areas, and coupled with other planning mechanisms, we have concluded that the following interests are paramount in our commercial and industrial pursuits. In addition, recommendations regarding these interests as well as strategies, accompanied by an illustration example, to achieve success are provided below.

Interests, Recommendations and Strategies

Interests

- Improve roadside image
- Utilize existing public water and sewer resources
- Blend new development with surrounding landscape
- Promote limited commercial development
- Promote limited industrial development

Recommendations

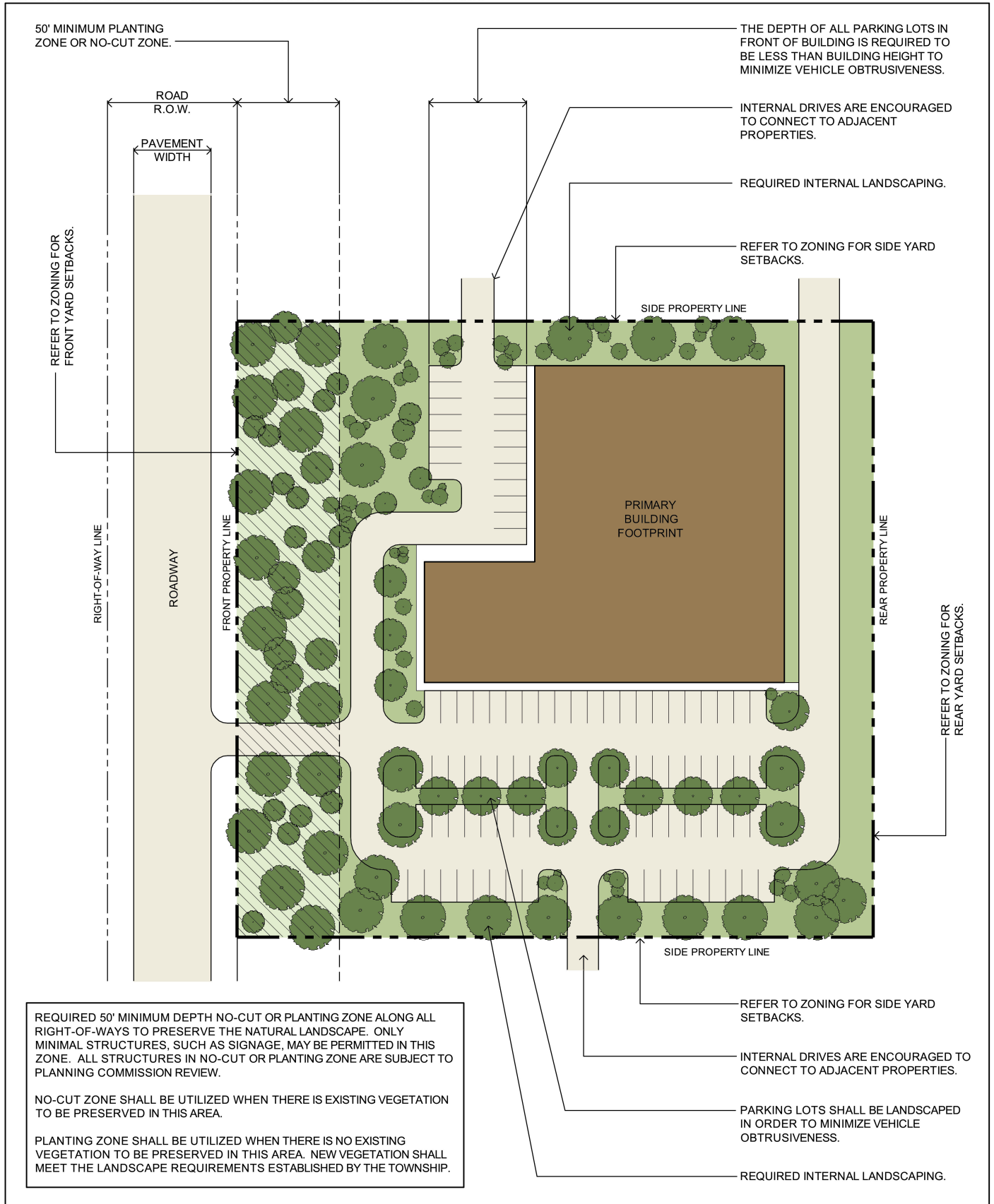
- Require architectural minimums for all commercial and industrial uses to enhance roadside image
- Establish a utility service boundary to concentrate development within existing public water and sewer resource network
- Design a “no-cut/minimum planting” zone along right-of-ways to protect the natural landscape, preserve the native drainage system and reduce flooding.

- Enhance landscaping requirements to protect the rural image and blend development with the natural landscape
- Maintain liquor prohibition to limit commercial development interests
- Limit parking in front of buildings and in areas visible from right-of-ways

Strategies

- Redesign the zoning ordinance to:
 - Require a “no-cut” zone along all right-of-ways of at least 50 feet in depth to preserve the natural landscape and drainage system. Only minimal structures, such as signage, should be contemplated as permitted improvements in these zones
 - Expand the application of concepts from the US-31 Overlay District to include any commercial or industrial zoned property in the township
 - Require a “minimum planting” zone to supplement for no-cut zones in the instance there is no vegetation to preserve with a no-cut zone, such as property with crops. These zones should be along all right-of-ways with a depth of at least 50 feet to preserve the natural landscape. Only minimal structures, such as signage, should be contemplated as permitted improvements in these zones
 - Increase the minimum landscape plantings required by the zoning ordinance to improve the roadside image and increase the rural character of a development
 - Require internal landscape plantings to increase the rural character of a project and blend the development with the landscape
 - Prohibit the depth of any parking areas in front of a commercial or industrial building and/or along a right-of-way from being greater than the height of the building so as to minimize the obtrusiveness of the vehicles, thereby improving the roadside image

ILLUSTRATION 1: COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL USES ALONG TOWNSHIP ROADWAYS



Chapter Seven Transportation & Utilities

Introduction

Transportation

Olive Township currently contains approximately 123 miles of public roadway, which conveniently connects the township to the north, south, east and west and creates the predominant transportation network of the community. The most notable transportation source is the US-31 highway that is located in the west portion of the township traveling north and south. This highway is the major transportation artery of the township and is one of the major transportation arteries in Ottawa County.

Of the roadway infrastructure within the township, approximately 44 miles are of a gravel composition and approximately 79 miles are improved with bituminous material. Future bituminous road improvements are currently managed through a schedule determined by the Township Board of Trustees. In addition, Olive Township benefits from a railway system that is also located in the west portion of the township and is generally parallel to the US-31 highway. Multiple industrial uses are able to utilize this system.

Currently, the township does not contain any public pedestrian improvements. Despite the fact that the township does not own or operate any pedestrian improvements, as more residential neighborhoods are constructed and the population within the township continues to grow, we recognize the need to accommodate the sidewalks and/or bike paths desired by residents and adequately protect the additional pedestrian traffic from those uses and means of traffic that are generally incompatible with pedestrians. However, we also recognize the great investment that such pedestrian improvements require and the financial limitations of the township. Thus, special consideration is given to the financial efforts of the township to provide limited pedestrian improvements.

The primary mode of transportation for most individuals in Olive Township to reach desired destinations is their own vehicle. However, while the personal automobile is the dominant means of transportation in the community, the 2006 community survey appears to indicate that the aging population of the township desires an expansion of dial-a-ride services (bus service). Currently, given the rural nature of the township, expansion of this service appears limited or impossible due to the financial requirements of the service. Yet, its importance is noted.

Public Utilities

Currently, Olive Township contains approximately 10 miles of public water lines that serve its residents and businesses. In addition, the township contains approximately seven miles of public sewer lines and related force main improvements. All of these public utilities are managed by the Ottawa County Road Commission on behalf of the township.

Feasibility and cost analyses have been recently performed to examine the construction of additional sewer services to the Borculo area, as sanitary needs are primary in that location.

Currently, however, the construction amount is substantial and the necessary connections to create payback into the system are unknown given the current state and national economies. Since the sanitary sewer needs of the Borculo area are primary for the township, other potential sewer or water improvements area should be initiated by private entities.

Through our 2006 community survey as well as various planning meetings, which included specific solicitation of community property owners, and coupled with other planning mechanisms, we have concluded that the following interests are paramount in our transportation and utility pursuits. In addition, recommendations regarding these interests as well as strategies to achieve success are provided below.

Interests, Recommendations and Strategies

Interests

Transportation

- Provide dial-a-ride (bus service) opportunities as the senior population grows
- Install non-motorized pathways for pedestrians on foot and on bikes
- Encourage use of the railway system for industrial uses

Utilities

- Install public sanitary sewer to the Borculo area by the year 2013 to provide relief from septic failures and to encourage limited commercial development
- Facilitate the installation of public sanitary sewer and public water to the US-31 and New Holland Street area for commercial and industrial uses

Recommendations

Transportation

- Seek dial-a-ride opportunities through existing service providers
- Mandate connective recreational paths between new residential developments
- Seek increased opportunities to utilize the existing railway for industrial businesses

Utilities

- Maintain and update when required, the Borculo Area Wastewater Collection and Treatment System Feasibility Analysis
- Reexamine interest for a special assessment district to construct public water and/or sewer in the US-31/New Holland Street area

Strategies

Transportation

- Encourage the expansion of multi-family opportunities such as condominiums, to increase the density of seniors seeking dial-a-ride services and create a financially feasible service, which then may expand into more rural areas or stop locations in the future.
- Require all residential development to install interior recreational pathways as well as recreational pathways parallel to or along the public right-of-way to the extent of the outer property lines so as to provide for a future connective pathway network.

Utilities

- Reexamine and redesign, if necessary, the requirements for residential and commercial improvements in the Borculo area in an effort to lessen the cost of connecting to the Borculo Area Wastewater Collection and Treatment System, if constructed. However, this strategy must also maintain the character of the Borculo area.
- Design commercial and industrial incentives to encourage private investment in public water and/or sewer expansion

Chapter Eight Recreation

Introduction

Olive Township recognizes the importance of recreational opportunities for its residents and visitors. Currently, the township does not own or operate any parks, pathways or other recreational improvements within its boundaries. However, Olive Township benefits from the Pigeon Creek Park, which is owned and operated by Ottawa County and is located within the township on Stanton Street between 120th Avenue and 128th Avenue. Pigeon Creek Park provides camping grounds, hiking trails, mountain bike trails, equestrian trails, cross country ski trails and a sledding hill as well as picnicking opportunities.

In addition, the township benefits from two acreage properties owned and operated by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, which provide opportunities for hunting and bird watching, among other open space activities.

Despite the fact that the township does not own or operate any recreational improvements, as more residential neighborhoods are constructed and the population within the township continues to grow, we recognize the need to accommodate the common recreational amenities desired by residents and adequately protect the additional pedestrian traffic and leisure activities from those uses generally incompatible with recreation. However, we also recognize the great investment that such recreational amenities require and the financial limitations of the township. Thus, special consideration is given to the financial efforts of the township to provide limited recreational opportunities. In addition, to assist with future recreational needs and expenses, the township continues to be a member of and participate in the Zeeland Area Community Park and Recreation Plan.

Through our 2006 community survey as well as various planning meetings, which included specific solicitation of residential property owners, and coupled with other planning mechanisms, we have concluded that the following interest is paramount in our recreational pursuits. In addition, recommendations regarding this interest as well as strategies to achieve success are provided below. Ultimately, however, we have concluded that the design of a Recreation Plan separate from the Master Plan and the Zeeland Area Community Park and Recreation Plan is also appropriate, which will provide further detail specific to Olive Township and establish procedures to execute a successful recreation program.

Interests, Recommendations and Strategies

Interests

- Install non-motorized pathways for pedestrians on foot and on bikes

Recommendations

- Mandate connective recreational paths between residential development

- Identify primary and secondary routes for township improvements of non-motorized pathways
- Develop a township recreation plan, separate from the Master Plan

Strategies

- Create a Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR) approved recreation plan to qualify for State grants
 - Alternatively, consider joining a regional recreational authority that possesses the same eligibility to financial opportunities provided by the DNR
- Require all residential development to install interior recreational pathways as well as recreational pathways parallel to or along the public right-of-way to the extent of the outer property lines so as to provide for a future connective pathway network.
- Develop a recreation plan including the:
 - Identification of primary and secondary locations for bike paths and other non-motorized pedestrian pathways
 - Creation of criteria to direct the design of a pathway network funded by township dollars. Such criteria should include:
 - Must connect to an existing path, sidewalk or other non-motorized improvement or;
 - Must benefit a school or other publicly improved land for the primary purpose of safety
 - Pursuit of grant opportunities to help finance parks grounds and pathways

Chapter Nine Master Plan Map

Introduction

Complementing the text of the Master Plan is its map, which identifies land use classifications by which the township organizes and intends future improvements and uses. These classification terms are intentionally general in nature so as to not necessarily be specific to one use or type of uses permitted by the Zoning Ordinance and its map.

In other words, while the land use classifications are related to the Zoning Districts identified on the Zoning Ordinance map, as shown in the table below, specific future uses are determined by numerous natural and man made features of the landscape such as public utilities, topography, soils, road improvements, surrounding uses, existing densities, and etcetera, as well as other planning considerations such as compatibility, public safety, access and etcetera. Consequently, while the land use classifications of the Master Plan map are designed to serve as a guide for future uses they are not considered to be a mandate for immediate improvements, public, private or otherwise. Ultimately, while the Master Plan Map identifies areas for future uses the feasibility of a proposed use is determined by the Zoning Ordinance and its regulations regarding height, area, bulk, location and etcetera for each of its Districts.

Terminology

Table of Master Plan Terms & Zoning Ordinance Map District Terms

Master Plan Map Terms	Zoning Ordinance Map Districts
Agricultural Preservation	Agricultural
Rural Residential A	Rural Residential, Low Density Residential, Medium Density Residential
Medium Density Residential A	Multiple Family Residential, Mobile Home Park
Town/Neighborhood Center	Borculo Overlay
Commercial	Commercial
Light Industrial	Light Industrial
General Industrial	Heavy Industrial
Sensitive Areas	Resource Development

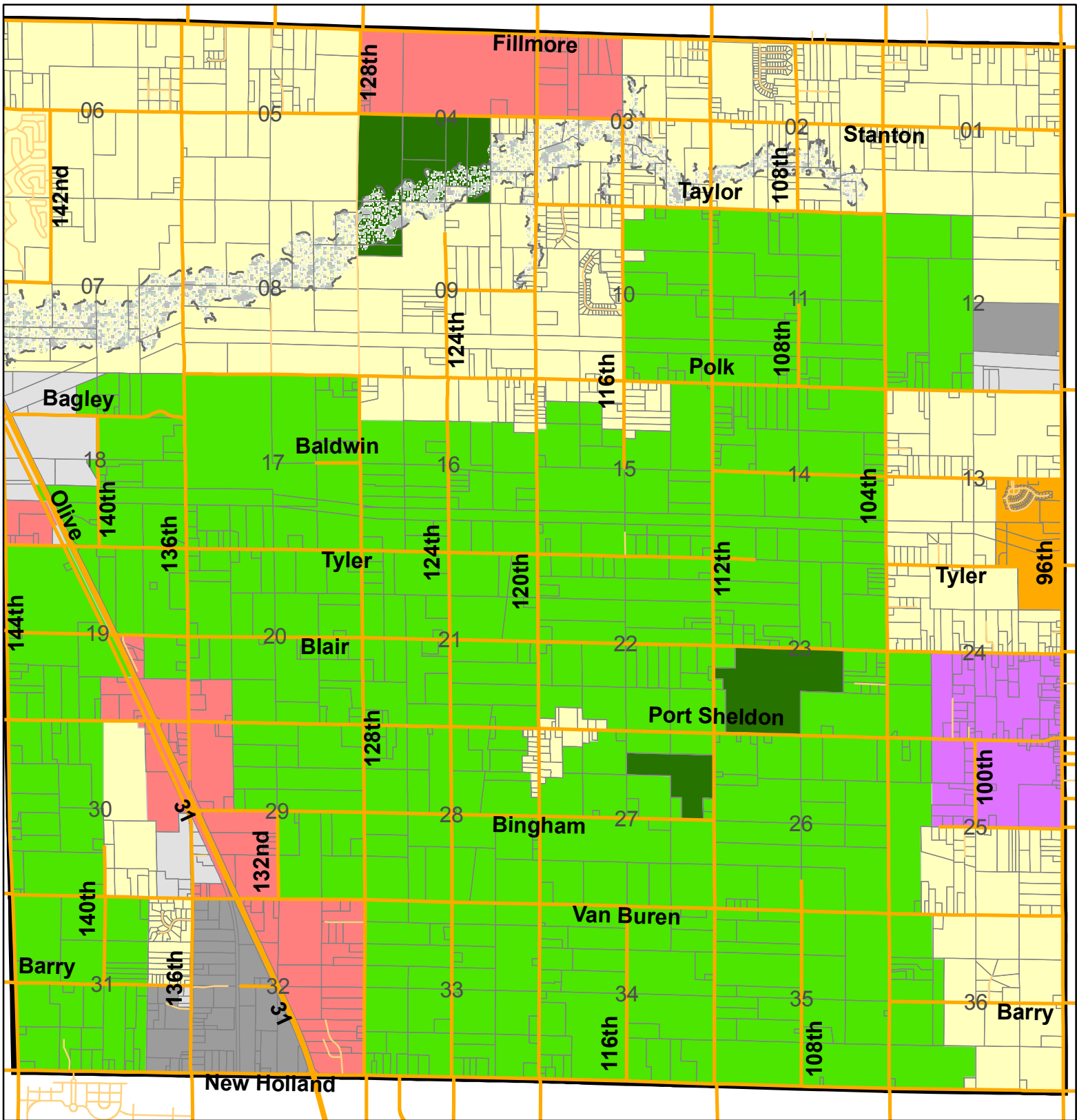
Relationship of Master Plan Map Terms to Master Plan Chapters

Several Chapters of this Master Plan identify the interests, recommendations and strategies regarding future land uses in the township. While the interests, recommendations and strategies will likely always evolve, the intended uses related to the chapter titles will remain the same. Those chapter titles can generally be related to the Master Plan map terms as provided in the table below.

Master Plan Map Terms	Master Plan Chapters
Agricultural Preservation	Agricultural Uses
Rural Residential	Residential Uses
Town/Neighborhood Center	Borculo
Medium Density Residential A	Residential Uses
Commercial	Commercial (& Industrial) Uses
Light Industrial	(Commercial) & Industrial Uses
General Industrial	(Commercial) & Industrial Uses
Parks, Recreation, Natural Areas	Recreation
Sensitive Areas	-

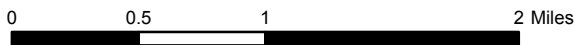
Map

Within this Chapter is the Master Plan Map of Olive Township.



Master Plan

Olive Township
T-06 N R-15 W



October 14, 2009



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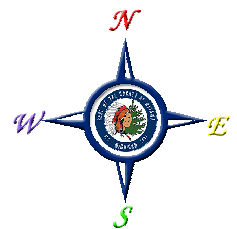
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Photography date: April 2004

Legend

Master Plan

- Rural Residential (RR)
- Town/Neighborhood Center (TC)
- Medium Density Residential (MDR)
- Agricultural Preservation (AG)
- Sensitive Areas (SA)
- Parks, Recreation, Natural Areas (P)
- Commercial (C)
- Light Industrial (LI)
- General Industrial (GI)



Chapter Ten Community Survey

In late 2006, Olive Township completed a community survey to gauge the pulse of its property owners. The survey, which addressed such topics as natural features, residential development, commercial and industrial development, recreation, farmland preservation, rural character and other local issues, was mailed to every property owner within the township. The following report provides a summary of the results. Complete details are attached in the appendix.

GENERAL SUMMARY

The following report is a summary of the Olive Township 2006 survey results; completed as part of the Township's Master Plan update. The purpose of the survey is to assist the Planning Commission and Township Board in developing a Master Plan which will help the community make sound development decisions into the future.

In this report we have analyzed the most significant results of the survey and have included a few charts illustrating key responses that will be important in the Master Plan update.



The survey was mailed along with a postage paid return envelope to 1,891 property owners of which 350 were returned for a response rate of 19%; this is nearly twice the normal response rate expected for mail-out surveys.

With a mail-out survey, respondents tend to be individuals who feel strongly about the issues in the survey. These individuals generally provide a more experienced view and may be more likely to participate in other phases of the process, making the quality of response more significant than the quantity.

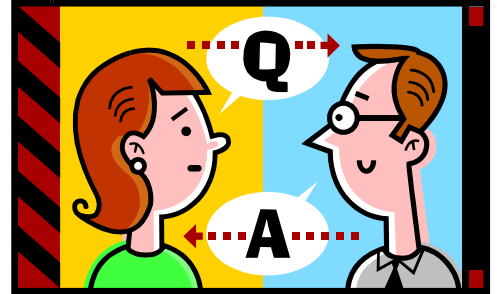
Survey tabulation was conducted by Michigan State University and survey results were evaluated by LSL Planning. The highlighted boxes of green, red and yellow in the survey format following draw attention to the highest percentage of similar responses in the majority (anything over 50%). For example, if the majority of the responses were agree or strongly agree of over 50%, those two boxes are highlighted in green. This means that most respondents felt strongly about the statement posed to them. If the majority of respondents did not agree there was an issue, then likewise, those boxes are highlighted in red. In some

cases, the highest response was ‘no opinion’ where no majority was favored, and those statements are highlighted in yellow.

The survey is intended to gauge general opinions and provide direction for the planning process.

SURVEY RESULTS AND TRENDS

The 2006 survey covered a wide range of issues determined by the Township to be relevant to the Master Plan. Many of the issues covered are integral to the long term character of the community. And while the results need not, and should not, be taken literally – as a “command” from the public, they should be read as showing general preferences or ideas. Overall, respondents of the survey favor the rural character of the area, and wish to protect their country lifestyle. A major land use change, such as more industrial or commercial development, is not desired. There also appears to be concerns related to traffic and natural resources.



NATURAL FEATURES

As is often the case in similar surveys, respondents gave high priority to the preservation of natural features. A local problem facing Olive Township, as noted in Section 2, is a loss of natural vegetation and forestland (66.7%). Section 4 asked respondents to rank the importance of an array of community planning issues regarding the quality of life in Olive Township. Survey responses indicated strong opinion regarding natural feature preservation, especially woodlots; note the following responses:

- 1) “Property owners and developers should be offered incentives to preserve natural areas like woodlots” (71.4% strongly agreed).
- 2) “I think Township regulations should preserve natural vegetation and other wildlife habitat” (68.3% strongly agreed).
- 3) “Trees along the roadway should be protected from being removed during future road improvements or new development” (67.4% strongly agreed).

These preferences were further reinforced by 81% of respondents who felt that preserving existing trees was the most important amenity when it comes to development, and preservation of wetlands received 63.4% support. Taken together, the above responses show that respondents placed a high value on the natural assets of the township; therefore, land use planning and goals should account for preservation of natural features protection.

