

Kalamazoo Lake Harbor Authority

Douglas, Saugatuck & Saugatuck Township Michigan

Regular Meeting

Tuesday, July 21st , 2026 – 6:00 PM

This is an in-person meeting at Saugatuck City Hall, 102 Butler St, Saugatuck, MI 49453.

The meeting will also be available live, virtually on Zoom.

1. Call to Order: By Chair

2. Roll Call

3. Approval of Agenda

- a. July 21st, 2026 Meeting Agenda

Motion to approve the June 16th 2026 Agenda-Voice Vote

4. Approval of Minutes

- a. May 5th, 2026

Motion to approve the May 5th, 2026 Minutes – Voice Vote

5. Approval of Invoices: Invoice from Edgewater Resources, LLC submitted to Ryan Cummins for \$950.32.

6. Public Communications:

- a. Written – No Communications
b. Verbal (Limit of three (3) minutes)

7. New Business

- a. Presentation by Christian Vetter draft of Task 1 and feedback from members.

8. Unfinished Business

- a. Goals for 2026
1. Economic Impact Study Task 1
2. Establish Revenue Stream

9. Reports:

- a. Committee Reports
b. Manager Reports
1. Nocerni
2. Cummins
3. DeFranco

NOTICE:

Join online by visiting:

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/2698572603?omn=87829138097>

Join by phone by dialing:

**(312) 626-6799 -or-
(646) 558-8656**

Then enter "Meeting ID":
2698572603

Please send questions or comments regarding meeting agenda items prior to meeting to:
rcummins@saugatuckcity.com

Requests for accommodations or interpretive services must be made 48 hours prior to this meeting. Please contact Saugatuck City Clerk at 269-857-2603 or jwolters@saugatuckcity.com for further information.

10. Next meeting Date

11. Public Comments (Limit three (3) minutes)

12. Authority Member Comments

13. Adjournment: Motion to Adjourn (Voice Vote)

**Kalamazoo Lake Harbor Authority
Douglas, Saugatuck & Saugatuck Township Michigan**

**Regular Meeting Minutes
Tuesday, May 5, 2026—6:00 PM**

This is an in-person meeting at Saugatuck City Hall, 102 Butler St., Saugatuck, MI 49453

The meeting will also be available live, virtually on Zoom.

1. **Call to Order:** Chair Waskin called the meeting to order at 6:00 PM
2. **Roll Call:**
 - a. Present: Dick Waskin, Holly Engel, Sue Guevara, Chris Peterson, David Ignaiak
 - b. Absent: Jeff West
 - c. Also Present: Lisa Nocerini, Ryan Cummins

3. **Approval of Agenda**

- a. May 5, 2026 Meeting Agenda

A motion was made by Engel, seconded by Guevara to approve the agenda for the May 5 meeting as printed. Motion approved unanimously.

4. **Approval of Minutes:**

- a. March 25, 2026

A motion was made by Engle, seconded by Guevara to approve the March 25 Minutes as amended. Motion approved unanimously.

5. **Approval of Invoices:** No invoices.

6. **Public Communications:**

- a. Written—No Communications
- b. Verbal (Limit of three (3) minutes: No speakers.

7. **New Business**

- a. Results of Survey

1. Lisa Nocerini stated that we need to start somewhere and get somewhere.
 2. Task 2 was the thought process—must move forward collaboratively. If only one community benefits, there is more inability to work together.
 3. Chairman Waskin stated that the 3 communities are on board and moving in the same direction.
- b. Economic Impact Study Task 1—Presentation by Greg Weykamp and Christian Vetter
1. Greg stated that the focus must be on the economic impact and how to fairly distribute that impact.
 2. Mr. Vetter stated that there are 2 phases:
1st phase: review if we go forward in 6 months
Crunch numbers and the impacts on 3 communities
Talk to stake holders.
Review any studies already don and any public input
2nd phase: Put \$ amount of benefits of the lake to marinas, shoppers, residents, etc. Determine benefits vs. costs (dredging) to decide if we move forward.
Look at employment