FARMLAND PRESERVATION

Issues of farmland preservation and various methods of land regulation were tested in the survey. Survey respondents ranked the loss of farmland and the division of large land parcels for development in Section 2 as the



shared number one issue facing Olive Township, by a 73% margin.

Agricultural areas are a valued component of respondent's quality of life, receiving the highest majority response in Section 4 out of 38 available statements. Additional survey responses show concern over the protection of agricultural lands, at 57.4%, even if it meant requiring a 40 acre minimum lot size.

These responses, when compared against options given in the survey for farmland preservation showed that nearly ¾ of respondents favor concentrating development to preserve open space and rural character. While most respondents favor large lots for residential use to preserve open space, visual preference surveys show support for open space development (with smaller home sites and larger open space preservation), with nearly 71.34% in support of open space development versus a standard subdivision response.

Respondents were not in favor of a millage to buy development rights from farmers to protect farmland, with only 38.9% in support of this option. More respondents appear in favor of development regulations to preserve open space, with 67.6% consensus. Incentives receive support, since requiring open space for new development fell just under the majority, with 47.5% consensus.

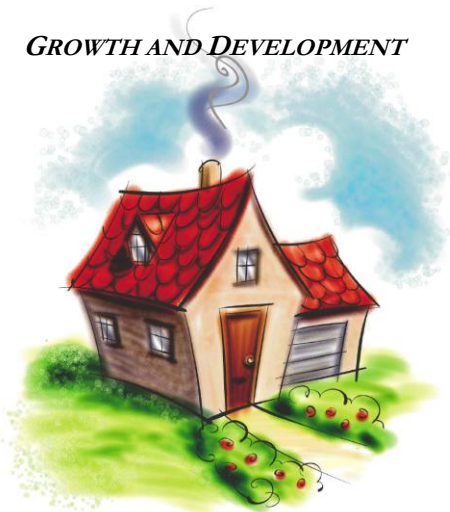


RURAL CHARACTER

Township residents consider preservation of the rural character important. Question number one, asking all survey respondents to rank the top three things people like most about Olive Township, 'rural' was written in more than 110 times. While rural character can have different meanings to different people, Section 5 asked, 'What does rural character mean to you?' 83.1% of survey respondents agree that Rural Character means:

“Preserving rural character means preserving forested areas, open spaces and natural areas.”

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT



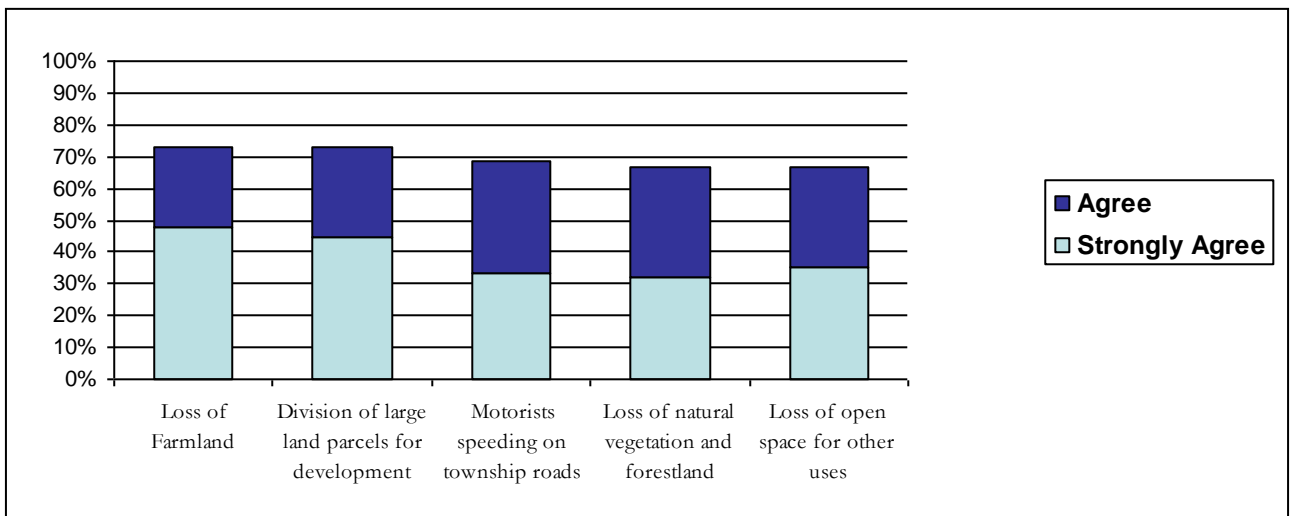
While not “anti-development,” 79.5% of respondents agree that controlling growth should be a priority in township policy. Respondents also agree that development should be required to “blend in” with the surrounding landscape (77%), and a majority agree with the concept of concentrating development to preserve open space and rural character (78.2%). Many communities approach rural character preservation through open space development and Olive Township respondents were supportive of open space development, through a visual preference survey response of 71.34% preferring the open space development scenario.

There were several survey questions which inventoried the perceptions of growth and development for area residents. A large majority (73.1%) ranked the division of large land parcels for development as a problem for the township and 56.3% are concerned that the Township is looking more like the suburbs than the country. However, when asked if they would classify the Township as ‘suburban’, only 13.7% agreed with that statement, versus the 83% that classify the Township as ‘rural’.

Housing preferences appear to favor single family homes on large lots or clustered open space developments, with approximately 55% of the respondents wanting to continue large lot residential development as a way to preserve open space, even if those lots are more expensive to purchase. While the definition of large lot was not explored in the survey, controlling the number of allowed lot splits was favored, with 59.6% in agreement. A majority of respondents indicated that alternative housing options, such as rental apartments and multi-family residential are more appropriate in urban areas (66.5%). Providing an adequate supply of elderly housing was not seen as an issue in the township, with more than 46% neutral on the question. While multi-family housing is not desired in the township, images selected for preferences “if built” were most aligned with one-story attached duplex developments.

TOP 5 LOCAL ISSUES FOR OLIVE TOWNSHIP (Section 2)

Concerns expressed by Olive Township residents are indicative of many rural communities. Loss of large land parcels and farmland is a growth management concern for many communities on the urban fringe of high growth areas. Loss of natural vegetation and forestland is also a concern and a rural character protection issue. Objectives documented in the Master Plan can help address these concerns.



NEW DEVELOPMENT

Over 67.7% of survey respondents support requiring new residential development over a certain size to hook up to public sewer. 50.4% of respondents agree that new residential development is acceptable as long as it blends into the surrounding natural environment.



COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The survey showed little desire to attract additional nonresidential development, particularly industrial in a variety of separate survey responses. Only 41.2% agreed or strongly agreed that “Areas within the Township should be promoted for limited industrial development”. The majority of township residents continue to support rural character over industrial uses.

There appears to be support to limit commercial development to the established Holland area (60.7%). This response is balanced by 43.2% of

respondents that support limited commercial development with most residents favoring a rural environment; only 28.9% (Section 4) favored the idea of neighborhood commercial centers that service local needs. This was also verified through written-in comments indicating that the close proximity to urban areas provided enough commercial services for Olive Township residents.

Traffic and Roads

Several questions were targeted toward identifying traffic and road problems in the township. Motorists speeding on Township roads is a perceived problem facing the community, with over 68.3% selecting this statement; however, when asked if traffic is a problem on “my road,” the largest response to that statement was neutral (23.4%).

Most respondents wish to maintain the existing road system, with more than 57% against the idea that the Township should pave all the gravel roads. In addition, 54.6% favor keeping gravel roads as they keep development demand down. When it came to non-motorized travel, such as walking and biking trails, 47.7% supported the development of these services.

While issues of speed on rural roadways is a local enforcement issue, Olive Township can provide development control along high volume roadways through adequate site plan review standards of adjacent driveways and intersections to calm traffic entering on local road systems. Traffic calming measures can also be explored.



Appendix

Available within this appendix is the following data:

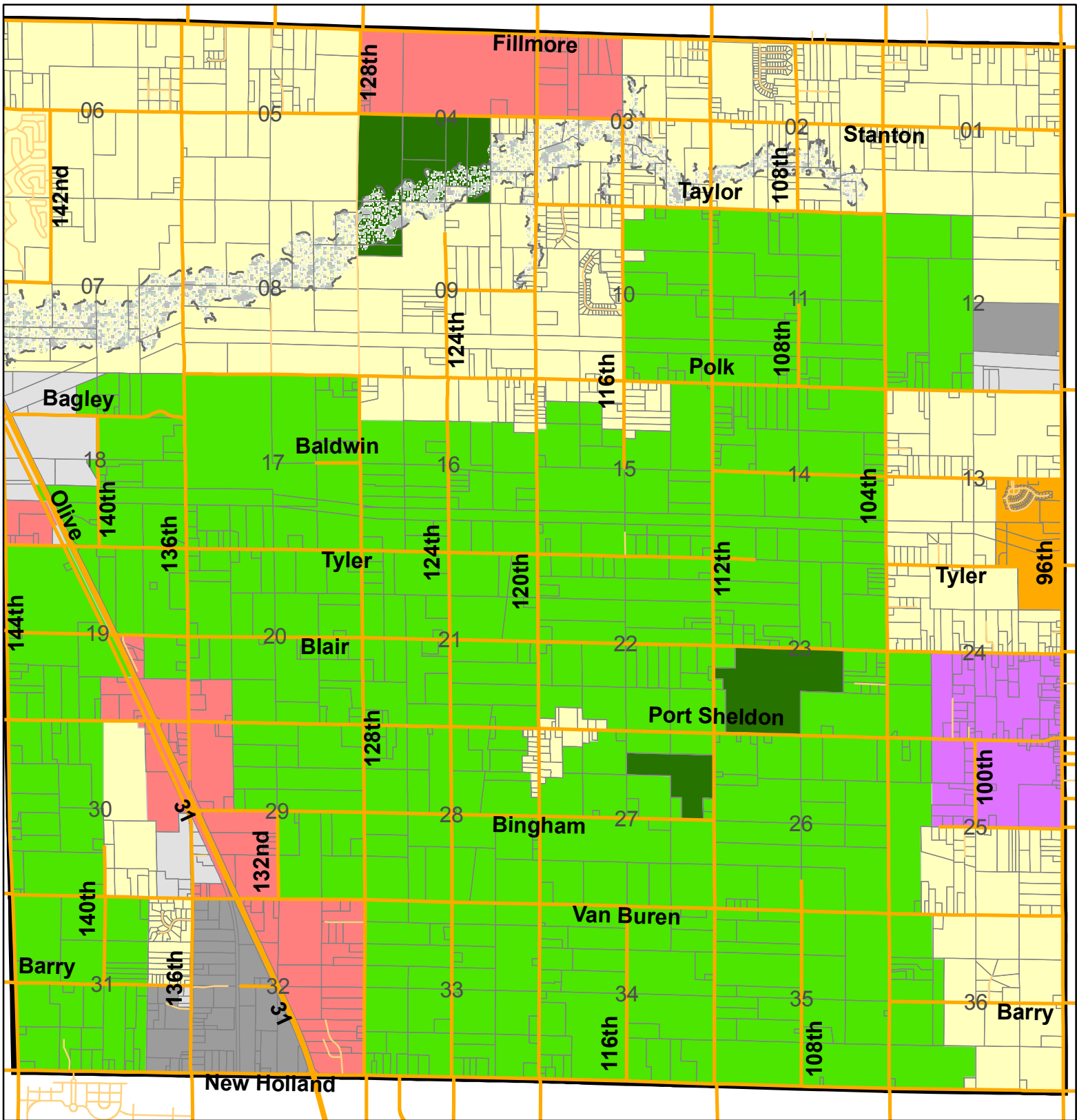
- Community Mapping
- 2006 Community Survey Results (excluding open ended comments)
- 2003 Ottawa County Demographics Data Book (excerpts)

Community Mapping

Contents:

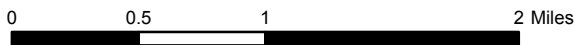
Following are the community maps as well as their established purpose, which are incorporated as part of the Master Plan. These maps are not intended to be limited to their purposes provided below but rather establish a minimum relationship to the Master Plan.

1. **Master Plan** – creates future land use classifications and delineates boundaries for certain uses of land
2. **Roads** – documents existing network of transportation infrastructure to illustrate feasibility of supporting a proposed use
3. **Municipal Water System** – documents existing network of public water infrastructure to illustrate feasibility of supporting a proposed use
4. **Municipal Wastewater System** – documents existing network of public wastewater system infrastructure to illustrate feasibility of supporting a proposed use
5. **Natural Gas** – documents existing network of natural gas system to illustrate feasibility of supporting a proposed use
6. **Hydrology / County Drains** – identifies drainage network to determine feasibility of supporting a proposed use
7. **Soils** – identifies soil composition to illustrate feasibility of supporting a proposed use specific to drainage, on-site septic, crop production and etcetera, according to the 1972 USDA Ottawa County Soil Survey
8. **Contours** – illustrates topography of land to determine site drainage as well as feasibility of supporting a proposed use, such as wind energy turbines.
9. **Parks & Open Space** – establishes inventory of recreational opportunities and their proximity to residential uses
10. **School Districts** – identifies public school boundaries to assist with feasibility of increased residential density related to school system capacity
11. **LIDAR** – illustrates topography of land to determine feasibility of supporting a proposed use, such as wind energy turbines.



Master Plan

Olive Township
T-06 N R-15 W



October 14, 2009



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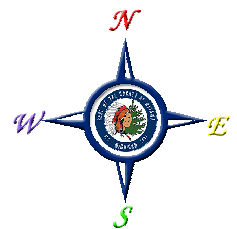
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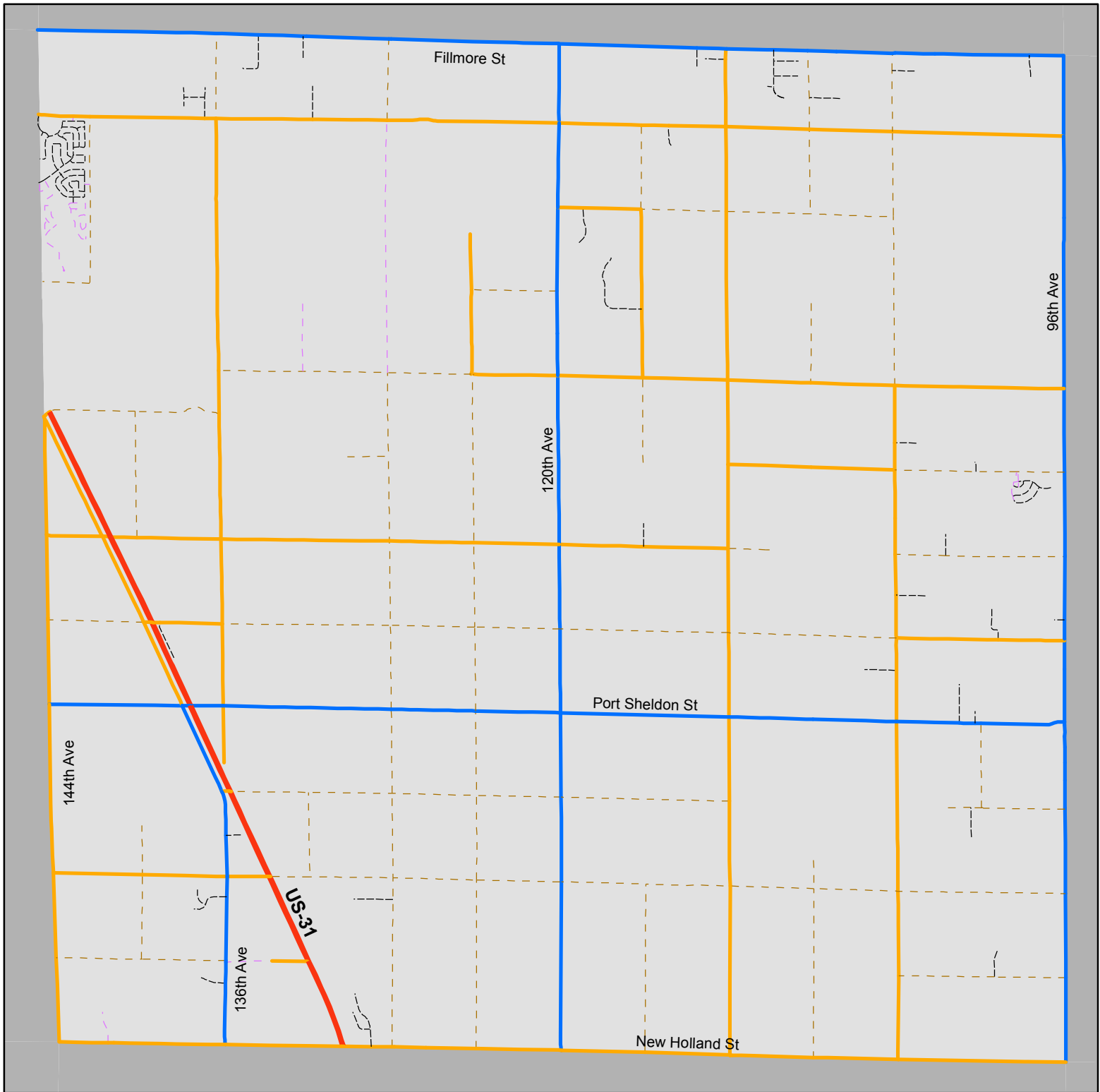
Photography date: April 2004

Legend

Master Plan

- Rural Residential (RR)
- Town/Neighborhood Center (TC)
- Medium Density Residential (MDR)
- Agricultural Preservation (AG)
- Sensitive Areas (SA)
- Parks, Recreation, Natural Areas (P)
- Commercial (C)
- Light Industrial (LI)
- General Industrial (GI)





Legend	
OCRC Class	
	Local 45.45 Miles
	Local Unpaved 41.45 Miles
	Primary 26.16 Miles
	Private 10.67 Miles
	State 8.30 Miles
	Unlisted 4.52 Miles
	Total Miles 136.55 Miles

Olive Township Roads



Olive Township

Water System

T 06N, R 15W



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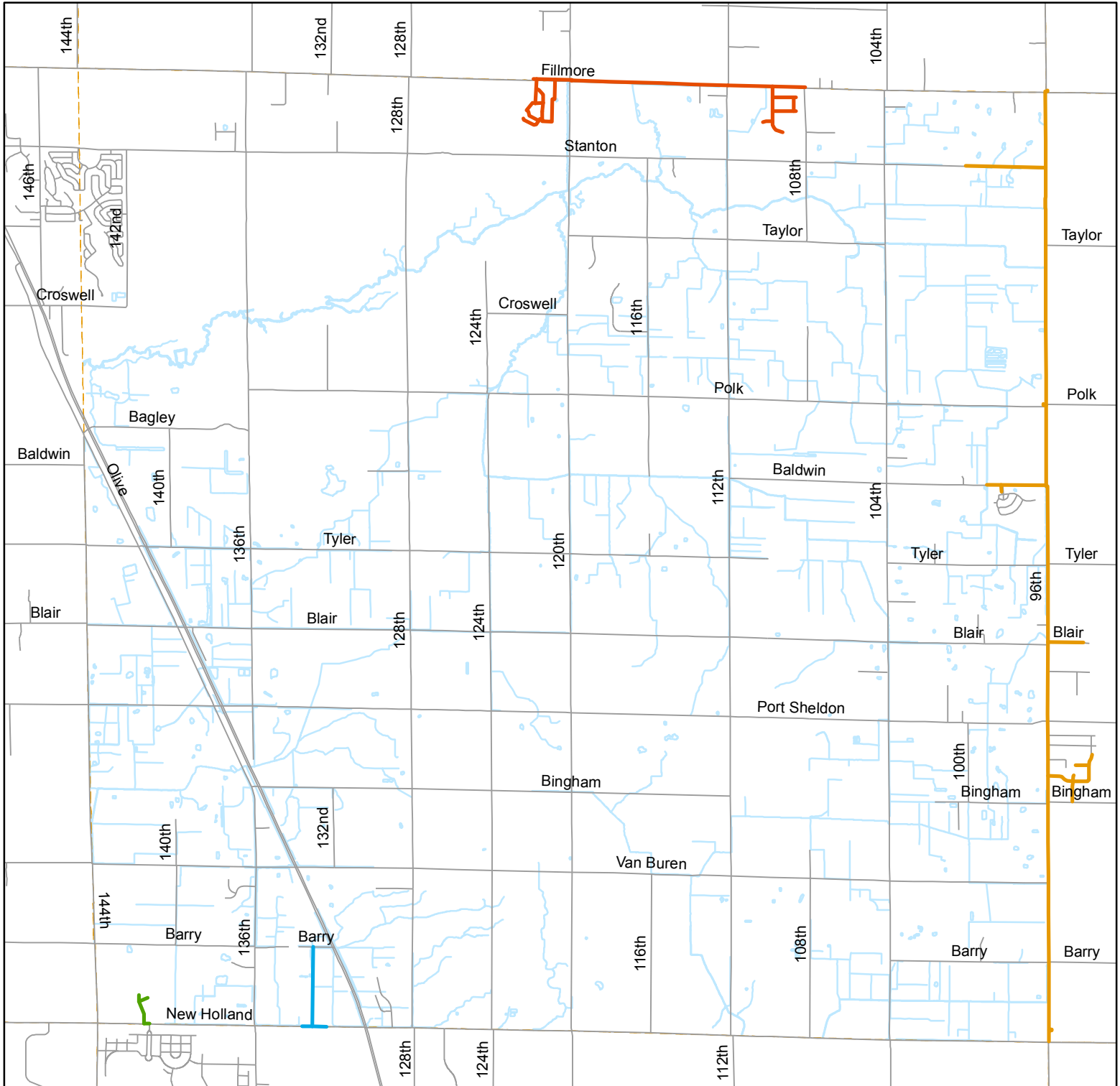
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Legend

- Southwest Olive
- Pine Acres
- Olive-Blendon
- Olive-Robinson
- Roads
- Jurisdiction
- Hydro



Thursday, June 5, 2008

Olive Township

Wastewater System

T 06N, R 15W



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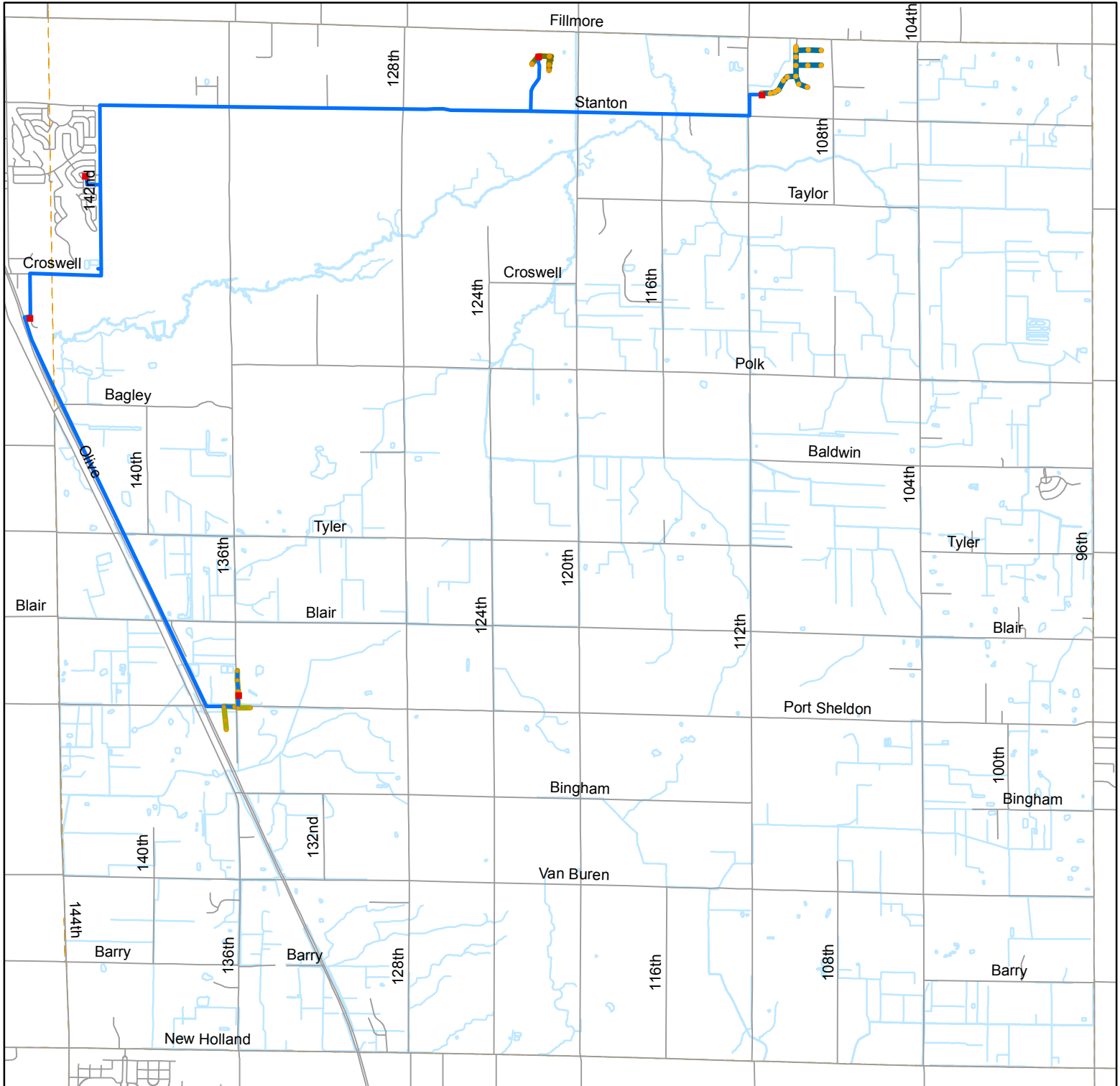
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Legend

- Lift Stations
- Manholes
- West Central Force Mains
- Roads
- Jurisdiction
- 136th Sewers
- Jail_Sewers
- Olive-RobSewer

Thursday, June 5, 2008



Olive Township

Natural Gas Lines

T 06N, R 15W



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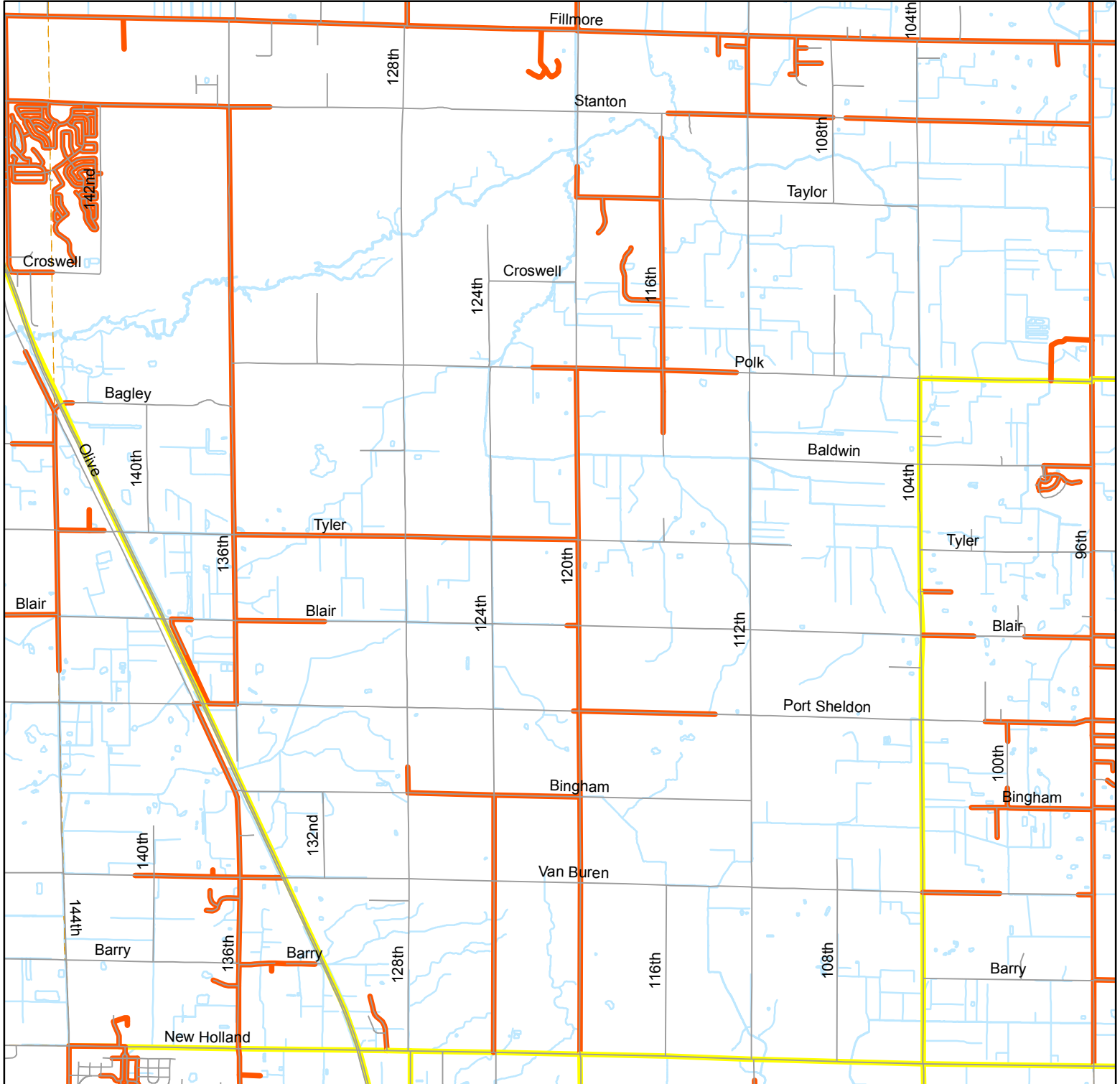
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Legend

- Roads
- Natural Gas**
- Line Type**
- High Pressure Line
- Low Pressure Line
- - - Jurisdiction
- Hydro



Thursday, June 5, 2008

Olive Township

Hydro and County Drains

T 06N, R 15W



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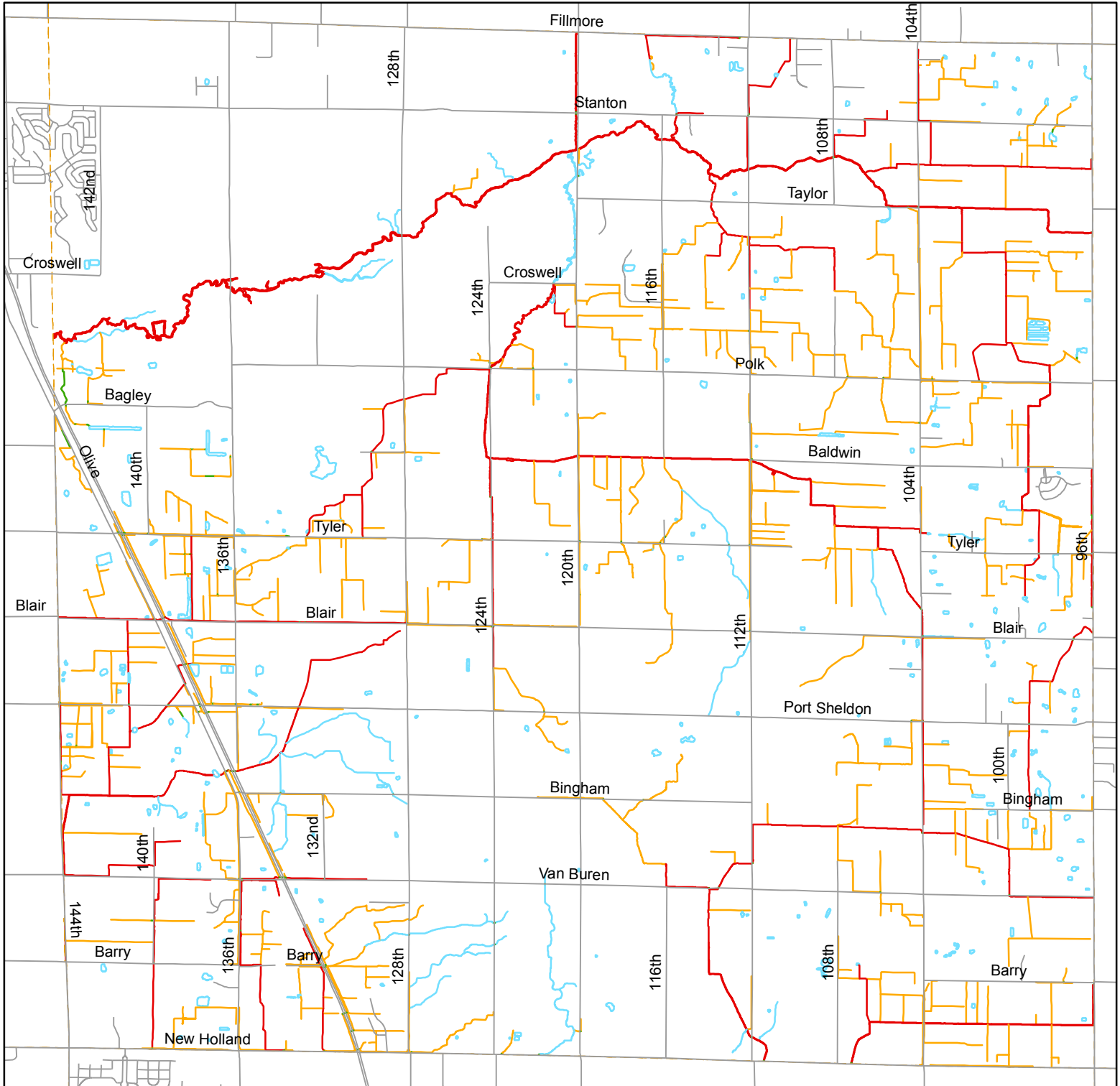
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Legend

- Roads
- Jurisdiction
- Hydro**
- <all other values>
- FEATURE**
- WATER
- DITCH
- DRAIN
- HIDDEN

Thursday, June 5, 2008



Olive Township

Soils Map

T 06N, R 15W



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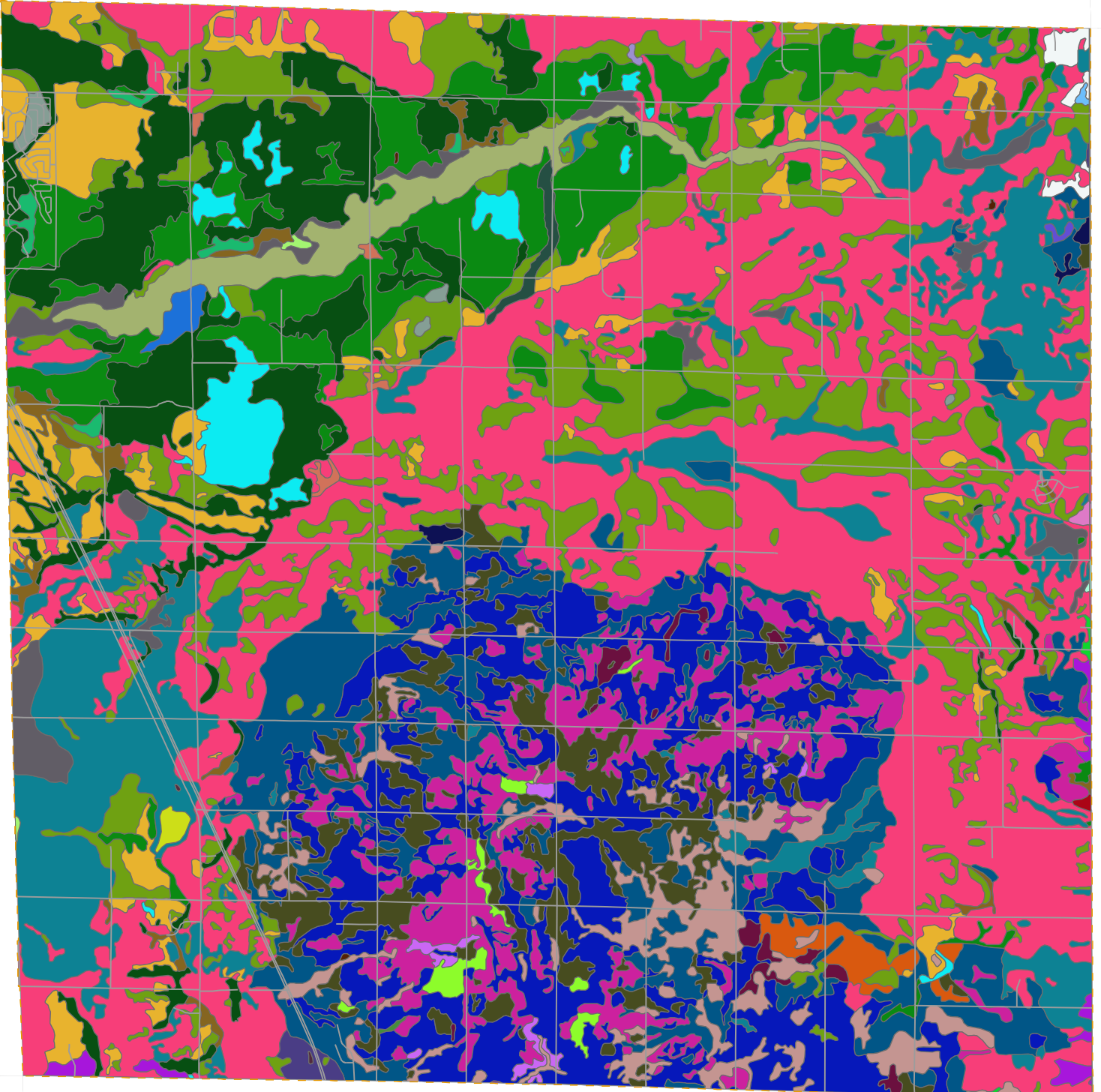
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Legend

— Roads	CIB	IsB	RsB
Ah	CrB	KnA	RsD
AIA	CwB	KnB	RsF
AmB	DpB	Ls	Sh
AsB	DpD	Me	Sm
BeB	DpF	MmC	To
BoB	Gl	NeC	UIB
BoF	Gm	Pn	Wt
BpB	Gn	Pr	WuC
ChB	Hg	RcA	w
ChC	IrA	RcB	



Thursday, June 5, 2008

Olive Township

10 and 2 Foot Contours

T 06N, R 15W



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Thursday, June 5, 2008

Legend

Jurisdiction	601 - 610	651 - 660
Roads	611 - 620	661 - 670
Ten ft Contours	621 - 630	671 - 680
584 - 590	631 - 640	681 - 690
591 - 600	641 - 650	691 - 696



Olive Township

Parks & Open Space Land

T 06N, R 15W



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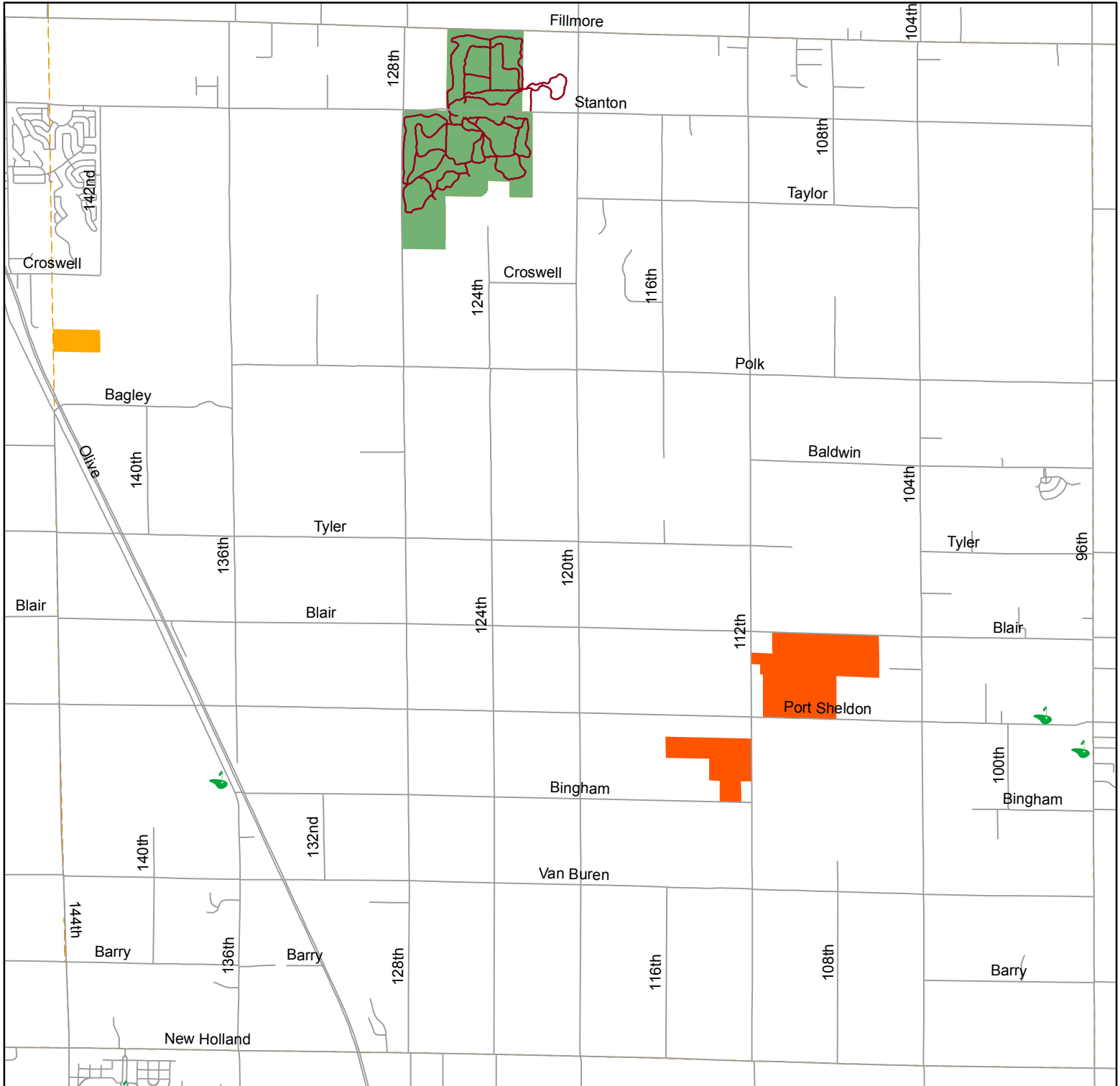
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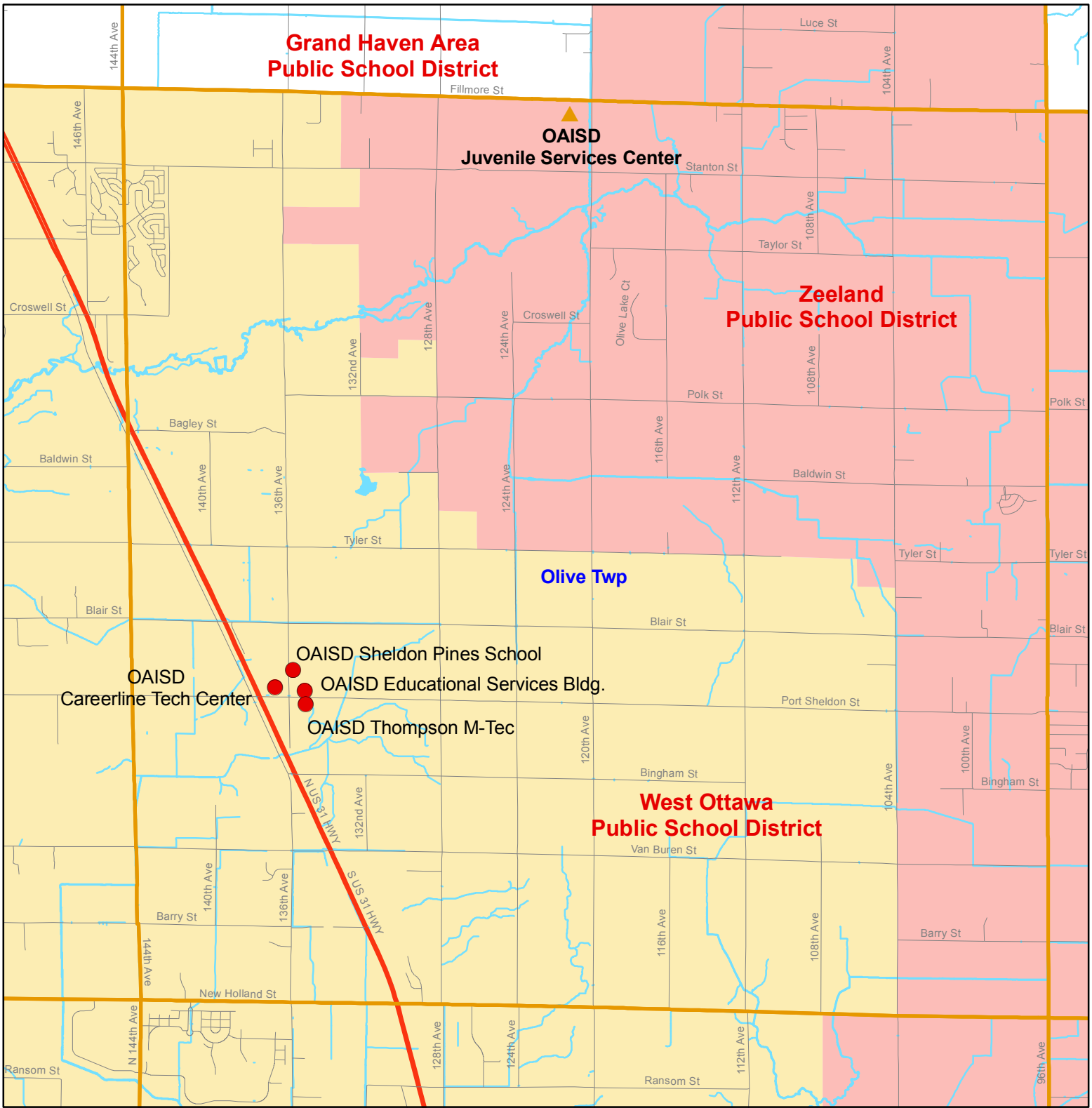


Legend

- Roads
- Jurisdiction
- State Open Space
- County Parks Open Space
- County Parks
- Trails
- Golf Courses



Thursday, June 5, 2008



Public School Districts

Legend

Schools

Type

- Public School
- ▲ Detention School
- State Roads & Highways
- Primary & Local Roads

- Hydrography
- Water Feature
- Township Boundary
- West Ottawa Public School District
- Zeeland Public Schools



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Olive Township

LIDAR with Hill Shade

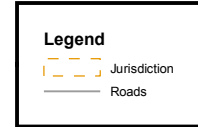
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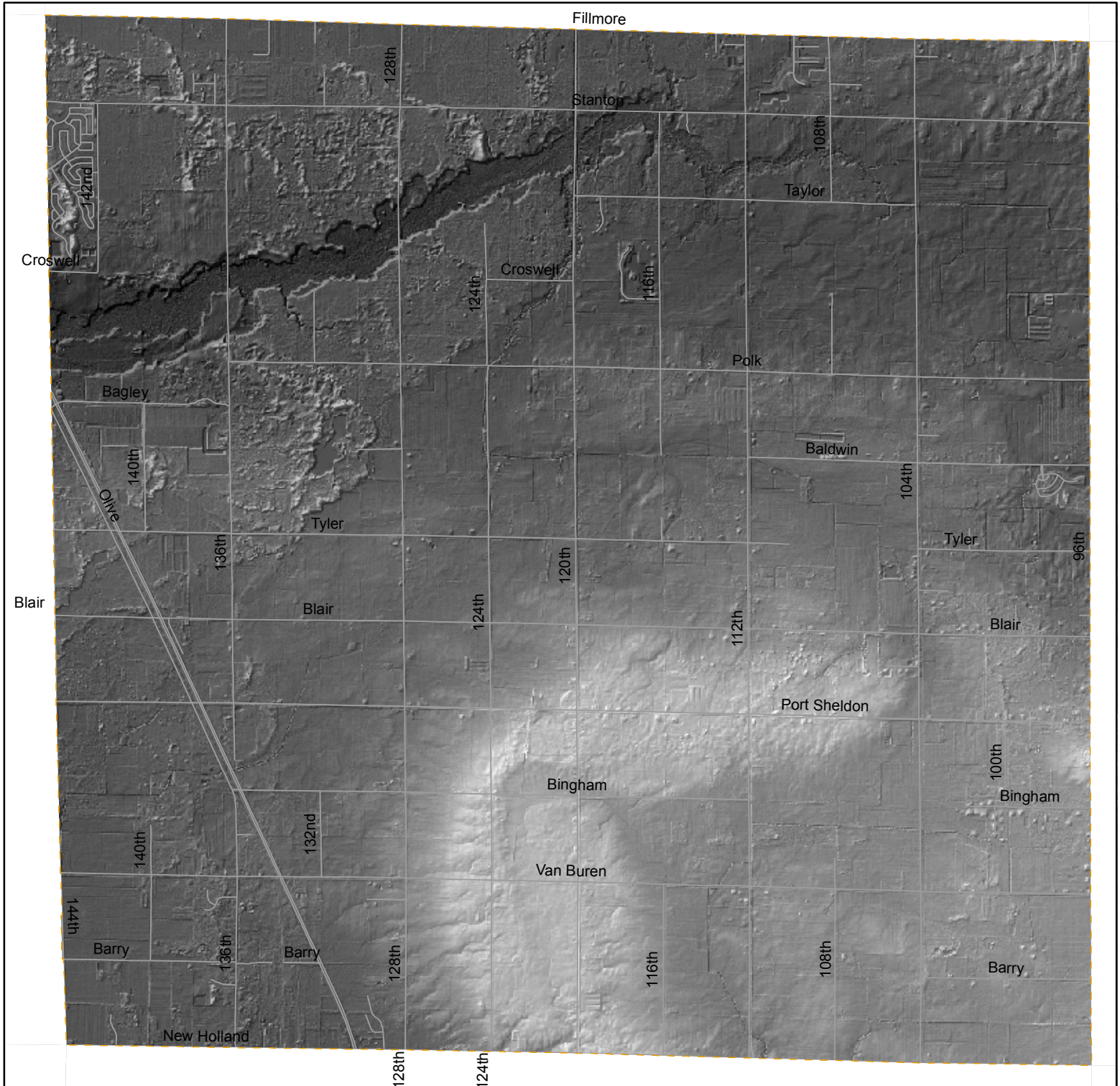
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Thursday, June 5, 2008



Community Survey Results, 2006

Olive Township Master Plan Community Survey

2006

Survey Results

Compiled by

CARRS Center for Evaluative Studies

135 Natural Resources Building

Michigan State University

East Lansing, MI 48824

Contact Person: Dr. Murari Suvedi, Professor

October 5, 2006

Table 1. Perceptions of Local issues (problems facing) in Olive Township in the future

How much do you agree or disagree with the following problems?	Percent Responding						Mean*	SD
	N	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree		
Township is looking more like the suburbs than the county.	339	28.0	28.3	19.2	20.9	3.5	2.4	1.2
Shallow wells and drinking water quality.	335	24.2	32.5	29.6	10.1	3.6	2.4	1.1
New development not in character with the area.	336	31.3	28.6	21.1	14.9	4.2	2.3	1.2
Storm water drainage from development and roads.	333	15.9	32.4	34.5	14.1	3.0	2.6	1.0
Blowing sand from mining operations.	329	12.8	16.7	42.6	21.0	7.0	2.9	1.1
Loss of farmland.	342	48.0	25.1	16.1	6.4	4.4	1.9	1.1
Division of large land parcels for development.	341	44.9	28.2	12.6	9.1	5.3	2.0	1.2
Loss of open spaces for other uses.	339	35.1	31.3	21.2	7.4	5.0	2.2	1.1
Deteriorating roadside image.	335	17.0	35.2	32.2	13.1	2.4	2.5	1.0
Motorist speeding on Township roads.	347	33.1	35.2	21.3	9.2	1.2	2.1	1.0
Lack of affordable low/moderate income housing.	345	8.4	17.4	31.3	28.7	14.2	3.2	1.1
Loss of natural vegetation and forestland.	345	32.2	34.5	17.7	13.3	2.3	2.2	1.1
Lack of alternative home ownership (such as apartments and duplexes).	343	2.9	9.9	21.9	32.9	32.4	3.8	1.1
Outdoor storage of junk and abandoned vehicles.	345	28.7	31.9	24.3	11.3	3.8	2.3	1.1
Land use regulations not restrictive enough.	345	9.0	17.4	38.8	20.0	14.8	3.1	1.1
Land use regulations too restrictive.	343	13.7	20.1	43.7	15.7	6.7	2.8	1.1

* Mean is based on 1-5 scale, with 1 being "Strongly Agree" and 5 being "Strongly Disagree".

Table 2. Olive Township policy priorities

How much do you agree or disagree with the following policy priorities?	Percent Responding						Mean*	SD
	Very Important	Important	Neutral/No Opinion	Unimportant	Very Unimportant			
	N	%	%	%	%	%		
Promote growth in the Township.	347	5.5	23.9	17.0	34.6	19.0	3.4	1.2
Control growth in the Township.	346	36.7	42.8	10.7	6.6	3.2	2.0	1.0
Preserve open space and natural amenities (even if it means more zoning requirements).	346	31.5	36.1	15.9	11.6	4.9	2.2	1.2
Protect farmland from development (even if it means requiring a 40 acre minimum lot size).	345	31.3	26.1	14.8	14.2	13.6	2.5	1.4
Preserve scenic rural roads.	344	33.4	41.9	14.5	7.6	2.6	2.0	1.0
Protect scenic views.	344	34.6	42.4	14.8	6.1	2.0	2.0	1.0
Expand public water and public sewer service (even if it means higher taxes).	345	12.2	23.8	20.6	21.7	21.7	3.2	1.3
Limit extension of public water and public sewer services.	342	12.9	23.1	33.9	17.8	12.3	2.9	1.2
Require commercial uses to locate where there are public utilities.	335	21.5	35.8	27.2	10.1	5.4	2.4	1.1
Require new residential developments over a certain size to hook up to public sewer.	343	21.9	45.8	17.2	10.2	5.0	2.3	1.1
Pursue paving all gravel roads (even if it means higher taxes).	346	9.0	13.3	20.8	27.5	29.5	3.6	1.3
Strengthen junk/blight ordinance and enforcement.	344	27.0	35.5	19.8	11.3	6.4	2.3	1.2
Concentrate development to preserve open space and rural character.	344	32.6	45.6	14.2	3.8	3.8	2.0	1.0
Require new development to "blend in" with surrounding landscape.	344	29.9	47.1	14.2	6.7	2.0	2.0	0.9
Implement storm water drainage control measures	341	11.1	34.9	34.0	11.7	8.2	2.7	1.1
Require open space for new development.	341	14.7	32.8	29.3	14.7	8.5	2.7	1.1
Adopt groundwater protection measures.	342	24.3	48.5	21.9	3.8	1.5	2.1	0.9

* Mean is based on 1-5 scale, with 1 being "Very Important" and 5 being "Very Unimportant".

Table 3. Citizens' Opinions about community planning issues about the quality of life in Olive Township

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the quality of life in Olive Township?	Percent Responding						Mean*	SD
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree			
	N	%	%	%	%	%		
I am proud to say that I live in Olive Township.	344	39.5	38.4	20.1	1.2	0.9	1.9	0.8
The new homes being built are good for the township.	344	11.6	30.5	31.1	16.3	10.5	2.8	1.2
I would classify the Township as suburban.	342	2.9	10.8	25.4	46.2	14.6	3.6	1.0
I would classify the Township as rural.	344	26.2	56.7	9.9	5.8	1.5	2.0	0.9
I enjoy the agricultural areas of the Township.	345	54.2	32.2	10.4	2.0	1.2	1.6	0.8
Businesses operated out of peoples' homes don't concern me.	347	30.3	30.0	24.5	9.5	5.8	2.3	1.2
I would support road paving even if it may prompt more development.	346	9.5	13.9	24.0	21.4	31.2	3.5	1.3
I favor keeping gravel roads as gravel if it slows growth in my community.	348	33.0	21.6	19.5	16.1	9.8	2.5	1.4
Homes on large lots are needed to preserve our open space, even if those lots are more expensive to purchase.	345	21.7	33.6	19.1	16.2	9.3	2.6	1.3
I am concerned about how growth in nearby communities will affect Township.	348	23.3	39.7	23.9	8.3	4.9	2.3	1.1
I believe that Holland area provides enough commercial development to support the needs of Olive Township and additional commercial development here is not needed.	346	34.1	26.6	14.7	12.7	11.8	2.4	1.4
I would support the expansion of Dial-a-Ride services.	348	9.8	14.7	36.5	16.7	22.4	3.3	1.2
New residential development is acceptable to me as long as it blends into the surrounding natural environment.	345	8.4	42.0	22.0	16.2	11.3	2.8	1.2
The Township should take a more aggressive approach to enforcing land use and zoning regulations.	345	13.0	29.6	33.3	15.1	9.0	2.8	1.1
I would like to see walking and biking trails developed in the Township	346	22.3	25.4	22.3	12.7	17.3	2.8	1.4
In order to control development, the number of allowed lot splits should be limited.	347	26.5	33.1	19.3	10.4	10.7	2.5	1.3
I think Township should make open space preservation a priority even if it means more regulations.	344	18.9	31.4	25.9	14.0	9.9	2.6	1.2
Current zoning land development regulations too restrictive.	342	6.7	13.2	51.2	17.3	11.7	3.1	1.0

Table 3. Citizens' Opinions about community planning issues about the quality of life in Olive Township (Continued)

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the quality of life in Olive Township?	N	Percent Responding					Mean*	SD
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree		
Traffic is a problem on my road.	346	18.5	18.2	23.4	23.1	16.8	3.0	1.4
Property owners and developers should be offered incentives to preserve natural areas like woodlots.	343	21.0	50.4	15.7	8.5	4.4	2.2	1.0
Home lots larger than one acre are a waste of land.	346	10.4	9.0	13.9	22.5	44.2	3.8	1.4
Trees along the roadway should be protected from being removed during future road improvements or new development.	344	36.0	31.4	17.2	8.1	7.3	2.2	1.2
Promoting growth should be a major priority in the Township.	343	4.4	8.2	22.4	28.3	36.7	3.8	1.1
Slowing growth should be a major priority in the Township.	343	27.1	25.4	26.2	13.1	8.2	2.5	1.2
Junk on people's property is a problem in the Township.	344	22.1	25.9	27.6	15.4	9.0	2.6	1.2
There are not enough housing options for the elderly.	345	8.7	13.6	45.5	19.1	13.0	3.1	1.1
The Township is not an appropriate place for elderly housing.	343	13.7	19.2	39.4	17.5	10.2	2.9	1.1
Multi-family housing should be located in cities, not Townships.	341	41.6	24.9	15.5	12.0	5.9	2.2	1.2
Historical sites in the Township, such as schools and businesses, should be preserved.	346	23.4	40.8	28.9	5.5	1.4	2.2	0.9
Large parcels of land being divided up for development are a concern.	346	36.7	30.6	15.6	10.4	6.6	2.2	1.2
There is a need for neighborhood commercial centers that service local needs.	345	7.5	21.4	31.6	21.4	18.0	3.2	1.2
I think Township regulations should preserve natural vegetation and other wildlife habitat.	347	28.2	40.1	19.6	7.8	4.3	2.2	1.1
I favor strict sign regulations in the Township.	346	17.3	25.4	36.7	13.9	6.6	2.7	1.1

Table 3. Citizens' Opinions about community planning issues about the quality of life in Olive Township (Continued)

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the quality of life in Olive Township?	N	Percent Responding					Mean*	SD
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree		
Areas within the Township should be promoted for limited industrial development.	338	9.8	31.4	24.9	19.2	14.8	3.0	1.2
Areas within the Township should be promoted for limited commercial development.	342	9.6	33.6	24.6	20.2	12.0	2.9	1.2
There is enough commercial development in the Holland area, the Township does not need anymore.	349	27.2	23.2	23.2	16.6	9.7	2.6	1.3
I would support a mileage to buy development rights from farmers to protect farmland.	345	17.7	21.2	23.5	15.9	21.7	3.0	1.4
I would support limiting the size of subdivisions by their number of allowed homes.	345	29.0	39.1	18.6	6.4	7.0	2.2	1.1

* Mean is based on 1-5 scale, with 1 being "Strongly Agree" and 5 being "Strongly Disagree".

Table 4. What does rural character mean to respondents?

What does rural character mean to you?	Percent Responding							Mean*	SD
	N	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree			
		%	%	%	%	%			
Preserving rural character means preserving active agricultural use of the land.	343	41.4	35.0	12.8	6.7	4.1	2.0	1.1	
Preserving rural character means preserving forested areas, open spaces, and natural field areas.	344	43.3	39.8	11.0	3.5	2.3	1.8	0.9	
Preserving rural character means allowing single-family houses along roads as long as they have very large lots and sit back far off the road.	343	13.4	26.5	30.9	17.2	12.0	2.9	1.2	
Preserving rural character means protecting road side vegetation (or adding to it) to screen single-family houses along roads.	341	17.3	26.4	31.1	13.5	11.7	2.8	1.2	
Preserving rural character means limiting commercial and industrial development.	338	39.9	28.7	16.6	8.9	5.9	2.1	1.2	

* Mean is based on 1-5 scale, with 1 being "Strongly Agree" and 5 being "Strongly Disagree".

Table 5. How important are the following amenities when it comes to development in Olive Township?

How important are the following amenities?	Percent Responding						Mean*	SD
	N	Very Important	Important	Neutral/No Opinion	Unimportant	Very Unimportant		
		%	%	%	%	%		
Walking paths and trail connections.	343	19.0	28.6	18.7	19.8	14.0	2.8	1.3
Public open space.	344	14.2	38.4	24.1	14.5	8.7	2.7	1.2
Preservation of existing trees.	343	37.6	43.4	12.0	4.4	2.6	1.9	0.9
Variety of housing choices and prices.	342	11.4	29.8	24.0	22.2	12.6	2.9	1.2
Preservation of wetlands.	344	25.6	37.8	20.1	11.0	5.5	2.3	1.1
Slow traffic on residential streets.	344	24.1	41.0	25.3	6.7	2.9	2.2	1.0
Senior housing.	344	6.7	16.3	40.7	20.1	16.3	3.2	1.1

* Mean is based on 1-5 scale, with 1 being "Very Important" and 5 being "Very Unimportant".

Table 6. Respondents' rating of public services and facilities in Olive Township

How do you rate the following public services and facilities?	Percent Responding						Mean*	SD
	Excellent	Good	No Opinion	Fair	Poor			
	N	%	%	%	%	%		
Police protection.	344	14.8	61.3	13.1	8.7	2.0	2.2	0.9
Fire protection.	344	29.4	58.1	9.9	1.7	0.9	1.9	0.7
Ambulance services.	344	13.7	50.9	31.1	3.5	0.9	2.3	0.8
Road maintenance and grading.	342	8.8	52.6	7.9	23.7	7.0	2.7	1.1
Roadside drainage ditch cleaning.	344	5.2	32.8	15.4	25.6	20.9	3.2	1.3
Snow removal.	342	13.5	58.8	7.0	15.5	5.3	2.4	1.1
Upkeep of Township property.	343	12.8	59.5	20.4	5.8	1.5	2.2	0.8
Zoning Ordinance enforcement.	341	5.0	32.0	42.2	14.7	6.2	2.9	0.9
Parks and recreation.	344	11.6	53.2	24.4	8.7	2.0	2.4	0.9
Township website.	339	3.8	16.2	74.3	3.5	2.1	2.8	0.6
Township newsletter.	340	7.1	55.3	32.1	4.7	0.9	2.4	0.7

* Mean is based on 1-5 scale, with 1 being "Excellent" and 5 being "Poor".

Table 7. Respondents' preferences to "multi-family" residential development

Ranking Scale	Percent of Respondents Ranking						
	No answer	A	B	C	D	E	
	N	%	%	%	%	%	
Like best.	350	31.1	4.0	22.9	6.6	35.4	-
Second choice.	350	37.7	4.3	32.6	4.6	20.9	-
Third choice.	350	40.3	13.7	6.3	34.9	4.9	-
Like least.	350	33.7	43.1	2.6	15.4	5.1	-
Don't like any of them.	350	70.6	-	-	-	-	29.4

* A, B, C, and D were four distinct types of "multi-family" residential development included in the survey.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND VISUAL PREFERENCES

Table 8. Respondents' background information

Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
How long have you lived in Olive Township.		
0 to 4 years	45	13.0
5 to 10 years	40	11.6
11 to 20 years	63	18.2
21 to 30 years	64	18.5
longer than 31 years	134	38.7
17 to 19 years	1	0.3
Age of Respondents		
20 to 24 years	6	1.7
25 to 35 years	46	13.4
36 to 45 years	89	25.9
46 to 59 years	122	35.6
60 to 65 years	32	9.3
over 65 years	47	13.7
Sex of Respondents		
Male	238	72.6
Female	90	27.4
A resident of Olive Township		
Not a resident of Olive township	32	9.2
A resident of Olive Township	314	90.8
A property but not a Township resident		
Not a Property owner at Olive township	317	91.6
A property owner but not a Township resident	29	8.4
A business owner in Olive Township		
Not a Business owner at Olive township	298	86.1
A business owner in Olive Township	48	13.9
The best description of your home		
Home on an active farm	58	16.9
Mobile or modular home	30	8.7
Home in a residential subdivision	8	2.3
Home on one or more acres	235	68.5
Other	12	3.5
Number of acres (Mean = 16.94)		

Table 8. Respondents' background information (continued)

Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Is your place of residence in Olive Township on a paved or gravel road?		
Paved	237	71.6
Gravel	94	28.4
Family size in your household		
1 Member	28	8.4
2 Members	136	41.0
3 Members	62	18.7
4 Members	58	17.5
5 Members	30	9.0
6 Members	16	4.8
7 Members	2	0.6
What part of the Township do you live?		
NW Quarter	63	19.2
SW Quarter	73	22.3
NE Quarter	107	32.6
SE Quarter	85	25.9

Figure1. Preference to open space (standard subdivision 15 lots).

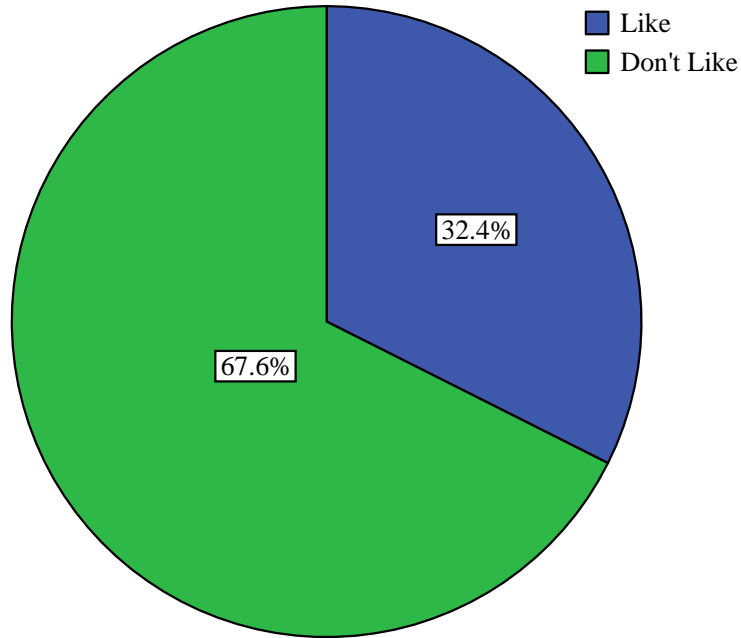


Figure2. Preference to open space (cluster subdivision 15 lots).

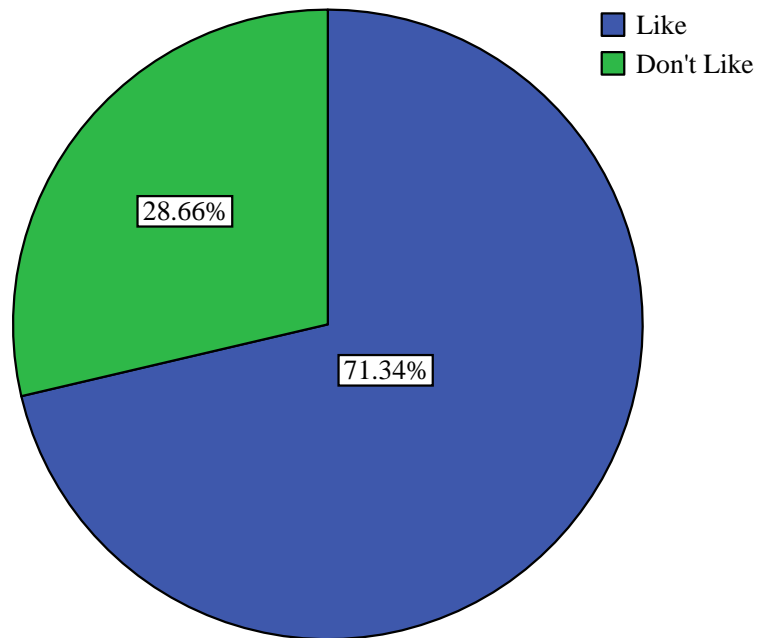


Figure3. Preference to lot size (10 acre lot size with no shared open space).

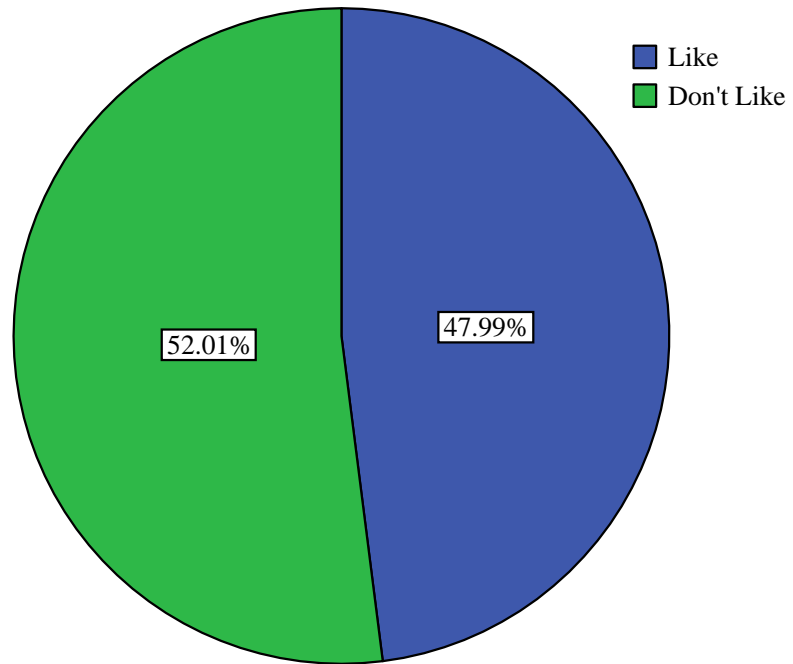
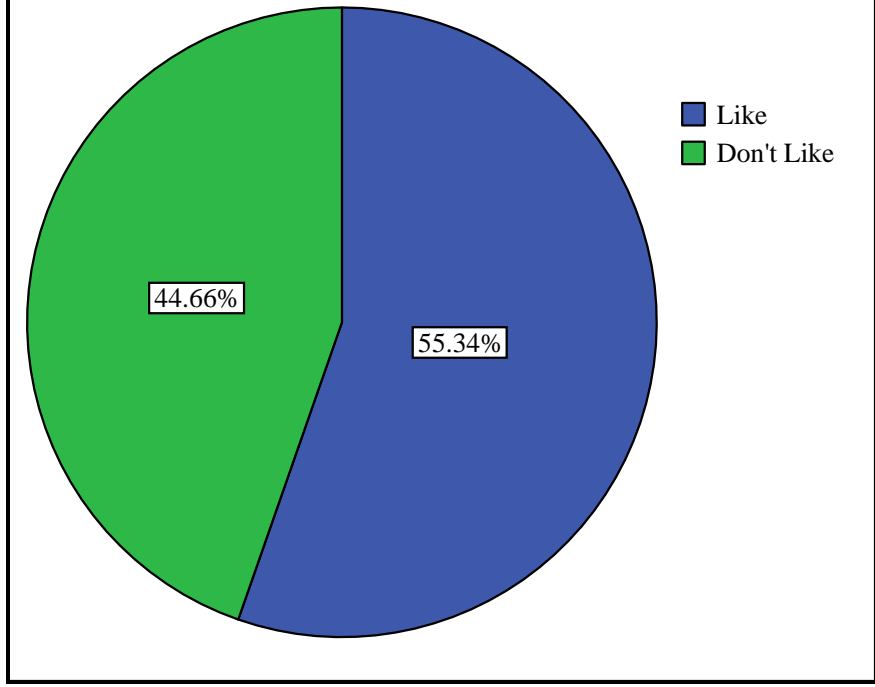


Figure 4. Preference to lot sie (2 acre maximum lot size with the remaining 80 acres preserved as agriclutural land)



2003 Ottawa County Demographics Data Book
(excerpts)

Population (Local Units of Government, Ottawa County, State)

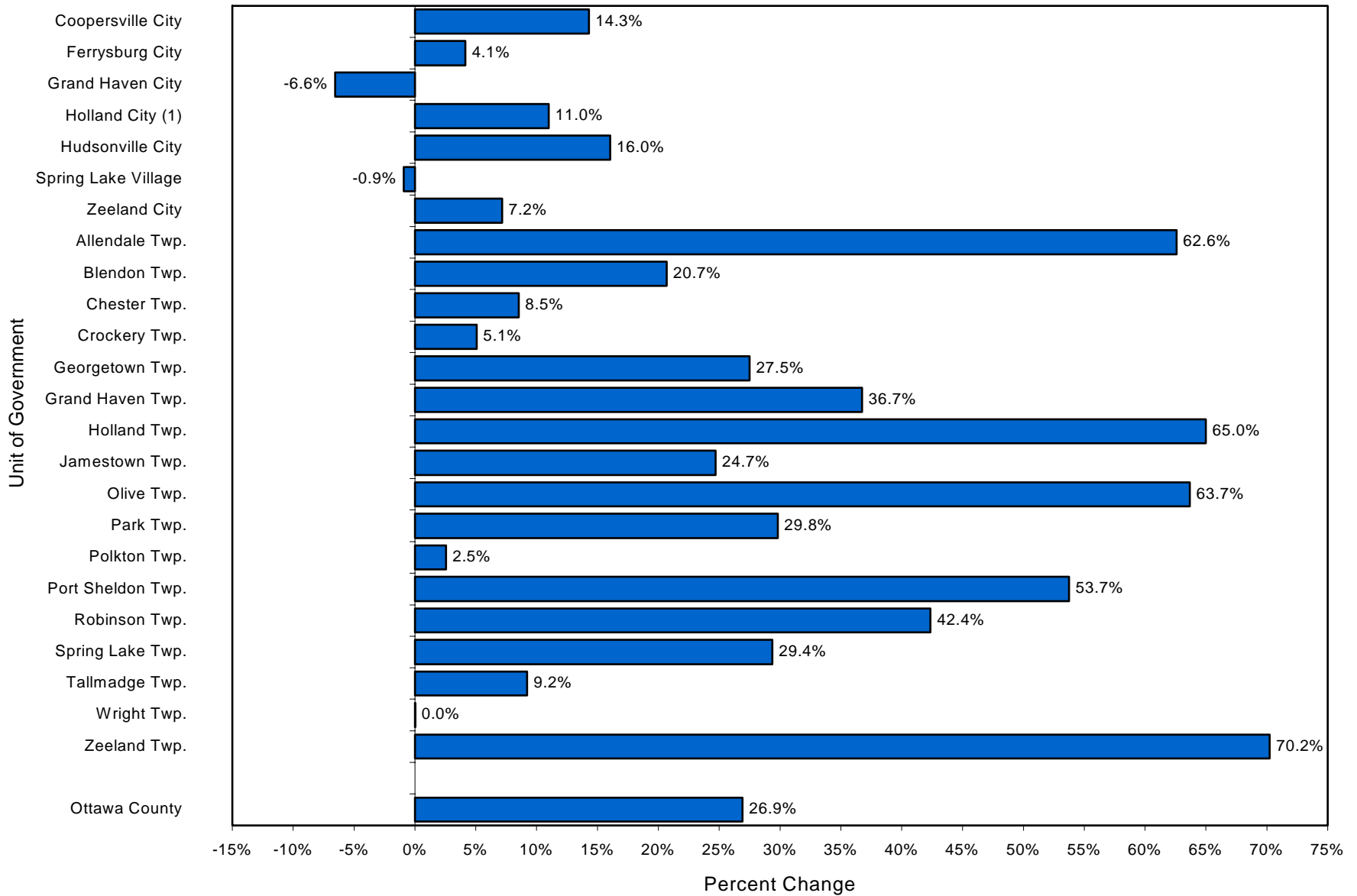
Unit of Government	Population*			Percent Change		Projections**		Percent Change 2000-2020
	1980	1990	2000	1980-1990	1990-2000	2010	2020	
City/Village								
Coopersville	2,889	3,421	3,910	18.4%	14.3%	4,587	5,358	37.0%
Ferrysburg	2,440	2,919	3,040	19.6%	4.1%	3,309	3,597	18.3%
Grand Haven	11,763	11,951	11,168	1.6%	-6.6%	10,748	10,338	-7.4%
Holland (1)	21,767	25,086	27,846	15.2%	11.0%	30,590	33,513	20.4%
Hudsonville	4,844	6,170	7,160	27.4%	16.0%	8,668	10,452	46.0%
Spring Lake	2,731	2,537	2,514	-7.1%	-0.9%	2,419	2,327	-7.4%
Zeeland	4,764	5,417	5,805	13.7%	7.2%	6,269	6,757	16.4%
Township								
Allendale	6,080	8,022	13,042	31.9%	62.6%	20,352	32,311	147.7%
Blendon	3,763	4,740	5,721	26.0%	20.7%	7,002	8,514	48.8%
Chester	2,034	2,133	2,315	4.9%	8.5%	2,498	2,690	16.2%
Crockery	3,536	3,599	3,782	1.8%	5.1%	4,008	4,244	12.2%
Georgetown	26,104	32,672	41,658	25.2%	27.5%	53,569	68,574	64.6%
Grand Haven	7,238	9,710	13,278	34.2%	36.7%	17,887	23,941	80.3%
Holland	13,739	17,523	28,911	27.5%	65.0%	42,784	63,229	118.7%
Jamestown	3,546	4,059	5,062	14.5%	24.7%	6,103	7,302	44.3%
Olive	2,449	2,866	4,691	17.0%	63.7%	6,711	9,581	104.2%
Park	10,354	13,541	17,579	30.8%	29.8%	23,346	30,980	76.2%
Polkton	2,027	2,277	2,335	12.3%	2.5%	2,451	2,571	10.1%
Port Sheldon	2,206	2,929	4,503	32.8%	53.7%	7,015	11,379	152.7%
Robinson	3,018	3,925	5,588	30.1%	42.4%	7,763	10,752	92.4%
Spring Lake	6,857	8,214	10,626	19.8%	29.4%	13,467	16,940	59.4%
Tallmadge	5,927	6,300	6,881	6.3%	9.2%	7,535	8,230	19.6%
Wright	3,387	3,285	3,286	-3.0%	0.0%	3,305	3,325	1.2%
Zeeland	3,711	4,472	7,613	20.5%	70.2%	11,288	16,738	119.9%
Ottawa County	157,174	187,768	238,314	19.5%	26.9%	303,674	393,643	65.2%
Michigan	9,262,044	9,295,287	9,938,444	0.4%	6.9%	10,121,300	10,454,700	5.2%

* Source - Population Data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990 & 2000 Census, Table DP-1

** Source - Projection Data: West Michigan Regional Planning Commission (2001)

(1) Portion of Holland City located within Ottawa County

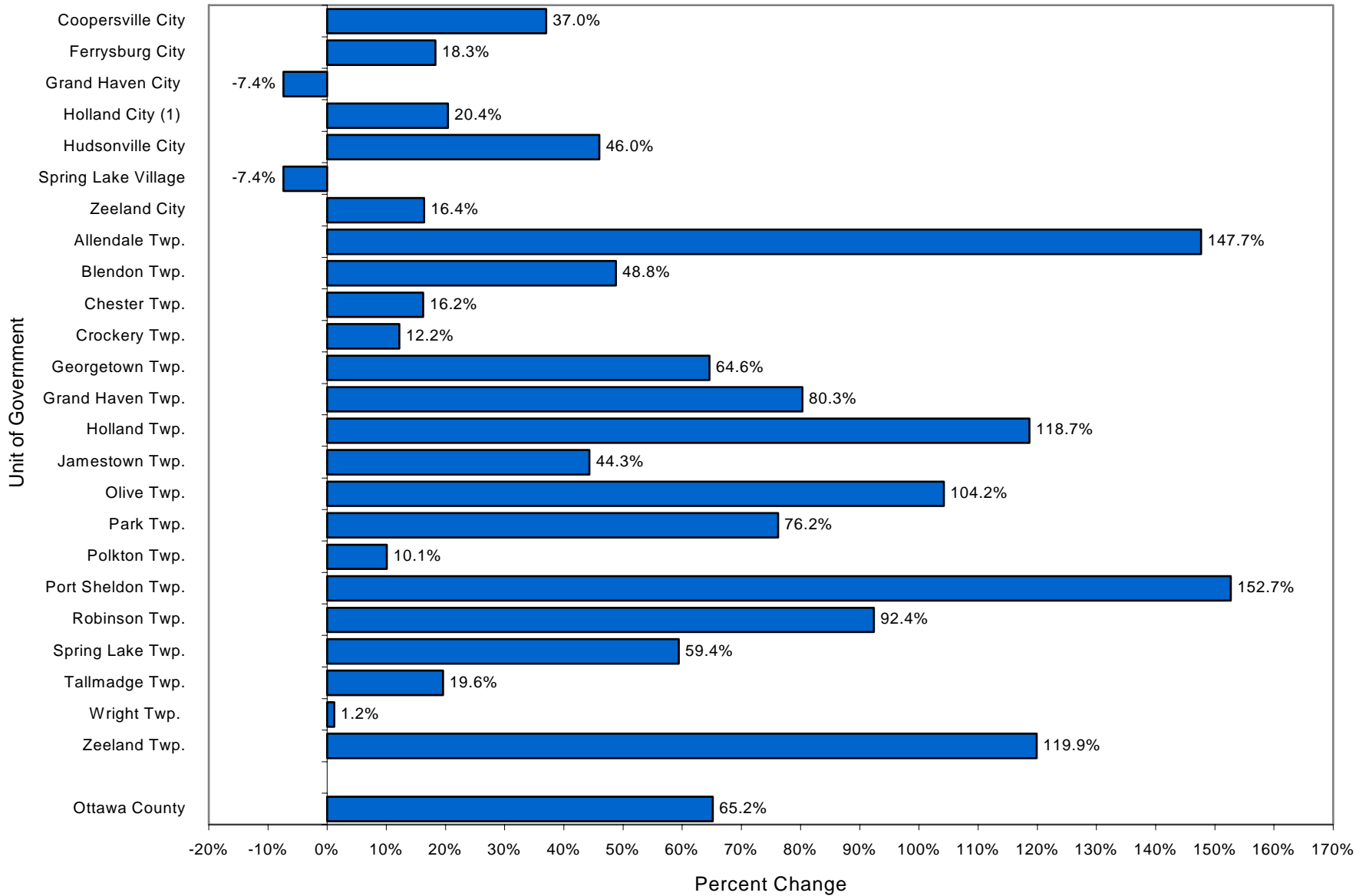
Population Change 1990 - 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 & 2000 Census, Table DP-1

(1) Portion of Holland City located within Ottawa County

Projected Population Change 2000 - 2020



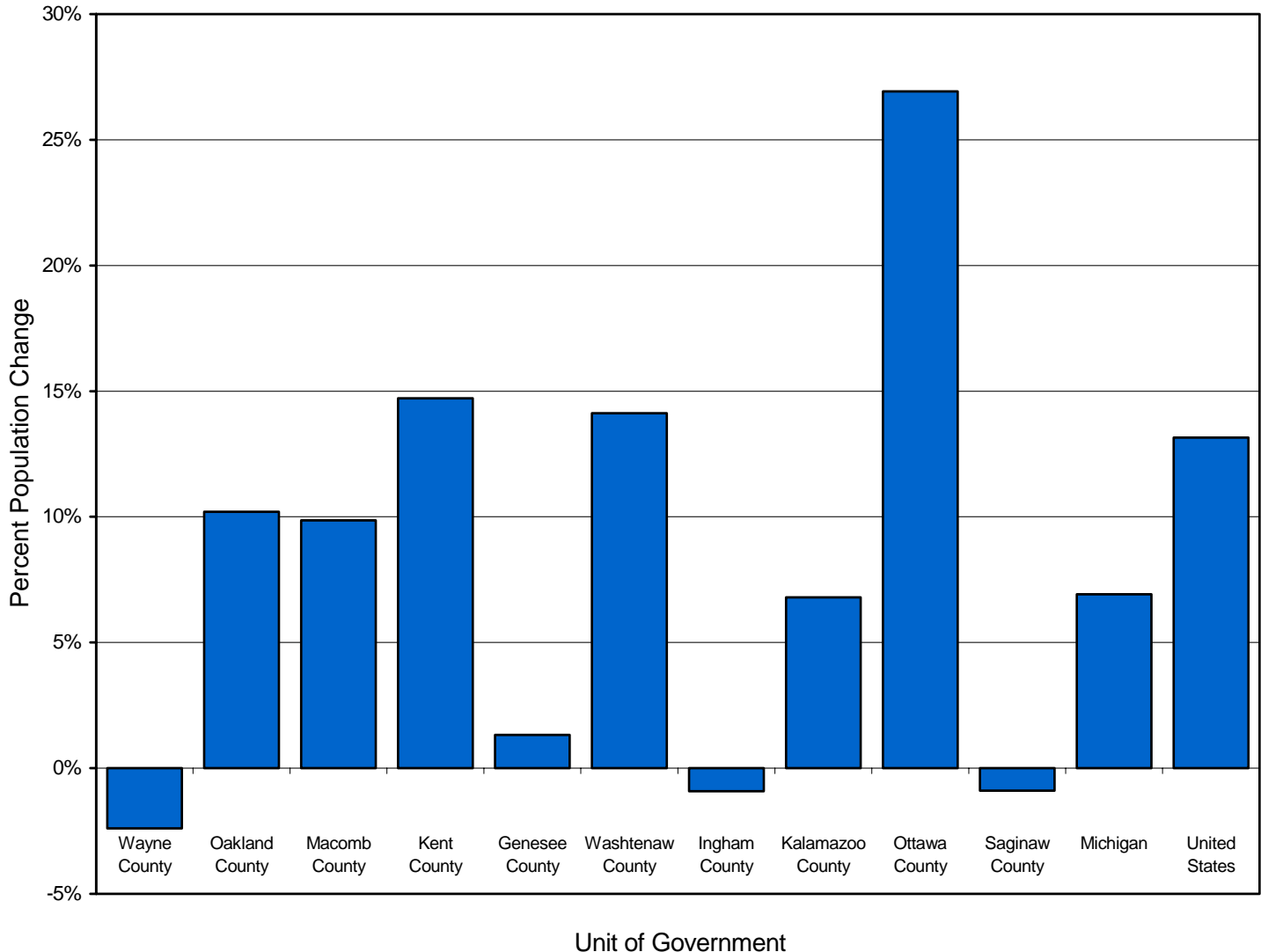
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Table DP-1; West Michigan Regional Planning Commission (2001)

(1) Portion of Holland City located within Ottawa County

Population of Counties over 200,000 (Ten Largest Counties, State, U.S.)

Unit of Government	Population*			Estimated Population**		Percent Change	
	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	1980-1990	1990-2000
Wayne County	2,337,843	2,111,687	2,061,162	2,052,964	2,045,540	-9.7%	-2.4%
Oakland County	1,011,793	1,083,592	1,194,156	1,201,646	1,202,721	7.1%	10.2%
Macomb County	694,600	717,400	788,149	800,392	808,529	3.3%	9.9%
Kent County	444,506	500,631	574,335	582,487	587,951	12.6%	14.7%
Genesee County	450,449	430,459	436,141	438,800	441,423	-4.4%	1.3%
Washtenaw County	264,740	282,937	322,895	329,308	334,351	6.9%	14.1%
Ingham County	275,520	281,912	279,320	280,486	281,362	2.3%	-0.9%
Kalamazoo County	212,378	223,411	238,603	239,621	241,471	5.2%	6.8%
Ottawa County	157,174	187,768	238,314	243,528	245,913	19.5%	26.9%
Saginaw County	228,059	211,946	210,039	209,973	210,087	-7.1%	-0.9%
Michigan	9,262,044	9,295,287	9,938,444	10,006,266	10,050,446	0.4%	6.9%
United States	226,542,199	248,709,873	281,421,906	285,317,559	288,368,698	9.8%	13.2%

Population Change 1990 - 2000



* Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 & 2000 Census, Table DP-1

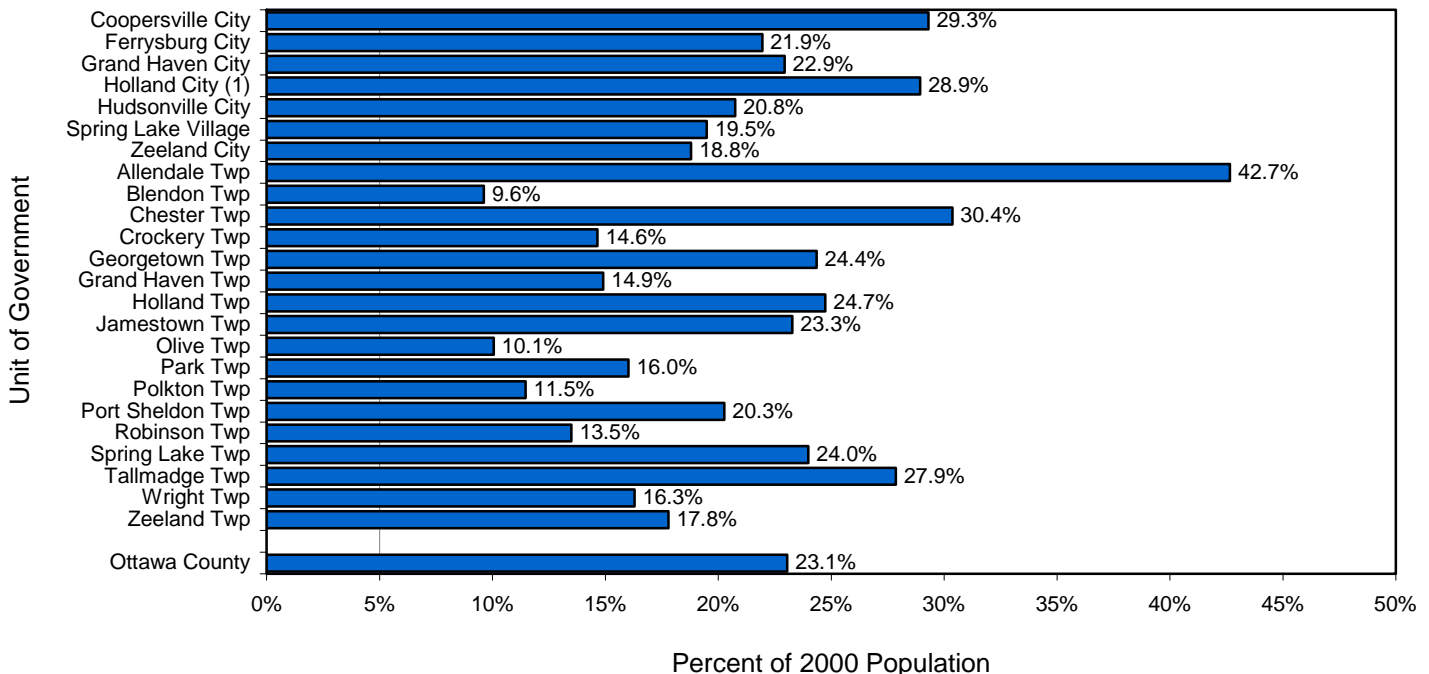
** Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

Resident Influx 1995 - 2000 (Local Units of Government, Ottawa County)

Unit of Government	Resided Outside Ottawa County in 1995 But Resided in Ottawa County in 2000	
	Number	Percent*
City/Village		
Coopersville	1,057	29.3%
Ferrysburg	620	21.9%
Grand Haven	2,436	22.9%
Holland (1)	7,464	28.9%
Hudsonville	1,375	20.8%
Spring Lake	440	19.5%
Zeeland	1,029	18.8%
Township		
Allendale	5,252	42.7%
Blendon	511	9.6%
Chester	649	30.4%
Crockery	522	14.6%
Georgetown	9,434	24.4%
Grand Haven	1,860	14.9%
Holland	6,368	24.7%
Jamestown	1,066	23.3%
Olive	444	10.1%
Park	2,589	16.0%
Polkton	252	11.5%
Port Sheldon	830	20.3%
Robinson	681	13.5%
Spring Lake	2,404	24.0%
Tallmadge	1,786	27.9%
Wright	509	16.3%
Zeeland	1,213	17.8%
Ottawa County	50,791	23.1%

* Percent of local unit population 5+ years.

Resident Influx 1995 - 2000



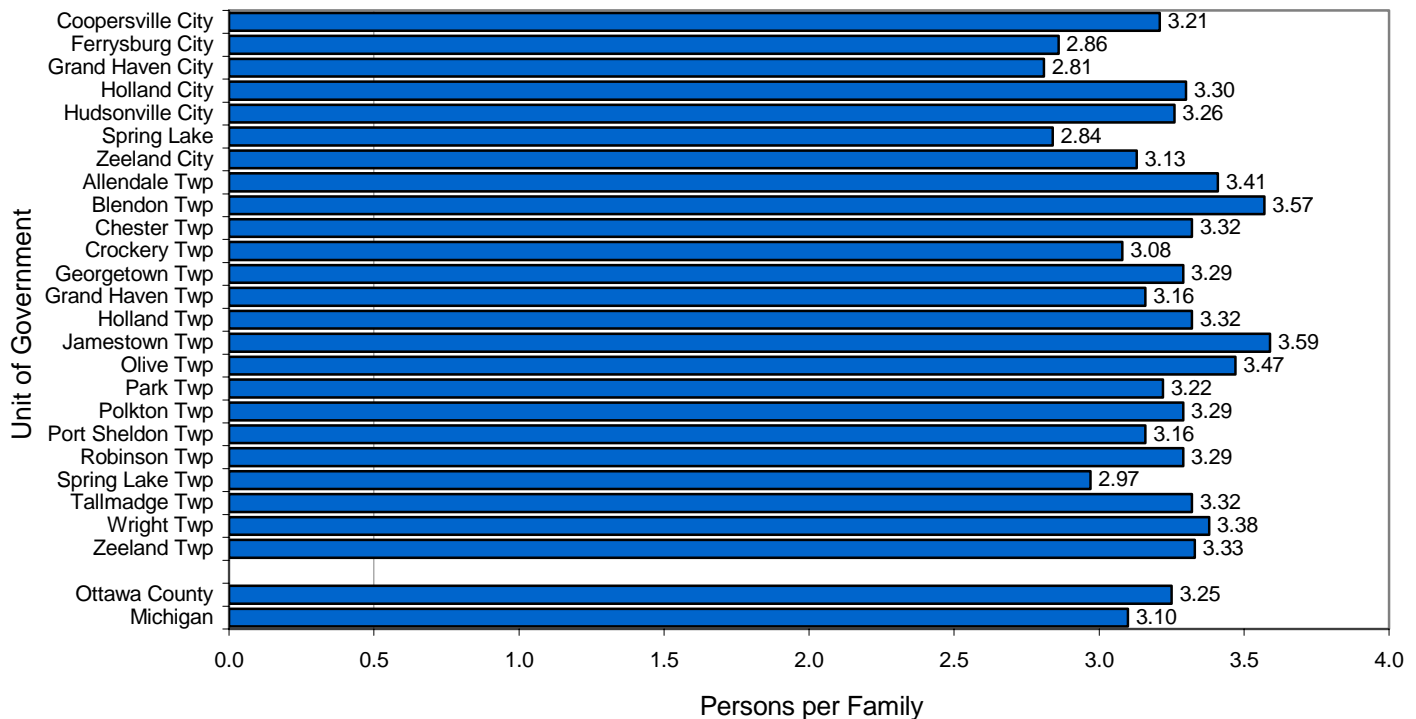
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Table DP-2

(1) Portion of Holland City located within Ottawa County

Family Unit Composition* (Local Units of Government, Ottawa County, State)

Unit of Government	Total Families	Married Couple Families		Single Female		Single Male Families		Average Family Size
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
City/Village								
Coopersville	1,036	822	79.3%	166	16.0%	48	4.6%	3.21
Ferrysburg	854	710	83.1%	98	11.5%	46	5.4%	2.86
Grand Haven	2,895	2,267	78.3%	484	16.7%	144	5.0%	2.81
Holland (Ottawa County)	6,129	4,750	77.5%	996	16.3%	383	6.2%	3.30
Hudsonville	1,920	1,669	86.9%	188	9.8%	63	3.3%	3.26
Spring Lake	667	555	83.2%	83	12.4%	29	4.3%	2.84
Zeeland	1,491	1,269	85.1%	163	10.9%	59	4.0%	3.13
Township								
Allendale	2,296	2,010	87.5%	195	8.5%	91	4.0%	3.41
Blendon	1,492	1,388	93.0%	70	4.7%	34	2.3%	3.57
Chester	579	502	86.7%	48	8.3%	29	5.0%	3.32
Crockery	1,063	887	83.4%	120	11.3%	56	5.3%	3.08
Georgetown	11,142	10,137	91.0%	721	6.5%	284	2.5%	3.29
Grand Haven	3,811	3,325	87.2%	347	9.1%	139	3.6%	3.16
Holland	7,364	5,969	81.1%	977	13.3%	418	5.7%	3.32
Jamestown	1,354	1,262	93.2%	69	5.1%	23	1.7%	3.59
Olive	1,137	977	85.9%	101	8.9%	59	5.2%	3.47
Park	4,953	4,475	90.3%	349	7.0%	129	2.6%	3.22
Polkton	631	571	90.5%	34	5.4%	26	4.1%	3.29
Port Sheldon	1,273	1,129	88.7%	93	7.3%	51	4.0%	3.16
Robinson	1,506	1,353	89.8%	94	6.2%	59	3.9%	3.29
Spring Lake	2,984	2,529	84.8%	313	10.5%	142	4.8%	2.97
Tallmadge	1,869	1,689	90.4%	122	6.5%	58	3.1%	3.32
Wright	826	717	86.8%	68	8.2%	41	5.0%	3.38
Zeeland	2,088	1,782	85.3%	220	10.5%	86	4.1%	3.33
Ottawa County	61,360	52,744	86.0%	6,119	10.0%	2,497	4.1%	3.25
Michigan	2,575,699	1,947,710	75.6%	473,802	18.4%	154,187	6.0%	3.10

Average Family Size



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Table DP-1

* A family consists of 2 or more people (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption residing in the same housing unit. See the Glossary of Terms for further explanation.

Household* Size (Local Units of Government, Ottawa County)

Unit of Government	Total Households	One Person		Two Persons		Three Persons		Four Persons		Five Persons		Six Persons		Seven or More Persons	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City/Village															
Coopersville	1,420	321	22.6%	442	31.1%	241	17.0%	222	15.6%	130	9.2%	42	3.0%	22	1.5%
Ferrysburg	1,315	388	29.5%	501	38.1%	178	13.5%	165	12.5%	57	4.3%	19	1.4%	7	0.5%
Grand Haven	4,979	1,732	34.8%	1,828	36.7%	671	13.5%	460	9.2%	196	3.9%	58	1.2%	34	0.7%
Holland (1)	9,265	2,415	26.1%	2,836	30.6%	1,335	14.4%	1,316	14.2%	757	8.2%	335	3.6%	271	2.9%
Hudsonville	2,514	512	20.4%	835	33.2%	409	16.3%	384	15.3%	224	8.9%	106	4.2%	44	1.8%
Spring Lake (2)															
Zeeland	2,283	737	32.3%	733	32.1%	235	10.3%	320	14.0%	174	7.6%	67	2.9%	17	0.7%
Township															
Allendale	3,306	513	15.5%	973	29.4%	558	16.9%	731	22.1%	347	10.5%	116	3.5%	68	2.1%
Blendon	1,743	191	11.0%	489	28.1%	277	15.9%	406	23.3%	251	14.4%	92	5.3%	37	2.1%
Chester	714	105	14.7%	245	34.3%	116	16.2%	130	18.2%	67	9.4%	33	4.6%	18	2.5%
Crockery	1,393	275	19.7%	492	35.3%	232	16.7%	240	17.2%	109	7.8%	33	2.4%	12	0.9%
Georgetown	14,099	2,216	15.7%	4,674	33.2%	2,231	15.8%	2,852	20.2%	1,510	10.7%	461	3.3%	155	1.1%
Grand Haven	4,609	637	13.8%	1,593	34.6%	870	18.9%	970	21.0%	392	8.5%	118	2.6%	29	0.6%
Holland	9,821	1,922	19.6%	3,032	30.9%	1,609	16.4%	1,780	18.1%	947	9.6%	344	3.5%	187	1.9%
Jamestown	1,500	124	8.3%	459	30.6%	268	17.9%	282	18.8%	222	14.8%	84	5.6%	61	4.1%
Olive	1,370	185	13.5%	365	26.6%	261	19.1%	287	20.9%	168	12.3%	62	4.5%	42	3.1%
Park	6,113	953	15.6%	2,178	35.6%	920	15.0%	1,218	19.9%	578	9.5%	184	3.0%	82	1.3%
Polkton	759	110	14.5%	272	35.8%	108	14.2%	144	19.0%	73	9.6%	32	4.2%	20	2.6%
Port Sheldon	1,574	228	14.5%	581	36.9%	269	17.1%	300	19.1%	135	8.6%	41	2.6%	20	1.3%
Robinson	1,805	228	12.6%	601	33.3%	320	17.7%	386	21.4%	181	10.0%	59	3.3%	30	1.7%
Spring Lake	5,237	1,347	25.7%	1,872	35.7%	815	15.6%	791	15.1%	309	5.9%	82	1.6%	21	0.4%
Tallmadge	2,283	327	14.3%	765	33.5%	390	17.1%	434	19.0%	241	10.6%	79	3.5%	47	2.1%
Wright	1,037	180	17.4%	317	30.6%	190	18.3%	172	16.6%	102	9.8%	47	4.5%	29	2.8%
Zeeland	2,523	343	13.6%	858	34.0%	380	15.1%	503	19.9%	293	11.6%	106	4.2%	40	1.6%
Ottawa County	81,662	15,989	19.6%	26,941	33.0%	12,883	15.8%	14,493	17.7%	7,463	9.1%	2,600	3.2%	1,293	1.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Summary File 1

* A household consists of all people who occupy a housing unit regardless of relationship. See the Glossary of Terms for further explanation.

(1) Portion of Holland City located within Ottawa County

(2) Spring Lake Village data included with Spring Lake Twp.

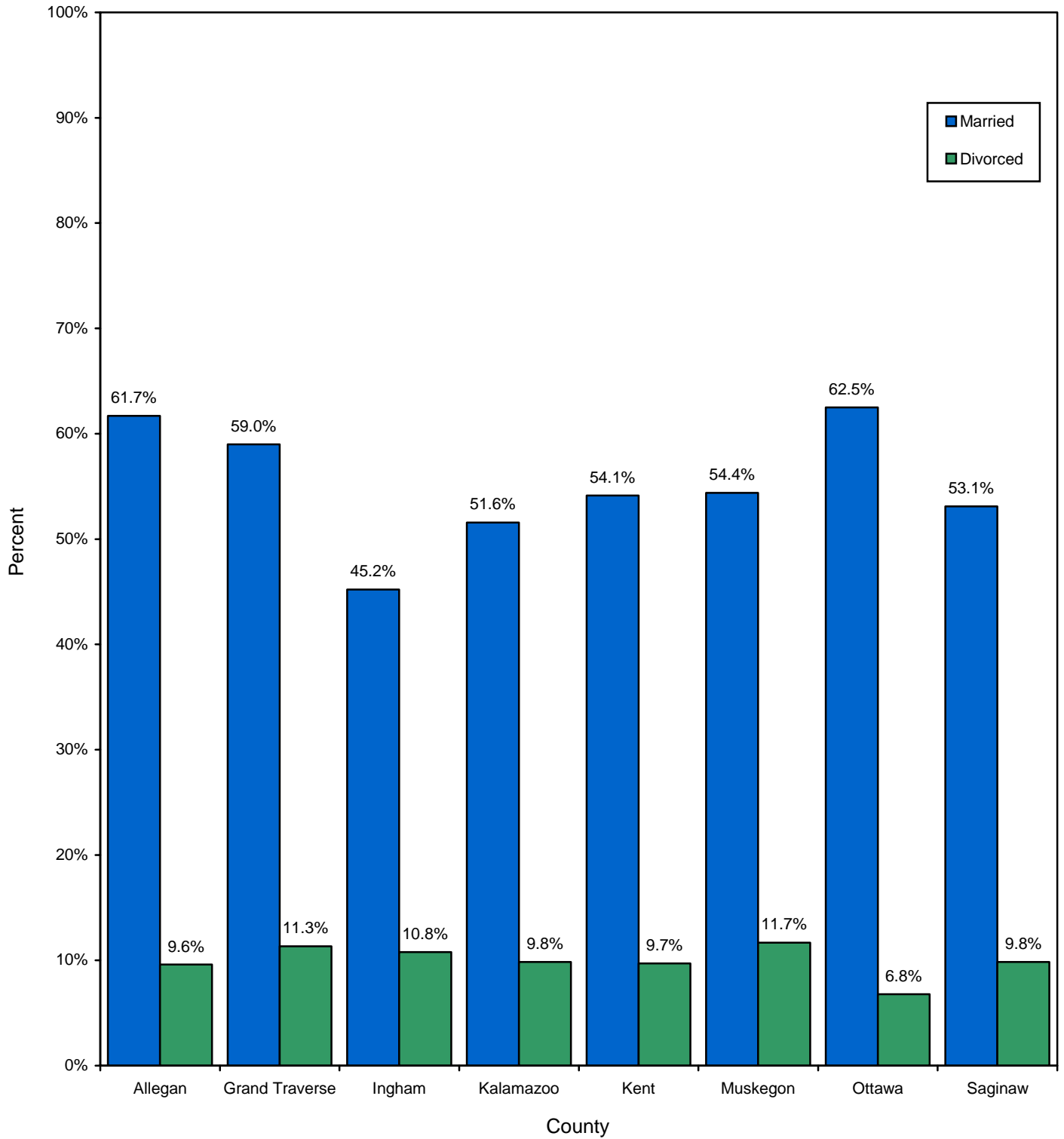
Marital Status (Local Units of Government, Ottawa County, Comparable Counties, State, U.S.)

Unit of Government	Total Population Age 15+	Never Married		Married (Not Separated)		Married (But Separated)		Divorced		Widowed	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City/Village											
Coopersville	2,916	642	22.0%	1,719	59.0%	30	1.0%	324	11.1%	201	6.9%
Ferrysburg	2,441	541	22.2%	1,484	60.8%	19	0.8%	299	12.2%	98	4.0%
Grand Haven	9,379	2,356	25.1%	4,812	51.3%	166	1.8%	1,163	12.4%	882	9.4%
Holland (1)	21,873	7,938	36.3%	10,769	49.2%	324	1.5%	1,581	7.2%	1,261	5.8%
Hudsonville	5,395	1,102	20.4%	3,548	65.8%	42	0.8%	406	7.5%	297	5.5%
Spring Lake	1,988	418	21.0%	1,147	57.7%	16	0.8%	172	8.7%	235	11.8%
Zeeland	4,529	963	21.3%	2,711	59.9%	22	0.5%	266	5.9%	567	12.5%
Township											
Allendale	10,697	5,295	49.5%	4,856	45.4%	42	0.4%	341	3.2%	163	1.5%
Blendon	4,137	1,081	26.1%	2,828	68.4%	7	0.2%	130	3.1%	91	2.2%
Chester	1,706	435	25.5%	1,054	61.8%	10	0.6%	113	6.6%	94	5.5%
Crockery	2,939	602	20.5%	1,860	63.3%	34	1.2%	359	12.2%	84	2.9%
Georgetown	31,608	7,570	23.9%	21,377	67.6%	126	0.4%	1,259	4.0%	1,276	4.0%
Grand Haven	10,023	1,866	18.6%	7,047	70.3%	42	0.4%	708	7.1%	360	3.6%
Holland	20,763	5,098	24.6%	12,933	62.3%	267	1.3%	1,766	8.5%	699	3.4%
Jamestown	3,581	910	25.4%	2,519	70.3%	10	0.3%	63	1.8%	79	2.2%
Olive	3,470	751	21.6%	2,301	66.3%	53	1.5%	228	6.6%	137	3.9%
Park	13,019	2,483	19.1%	9,186	70.6%	78	0.6%	890	6.8%	382	2.9%
Polkton	1,810	422	23.3%	1,229	67.9%	14	0.8%	105	5.8%	40	2.2%
Port Sheldon	3,321	508	15.3%	2,409	72.5%	13	0.4%	318	9.6%	73	2.2%
Robinson	4,152	662	15.9%	3,013	72.6%	6	0.1%	280	6.7%	191	4.6%
Spring Lake	8,327	1,530	18.4%	5,635	67.7%	99	1.2%	671	8.1%	392	4.7%
Tallmadge	5,225	1,207	23.1%	3,460	66.2%	28	0.5%	360	6.9%	170	3.3%
Wright	2,524	556	22.0%	1,651	65.4%	23	0.9%	166	6.6%	128	5.1%
Zeeland	5,420	1,179	21.8%	3,721	68.7%	75	1.4%	314	5.8%	131	2.4%
County											
Ottawa County	181,243	46,115	25.4%	113,269	62.5%	1,546	0.9%	12,282	6.8%	8,031	4.4%
Allegan County	80,535	17,769	22.1%	49,684	61.7%	923	1.1%	7,729	9.6%	4,430	5.5%
Grand Traverse County	61,517	14,156	23.0%	36,285	59.0%	591	1.0%	6,967	11.3%	3,518	5.7%
Ingham County	224,770	85,439	38.0%	101,587	45.2%	2,715	1.2%	24,248	10.8%	10,781	4.8%
Kalamazoo County	190,361	60,752	31.9%	98,186	51.6%	2,190	1.2%	18,726	9.8%	10,507	5.5%
Kent County	438,842	129,245	29.5%	237,584	54.1%	5,764	1.3%	42,581	9.7%	23,668	5.4%
Muskegon County	131,507	33,511	25.5%	71,515	54.4%	1,998	1.5%	15,351	11.7%	9,132	6.9%
Saginaw County	163,481	45,672	27.9%	86,803	53.1%	2,736	1.7%	16,091	9.8%	12,179	7.4%
Michigan	7,775,603	2,162,860	27.8%	4,188,512	53.9%	111,578	1.4%	799,643	10.3%	513,010	6.6%
United States	221,148,671	59,913,370	27.1%	120,231,273	54.4%	4,769,220	2.2%	21,560,308	9.7%	14,674,500	6.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Table DP-2

(1) Portion of Holland City located within Ottawa County

County Comparison - Married & Divorced



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Table DP-2

Nativity and Place of Birth (Local Units of Government, Ottawa County, State, U.S.)

Unit of Government	Total Population		Citizen Born in the U.S.		Citizen Born Outside the U.S.		Naturalized Citizen		Non-Citizen	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City/Village										
Coopersville	3,910	100.0%	3,803	97.3%	25	0.6%	37	0.9%	45	1.2%
Ferrysburg	3,010	100.0%	2,934	97.5%	8	0.3%	28	0.9%	40	1.3%
Grand Haven	11,161	100.0%	10,794	96.7%	41	0.4%	254	2.3%	72	0.6%
Holland (1)	27,963	100.0%	24,567	87.9%	275	1.0%	1,189	4.3%	1,932	6.9%
Hudsonville	7,336	100.0%	7,197	98.1%	9	0.1%	81	1.1%	49	0.7%
Spring Lake	2,379	100.0%	2,271	95.5%	16	0.7%	67	2.8%	25	1.1%
Zeeland	5,894	100.0%	5,657	96.0%	48	0.8%	126	2.1%	63	1.1%
Township										
Allendale	13,141	100.0%	12,709	96.7%	57	0.4%	158	1.2%	217	1.7%
Blendon	5,672	100.0%	5,610	98.9%	13	0.2%	40	0.7%	9	0.2%
Chester	2,303	100.0%	2,247	97.6%	20	0.9%	9	0.4%	27	1.2%
Crockery	3,782	100.0%	3,642	96.3%	16	0.4%	47	1.2%	77	2.0%
Georgetown	41,661	100.0%	40,322	96.8%	246	0.6%	698	1.7%	395	0.9%
Grand Haven	13,438	100.0%	13,045	97.1%	49	0.4%	267	2.0%	77	0.6%
Holland	28,614	100.0%	25,003	87.4%	268	0.9%	1,454	5.1%	1,889	6.6%
Jamestown	4,977	100.0%	4,811	96.7%	52	1.0%	70	1.4%	44	0.9%
Olive	4,793	100.0%	4,426	92.3%	27	0.6%	126	2.6%	214	4.5%
Park	17,569	100.0%	16,664	94.8%	107	0.6%	441	2.5%	357	2.0%
Polkton	2,335	100.0%	2,237	95.8%	10	0.4%	37	1.6%	51	2.2%
Port Sheldon	4,401	100.0%	4,230	96.1%	26	0.6%	57	1.3%	88	2.0%
Robinson	5,459	100.0%	5,262	96.4%	26	0.5%	42	0.8%	129	2.4%
Spring Lake	10,767	100.0%	10,500	97.5%	40	0.4%	118	1.1%	109	1.0%
Tallmadge	6,881	100.0%	6,765	98.3%	19	0.3%	73	1.1%	24	0.3%
Wright	3,298	100.0%	3,246	98.4%	3	0.1%	35	1.1%	14	0.4%
Zeeland	7,570	100.0%	7,286	96.2%	18	0.2%	130	1.7%	136	1.8%
Ottawa County	238,314	100.0%	225,228	94.5%	1,419	0.6%	5,584	2.3%	6,083	2.6%
Michigan	9,938,444	100.0%	9,357,816	94.2%	57,039	0.6%	239,955	2.4%	283,634	2.9%
United States	281,421,906	100.0%	246,786,466	87.7%	3,527,551	1.3%	12,542,626	4.5%	18,565,263	6.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Table DP-2

(1) Portion of Holland City located within Ottawa County

Race (Local Units of Government, Ottawa County, Comparison Counties, State, U.S.)

<i>City/Village</i>	Total Population		White		African American		Asian		Native American*		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City/Village												
Coopersville City	3,910	100%	3,768	96.4%	8	0.2%	27	0.7%	25	0.6%	82	2.1%
Ferrysburg City	3,040	100%	2,929	96.3%	18	0.6%	27	0.9%	23	0.8%	43	1.4%
Grand Haven City	11,168	100%	10,760	96.3%	50	0.4%	97	0.9%	65	0.6%	196	1.8%
Holland City (1)	27,846	100%	21,362	76.7%	685	2.5%	1,073	3.9%	171	0.6%	4,555	16.4%
Hudsonville City	7,160	100%	6,996	97.7%	34	0.5%	29	0.4%	20	0.3%	81	1.1%
Spring Lake Village	2,514	100%	2,465	98.1%	8	0.3%	6	0.2%	11	0.4%	24	1.0%
Zeeland City	5,805	100%	5,451	93.9%	34	0.6%	76	1.3%	9	0.2%	235	4.0%
Township												
Allendale Twp	13,042	100%	12,209	93.6%	350	2.7%	110	0.8%	54	0.4%	319	2.4%
Blendon Twp	5,721	100%	5,596	97.8%	10	0.2%	24	0.4%	5	0.1%	86	1.5%
Chester Twp	2,315	100%	2,186	94.4%	18	0.8%	5	0.2%	3	0.1%	103	4.4%
Crockery Twp	3,782	100%	3,653	96.6%	24	0.6%	4	0.1%	22	0.6%	79	2.1%
Georgetown Twp	41,658	100%	40,403	97.0%	240	0.6%	378	0.9%	80	0.2%	557	1.3%
Grand Haven Twp	13,278	100%	12,900	97.2%	16	0.1%	74	0.6%	48	0.4%	240	1.8%
Holland Twp	28,911	100%	22,902	79.2%	642	2.2%	2,287	7.9%	126	0.4%	2,954	10.2%
Jamestown Twp	5,062	100%	4,959	98.0%	23	0.5%	27	0.5%	7	0.1%	46	0.9%
Olive Twp	4,691	100%	4,191	89.3%	106	2.3%	52	1.1%	30	0.6%	312	6.7%
Park Twp	17,579	100%	16,446	93.6%	79	0.4%	376	2.1%	35	0.2%	643	3.7%
Polkton Twp	2,335	100%	2,296	98.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	3	0.1%	34	1.5%
Port Sheldon Twp	4,503	100%	4,209	93.5%	23	0.5%	50	1.1%	14	0.3%	207	4.6%
Robinson Twp	5,588	100%	5,232	93.6%	17	0.3%	41	0.7%	30	0.5%	268	4.8%
Spring Lake Twp	10,626	100%	10,327	97.2%	35	0.3%	62	0.6%	44	0.4%	158	1.5%
Tallmadge Twp	6,881	100%	6,732	97.8%	21	0.3%	21	0.3%	22	0.3%	85	1.2%
Wright Twp	3,286	100%	3,139	95.5%	9	0.3%	5	0.2%	20	0.6%	113	3.4%
Zeeland Twp	7,613	100%	6,994	91.9%	47	0.6%	138	1.8%	29	0.4%	405	5.3%
County												
Ottawa County	238,314	100%	218,105	91.5%	2,497	1.0%	4,991	2.1%	896	0.4%	11,825	5.0%
Allegan County	105,665	100%	98,769	93.5%	1,385	1.3%	582	0.6%	611	0.6%	4,318	4.1%
Grand Traverse County	77,654	100%	74,945	96.5%	307	0.4%	383	0.5%	746	1.0%	1,273	1.6%
Ingham County	279,320	100%	221,935	79.5%	30,340	10.9%	10,273	3.7%	1,671	0.6%	15,101	5.4%
Kalamazoo County	238,603	100%	201,784	84.6%	23,217	9.7%	4,363	1.8%	1,065	0.4%	8,174	3.4%
Kent County	574,335	100%	477,421	83.1%	51,287	8.9%	10,667	1.9%	3,348	0.6%	31,612	5.5%
Muskegon County	170,200	100%	138,291	81.3%	24,166	14.2%	718	0.4%	1,423	0.8%	5,602	3.3%
Saginaw County	210,039	100%	158,220	75.3%	39,112	18.6%	1,671	0.8%	891	0.4%	10,145	4.8%
Michigan	9,938,444	100%	7,966,053	80.2%	1,412,742	14.2%	176,510	1.8%	61,171	0.6%	321,968	3.2%
United States	281,421,906	100%	211,460,626	75.1%	34,658,190	12.3%	10,242,998	3.6%	2,475,956	0.9%	22,584,136	8.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Table DP-1

* American Indian, Alaskan, & Pacific Islander

(1) Portion of Holland City located within Ottawa County

Age Distribution (Local Units of Government, Ottawa County, State)

Unit of Government	Total Population		Under 5 Years		5-24 Years		25-44 Years		45-64 Years		65+ Years	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City/Village												
Coopersville	3,910	100.0%	309	7.9%	1,299	33.2%	1,191	30.5%	715	18.3%	396	10.1%
Ferrysburg	3,040	100.0%	186	6.1%	726	23.9%	809	26.6%	886	29.1%	433	14.2%
Grand Haven	11,168	100.0%	591	5.3%	2,689	24.1%	3,084	27.6%	2,614	23.4%	2,190	19.6%
Holland (1)	27,846	100.0%	2,256	8.1%	10,403	37.4%	7,766	27.9%	4,181	15.0%	3,240	11.6%
Hudsonville	7,160	100.0%	626	8.7%	2,264	31.6%	2,017	28.2%	1,185	16.6%	1,068	14.9%
Spring Lake	2,514	100.0%	128	5.1%	524	20.8%	645	25.7%	551	21.9%	666	26.5%
Zeeland	5,805	100.0%	384	6.6%	1,602	27.6%	1,536	26.5%	933	16.1%	1,350	23.3%
Township												
Allendale	13,042	100.0%	891	6.8%	7,144	54.8%	3,024	23.2%	1,369	10.5%	614	4.7%
Blendon	5,721	100.0%	430	7.5%	2,137	37.4%	1,662	29.1%	1,167	20.4%	325	5.7%
Chester	2,315	100.0%	145	6.3%	752	32.5%	721	31.1%	429	18.5%	268	11.6%
Crockery	3,782	100.0%	236	6.2%	1,078	28.5%	1,193	31.5%	900	23.8%	375	9.9%
Georgetown	41,658	100.0%	2,923	7.0%	13,840	33.2%	11,460	27.5%	8,999	21.6%	4,436	10.6%
Grand Haven	13,278	100.0%	977	7.4%	3,942	29.7%	3,952	29.8%	3,314	25.0%	1,093	8.2%
Holland	28,911	100.0%	2,909	10.1%	9,147	31.6%	9,955	34.4%	4,858	16.8%	2,042	7.1%
Jamestown	5,062	100.0%	398	7.9%	1,821	36.0%	1,438	28.4%	1,107	21.9%	298	5.9%
Olive	4,691	100.0%	380	8.1%	1,688	36.0%	1,598	34.1%	775	16.5%	250	5.3%
Park	17,579	100.0%	1,398	8.0%	5,163	29.4%	5,342	30.4%	4,328	24.6%	1,348	7.7%
Polkton	2,335	100.0%	137	5.9%	717	30.7%	647	27.7%	585	25.1%	249	10.7%
Port Sheldon	4,503	100.0%	362	8.0%	1,307	29.0%	1,352	30.0%	1,127	25.0%	355	7.9%
Robinson	5,588	100.0%	442	7.9%	1,696	30.4%	2,027	36.3%	1,122	20.1%	301	5.4%
Spring Lake	10,626	100.0%	728	6.9%	2,873	27.0%	3,119	29.4%	2,660	25.0%	1,246	11.7%
Tallmadge	6,881	100.0%	481	7.0%	2,134	31.0%	1,963	28.5%	1,671	24.3%	632	9.2%
Wright	3,286	100.0%	207	6.3%	1,018	31.0%	938	28.5%	736	22.4%	387	11.8%
Zeeland	7,613	100.0%	718	9.4%	2,509	33.0%	2,395	31.5%	1,441	18.9%	550	7.2%
Ottawa County	238,314	100.0%	18,242	7.7%	78,473	32.9%	69,834	29.3%	47,653	20.0%	24,112	10.1%
Michigan	9,938,444	100.0%	672,005	6.8%	2,855,899	28.7%	2,960,544	29.8%	2,230,978	22.4%	1,219,018	12.3%

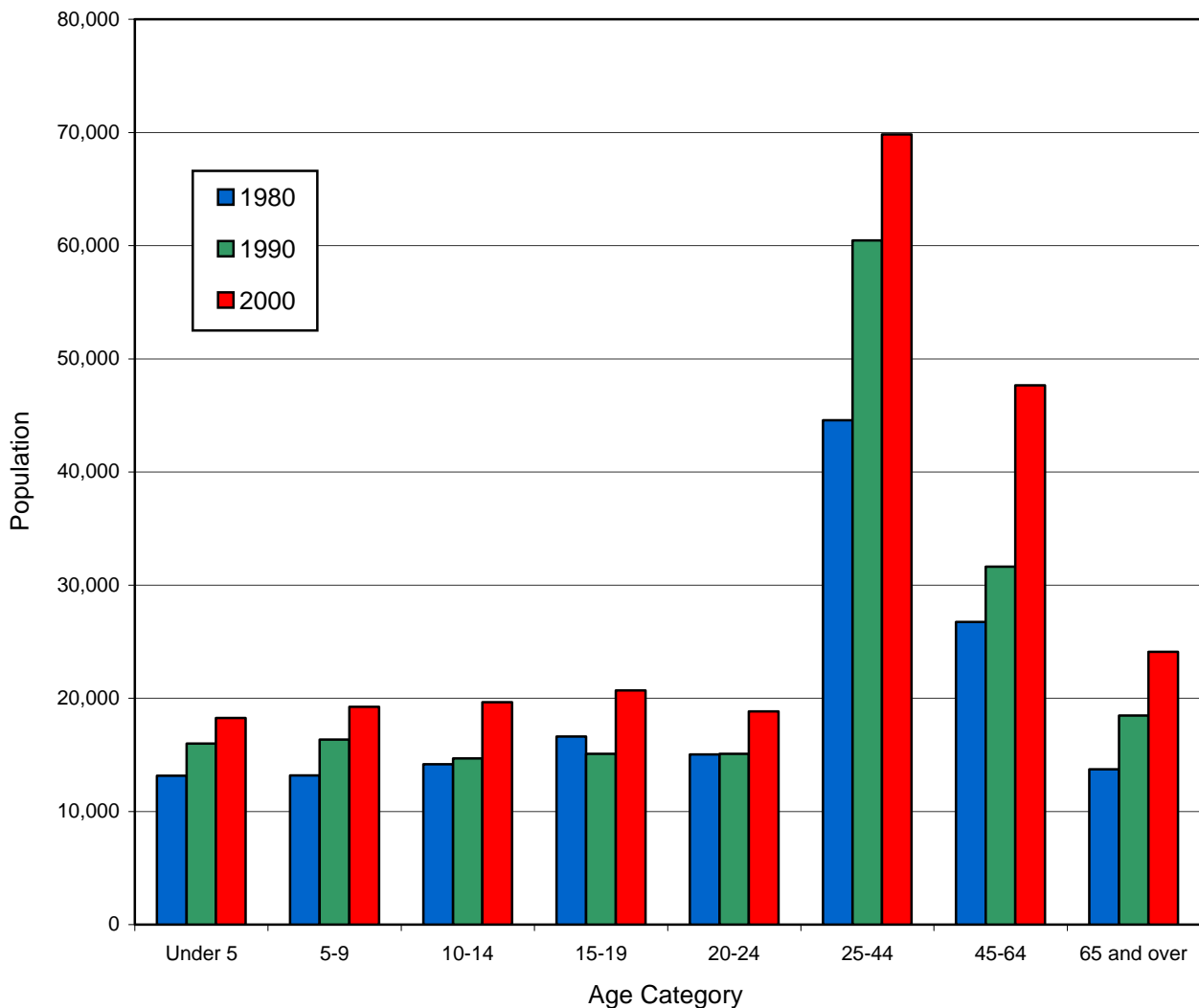
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Table DP-1

(1) Portion of Holland City located within Ottawa County

Age Distribution (Ottawa County)

Age Category	1980		1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 5	13,155	8.4%	16,013	8.5%	18,242	7.7%
5-9	13,191	8.4%	16,347	8.7%	19,257	8.1%
10-14	14,179	9.0%	14,685	7.8%	19,653	8.2%
15-19	16,612	10.6%	15,093	8.0%	20,709	8.7%
20-24	15,030	9.6%	15,083	8.0%	18,854	7.9%
25-44	44,559	28.4%	60,456	32.2%	69,834	29.3%
45-64	26,741	17.0%	31,617	16.8%	47,653	20.0%
65 and over	13,707	8.7%	18,474	9.8%	24,112	10.1%
Total	157,174	100.0%	187,768	100.0%	238,314	100.0%

Age Distribution

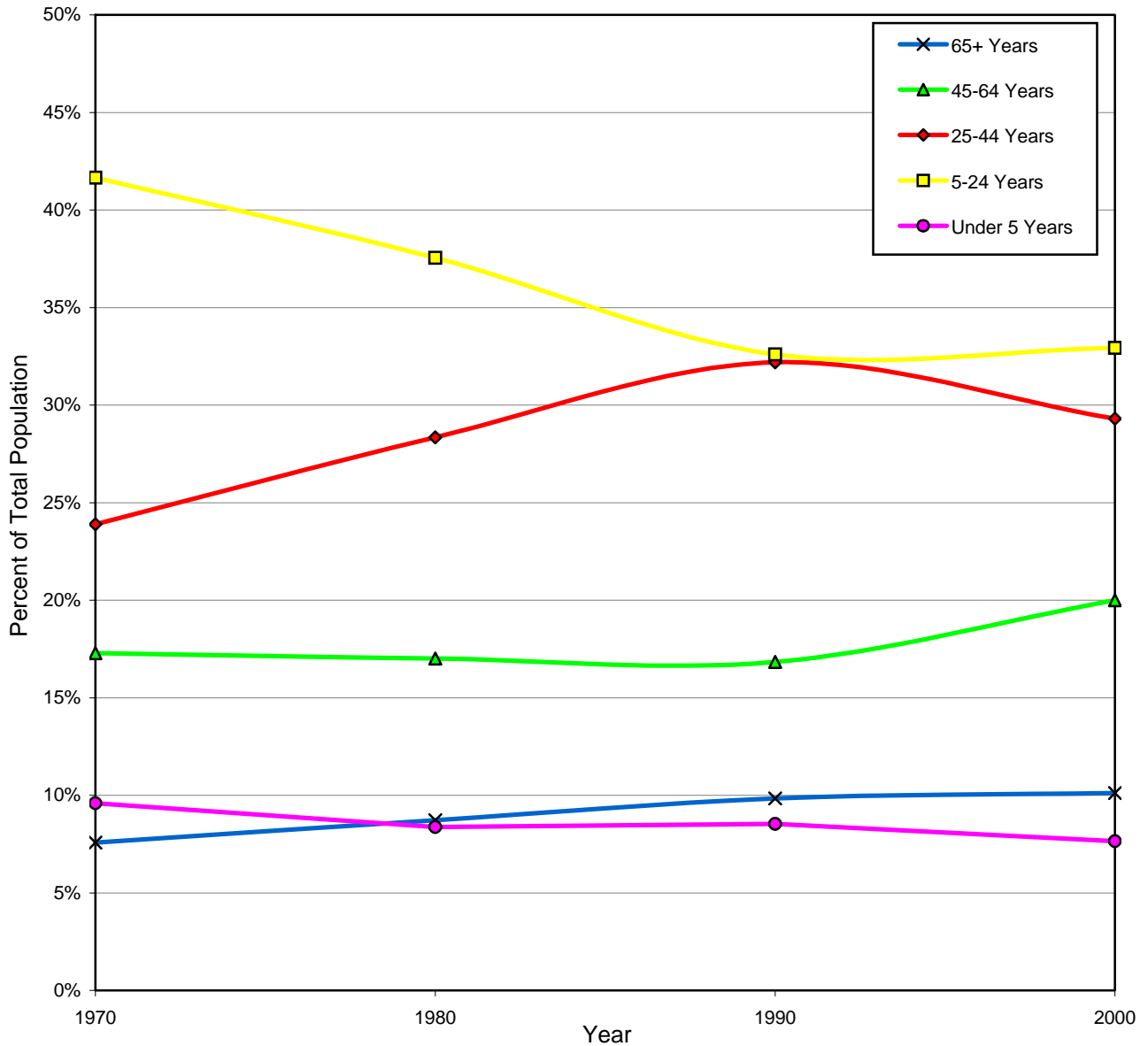


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Table DP-1

Age Group Trend (Ottawa County)

Census Year	Total Population		Under 5 Years		5-24 Years		25-44 Years		45-64 Years		65+ Years	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1970	128,181	100.0%	12,298	9.6%	53,390	41.7%	30,631	23.9%	22,157	17.3%	9,705	7.6%
1980	157,174	100.0%	13,155	8.4%	59,012	37.5%	44,559	28.4%	26,741	17.0%	13,707	8.7%
1990	187,768	100.0%	16,013	8.5%	61,208	32.6%	60,456	32.2%	31,617	16.8%	18,474	9.8%
2000	238,314	100.0%	18,242	7.7%	78,473	32.9%	69,834	29.3%	47,653	20.0%	24,112	10.1%

Age Group Trend



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970, 1980, 1990, & 2000 Census, Table DP-1

Highest Level of Educational Attainment as of Year 2000 - Age 25+ (Local Units of Government, Ottawa County, Comparable Counties, State, U.S.)

Unit of Government	Total Population Age 25+	Less Than 9th Grade		High School Graduate		Associate Degree		Bachelor's Degree		Graduate/ Professional Degree		% High School Graduate or Higher	% Bachelors Degree or Higher
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
City/Village													
Coopersville	2,291	165	7.2%	887	38.7%	135	5.9%	262	11.4%	111	4.8%	81.7%	16.3%
Ferrysburg	2,085	30	1.4%	428	20.5%	194	9.3%	587	28.2%	259	12.4%	90.8%	40.6%
Grand Haven	7,919	497	6.3%	2,268	28.6%	511	6.5%	1,523	19.2%	606	7.7%	84.5%	26.9%
Holland (1)	15,456	1,598	10.3%	4,191	27.1%	715	4.6%	2,946	19.1%	1,466	9.5%	79.7%	28.5%
Hudsonville	4,329	267	6.2%	1,484	34.3%	269	6.2%	719	16.6%	209	4.8%	86.1%	21.4%
Spring Lake	1,788	64	3.6%	465	26.0%	156	8.7%	391	21.9%	173	9.7%	89.0%	31.5%
Zeeland	3,826	345	9.0%	1,325	34.6%	197	5.1%	586	15.3%	255	6.7%	81.8%	22.0%
Township													
Allendale	5,190	276	5.3%	2,026	39.0%	417	8.0%	674	13.0%	219	4.2%	85.2%	17.2%
Blendon	3,166	100	3.2%	1,514	47.8%	158	5.0%	426	13.5%	103	3.3%	90.1%	16.7%
Chester	1,406	89	6.3%	549	39.0%	122	8.7%	121	8.6%	55	3.9%	81.1%	12.5%
Crockery	2,512	110	4.4%	884	35.2%	247	9.8%	257	10.2%	111	4.4%	85.2%	14.6%
Georgetown	24,832	703	2.8%	7,222	29.1%	2,155	8.7%	4,987	20.1%	1,990	8.0%	91.0%	28.1%
Grand Haven	8,429	194	2.3%	2,083	24.7%	807	9.6%	1,861	22.1%	936	11.1%	91.2%	33.2%
Holland	16,711	1,154	6.9%	5,385	32.2%	1,213	7.3%	2,824	16.9%	966	5.8%	82.4%	22.7%
Jamestown	2,803	167	6.0%	1,032	36.8%	200	7.1%	396	14.1%	160	5.7%	87.0%	19.8%
Olive	2,594	216	8.3%	1,211	46.7%	165	6.4%	131	5.1%	82	3.2%	78.1%	8.2%
Park	11,041	261	2.4%	2,760	25.0%	749	6.8%	2,724	24.7%	1,664	15.1%	92.7%	39.7%
Polkton	1,488	127	8.5%	556	37.4%	106	7.1%	179	12.0%	88	5.9%	83.6%	17.9%
Port Sheldon	2,821	86	3.0%	832	29.5%	198	7.0%	573	20.3%	250	8.9%	87.8%	29.2%
Robinson	3,422	146	4.3%	1,119	32.7%	301	8.8%	429	12.5%	121	3.5%	84.6%	16.1%
Spring Lake	7,089	159	2.2%	1,674	23.6%	642	9.1%	1,692	23.9%	911	12.9%	93.1%	36.7%
Tallmadge	4,277	150	3.5%	1,636	38.3%	438	10.2%	593	13.9%	189	4.4%	88.2%	18.3%
Wright	2,042	115	5.6%	885	43.3%	166	8.1%	155	7.6%	56	2.7%	84.9%	10.3%
Zeeland	4,353	330	7.6%	1,690	38.8%	322	7.4%	556	12.8%	262	6.0%	83.8%	18.8%
County													
Ottawa County	141,870	7,349	5.2%	44,106	31.1%	10,583	7.5%	25,592	18.0%	11,242	7.9%	86.6%	26.0%
Allegan County	66,925	4,015	6.0%	26,190	39.1%	4,238	6.3%	7,231	10.8%	3,364	5.0%	82.3%	15.8%
Grand Traverse County	51,801	1,487	2.9%	14,443	27.9%	4,995	9.6%	8,504	16.4%	5,016	9.7%	89.3%	26.1%
Ingham County	162,909	5,360	3.3%	38,118	23.4%	12,470	7.7%	30,151	18.5%	23,539	14.4%	88.1%	33.0%
Kalamazoo County	144,995	4,307	3.0%	37,615	25.9%	10,767	7.4%	27,586	19.0%	17,603	12.1%	88.8%	31.2%
Kent County	351,875	16,001	4.5%	99,420	28.3%	27,076	7.7%	61,488	17.5%	29,350	8.3%	84.6%	25.8%
Muskegon County	108,661	5,193	4.8%	38,522	35.5%	9,297	8.6%	10,215	9.4%	4,875	4.5%	83.1%	13.9%
Saginaw County	135,198	6,979	5.2%	48,877	36.2%	10,020	7.4%	14,217	10.5%	7,281	5.4%	81.6%	15.9%
Michigan	6,415,941	299,014	4.7%	2,010,861	31.3%	448,112	7.0%	878,680	13.7%	517,579	8.1%	83.4%	21.8%
United States	182,211,639	13,755,477	7.5%	52,168,981	28.6%	11,512,833	6.3%	28,317,792	15.5%	16,144,813	8.9%	80.4%	24.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Table DP-2

(1) Portion of Holland City located within Ottawa County

Income in 1999 (Local Units of Government, Ottawa County, Comparable Counties, State, U.S.)

Unit of Government	Per Capita Income	Median Earnings Full Time, Year Around Workers		Median Household* Income		Median Family** Income	
		Male	Female	Households	Median Income	Families	Median Income
City/Village							
Coopersville	\$19,241	\$39,725	\$22,464	1,431	\$48,875	1,043	\$55,226
Ferrysburg	\$31,254	\$42,875	\$27,270	1,286	\$53,662	845	\$65,231
Grand Haven	\$22,274	\$34,846	\$28,472	5,019	\$40,322	2,910	\$50,000
Holland ⁽¹⁾	\$18,588	\$35,181	\$26,532	9,320	\$42,994	6,187	\$50,520
Hudsonville	\$19,286	\$41,418	\$26,554	2,563	\$46,961	1,966	\$55,372
Spring Lake	\$26,372	\$34,293	\$23,986	1,087	\$37,889	611	\$44,797
Zeeland	\$20,801	\$35,288	\$26,913	2,273	\$45,611	1,514	\$53,227
Township							
Allendale	\$15,065	\$40,419	\$25,188	3,410	\$48,669	2,348	\$58,576
Blendon	\$20,876	\$41,226	\$31,000	1,743	\$56,094	1,495	\$61,611
Chester	\$18,197	\$39,286	\$27,159	701	\$46,328	562	\$51,900
Crockery	\$19,089	\$39,031	\$27,552	1,395	\$42,399	1,071	\$50,219
Georgetown	\$22,323	\$50,111	\$28,894	14,065	\$58,936	11,252	\$65,557
Grand Haven	\$25,025	\$48,389	\$28,520	4,634	\$62,380	3,897	\$68,237
Holland	\$19,671	\$40,417	\$28,237	9,735	\$49,458	7,337	\$54,027
Jamestown	\$21,184	\$46,825	\$27,687	1,452	\$68,689	1,314	\$71,437
Olive	\$17,023	\$39,056	\$25,958	1,424	\$48,526	1,140	\$53,102
Park	\$28,777	\$51,124	\$31,486	6,108	\$65,328	4,968	\$72,647
Polkton	\$22,868	\$41,275	\$27,554	776	\$53,929	655	\$57,552
Port Sheldon	\$26,854	\$42,375	\$26,054	1,539	\$63,604	1,301	\$64,229
Robinson	\$19,603	\$38,676	\$27,199	1,849	\$57,110	1,565	\$59,067
Spring Lake	\$27,548	\$45,469	\$28,253	5,237	\$50,648	3,666	\$62,931
Tallmadge	\$23,957	\$45,847	\$29,434	2,309	\$59,205	1,870	\$65,086
Wright	\$18,183	\$39,360	\$24,527	1,046	\$51,023	844	\$56,389
Zeeland	\$19,295	\$41,522	\$26,283	2,563	\$52,079	2,191	\$57,423
County							
Ottawa County	\$21,676	\$42,180	\$27,706	81,878	\$52,347	61,971	\$59,896
Allegan County	\$19,918	\$38,681	\$26,887	38,245	\$45,813	28,608	\$51,908
Grand Traverse County	\$22,111	\$34,796	\$24,139	30,486	\$43,169	20,937	\$51,211
Ingham County	\$21,079	\$40,335	\$30,178	108,567	\$40,774	64,224	\$53,063
Kalamazoo County	\$21,739	\$39,611	\$27,965	93,495	\$42,022	58,270	\$53,953
Kent County	\$21,629	\$39,878	\$27,364	213,124	\$45,980	145,276	\$54,770
Muskegon County	\$17,967	\$35,952	\$25,430	63,491	\$38,008	44,702	\$45,710
Saginaw County	\$19,438	\$40,514	\$25,419	80,509	\$38,637	56,159	\$46,494
Michigan	\$22,168	\$41,897	\$28,159	3,788,780	\$44,667	2,591,312	\$53,457
United States	\$21,587	\$37,057	\$27,194	105,539,122	\$41,994	72,261,780	\$50,046

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Table DP-3

* A household consists of all the people who occupy a housing unit. See the Glossary of Terms for further explanation of households and median income.

** A family is a group of two people or more (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. See the Glossary of Terms for further explanation of family.

(1) Portion of Holland City located within Ottawa County

Individuals with Income Below Poverty Level*

(Local Units of Government, Ottawa County,
Comparable Counties, State, U.S.)

Unit of Government	1979		1989		1999	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City/Village						
Coopersville	253	8.8%	304	9.0%	299	7.7%
Ferrysburg	(2)	(2)	246	8.4%	105	3.5%
Grand Haven	862	7.5%	1,103	9.6%	485	4.5%
Holland (1)	2,128	8.6%	2,960	12.8%	2,684	10.6%
Hudsonville	137	2.9%	224	3.7%	333	4.6%
Spring Lake	142	5.2%	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Zeeland	307	6.7%	349	6.7%	260	4.6%
Township						
Allendale	769	14.7%	786	12.4%	1,179	11.7%
Blendon	178	4.7%	134	2.8%	157	2.8%
Chester	(2)	(2)	182	8.6%	238	10.4%
Crockery	252	7.2%	268	7.6%	237	6.3%
Georgetown	1,404	4.2%	1,272	4.0%	1,857	4.5%
Grand Haven	231	3.2%	259	2.7%	297	2.2%
Holland	709	5.2%	854	4.9%	1,776	6.3%
Jamestown	145	4.1%	90	2.2%	54	1.1%
Olive	(2)	(2)	106	3.8%	337	7.5%
Park	280	2.7%	265	2.0%	457	2.6%
Polkton	(2)	(2)	147	6.6%	126	5.4%
Port Sheldon	(2)	(2)	22	0.7%	78	1.8%
Robinson	195	6.6%	232	6.0%	227	4.2%
Spring Lake	460	4.8%	372	3.5%	525	4.1%
Tallmadge	299	5.1%	338	5.5%	338	5.0%
Wright	533	16.7%	168	5.5%	132	4.2%
Zeeland	106	2.9%	211	4.7%	474	6.3%
County						
Ottawa County	9,275	6.0%	10,892	6.0%	12,655	5.5%
Allegan County	6,795	8.5%	8,442	9.5%	7,639	7.3%
Grand Traverse County	4,566	8.3%	5,375	8.5%	4,490	5.9%
Ingham County	33,659	13.2%	43,455	16.6%	38,421	14.6%
Kalamazoo County	21,528	10.7%	28,657	13.5%	27,483	12.0%
Kent County	37,852	8.7%	44,789	9.2%	49,832	8.9%
Muskegon County	19,011	12.3%	23,506	15.3%	18,752	11.4%
Saginaw County	26,241	11.7%	36,014	17.2%	28,603	13.9%
Michigan	945,915	10.4%	1,190,698	13.1%	1,021,605	10.5%
United States	27,392,580	12.4%	31,742,864	13.1%	33,899,812	12.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, & 2000 Census, Summary File 3 & Table DP-3

* See Appendix A for Poverty Threshold Table

(1) Portion of Holland City located within Ottawa County

(2) Census data not available

(3) Spring Lake Village data included with Spring Lake Twp.

Families with Income Below Poverty Level*

(Local Units of Government, Ottawa County,
Comparable Counties, State, U.S.)

Unit of Government	1979		1989		1999	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City/Village						
Coopersville	59	7.5%	69	7.5%	47	4.5%
Ferrysburg	(1)	(1)	51	6.2%	11	1.3%
Grand Haven	196	6.2%	267	8.2%	93	3.2%
Holland	361 (2)	5.4%	614 (2)	8.2%	394 (3)	6.4%
Hudsonville	25	1.9%	61	3.4%	48	2.4%
Spring Lake	25	3.2%	35	4.8%	28	4.6%
Zeeland	84	6.5%	77	5.1%	42	2.8%
Township						
Allendale	66	5.2%	42	2.7%	67	2.8%
Blendon	42	4.1%	15	1.2%	24	1.6%
Chester	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	34	6.0%
Crockery	58	6.0%	68	6.8%	60	5.6%
Georgetown	177	2.7%	132	1.5%	214	1.9%
Grand Haven	50	2.5%	42	1.5%	40	1.0%
Holland	162	4.2%	127	2.7%	335	4.6%
Jamestown	27	3.0%	22	2.1%	6	0.5%
Olive	(1)	(1)	17	2.4%	60	5.3%
Park	51	1.8%	40	1.0%	69	1.4%
Polkton	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	11	1.7%
Port Sheldon	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	4	0.3%
Robinson	47	5.9%	29	2.9%	24	1.5%
Spring Lake	100	3.6%	82	2.6%	91	3.0%
Tallmadge	58	3.7%	75	4.5%	64	3.4%
Wright	120	15.2%	23	2.8%	11	1.3%
Zeeland	18	1.7%	58	4.4%	120	5.5%
Ottawa County	1,772	4.3%	1,893	3.8%	1,897	3.1%
Michigan	198,391	8.2%	251,687	10.2%	192,376	7.4%
United States	5,670,215	9.6%	6,487,515	10.0%	6,620,945	9.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, & 2000 Census, Summary File 3 & Table DP-3

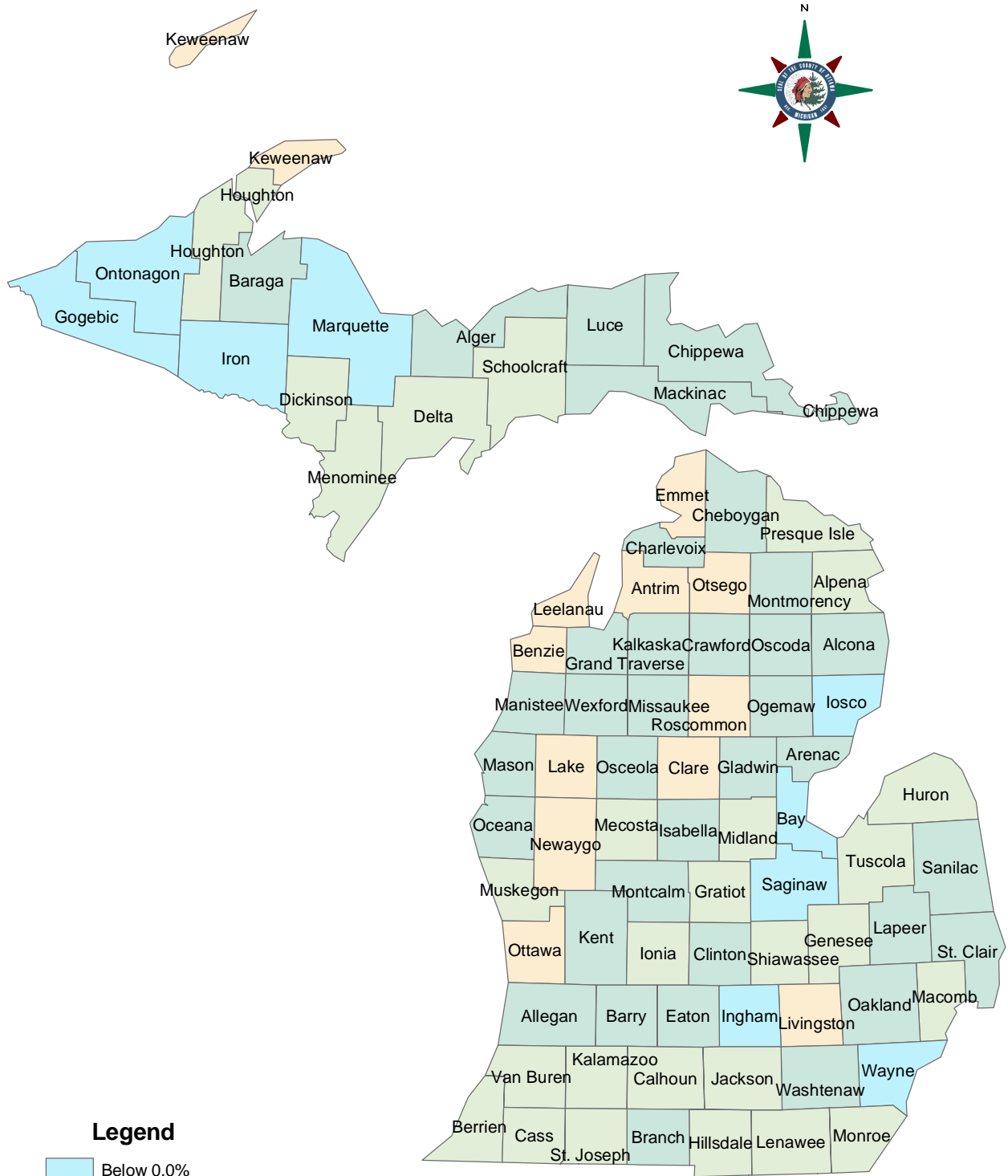
* See Appendix A for Poverty Threshold Table

(1) Census data not available

(2) Includes all of Holland City in both Ottawa and Allegan Counties.

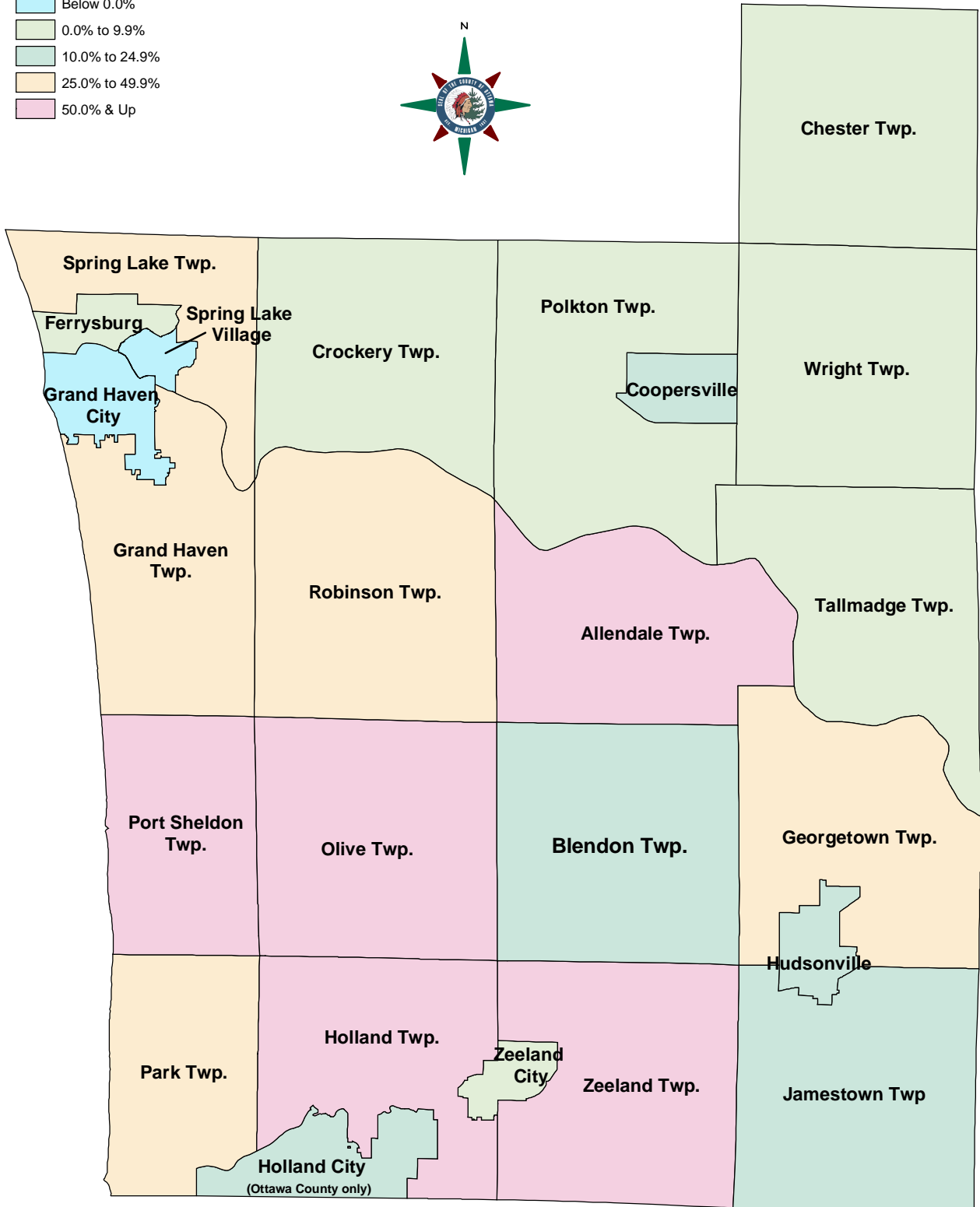
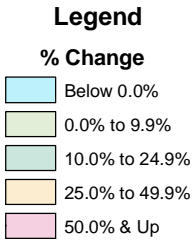
(3) Portion of Holland City located within Ottawa County

Population Change 1990 - 2000 (Michigan Counties)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 & 2000 Census

Population Change 1990 - 2000 (Ottawa County)



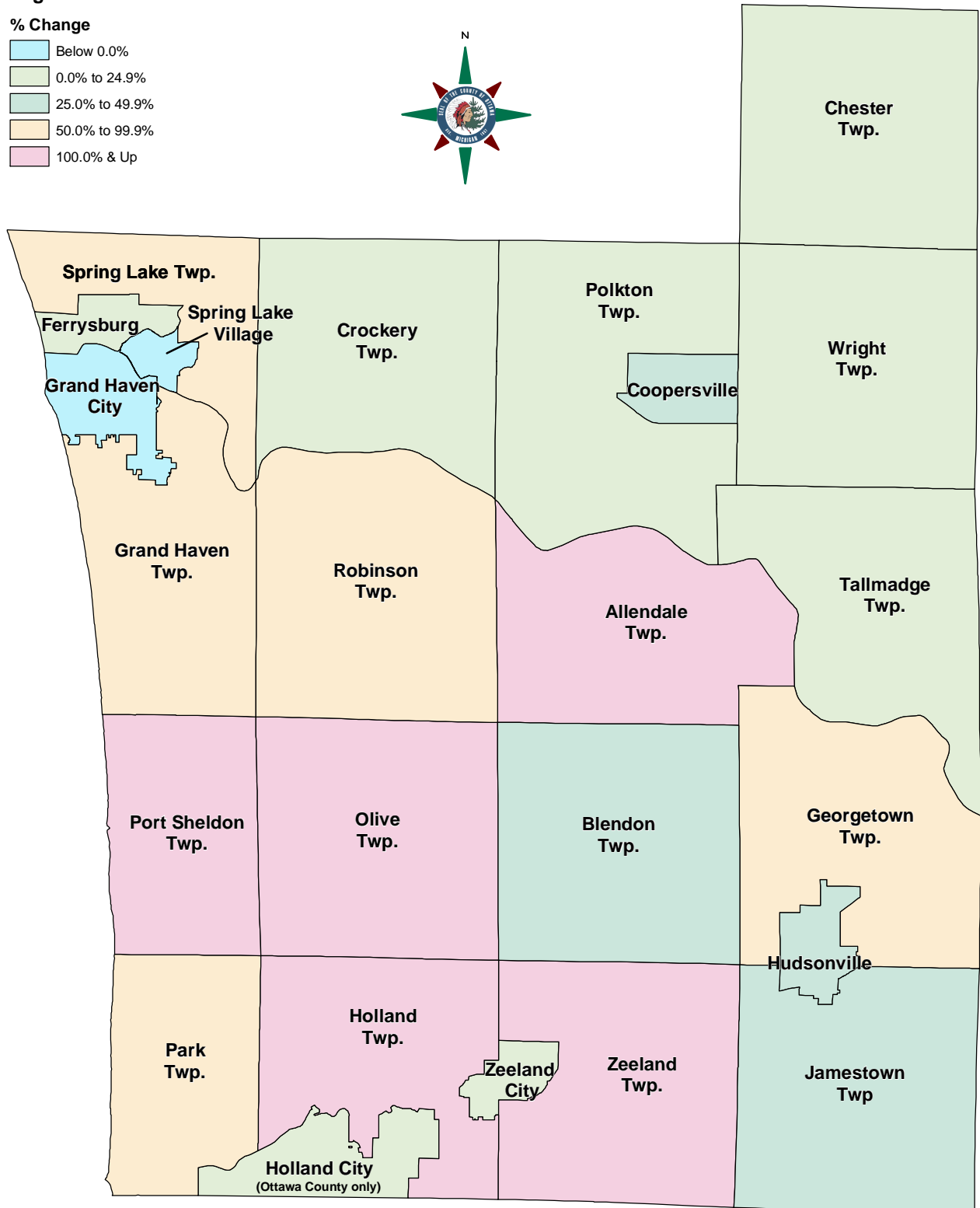
Source: US Census Bureau, 1990 & 2000 Census

Projected Population Change 2000 - 2020 (Ottawa County)

Legend

% Change

- Below 0.0%
- 0.0% to 24.9%
- 25.0% to 49.9%
- 50.0% to 99.9%
- 100.0% & Up



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census; West Michigan Regional Planning Commission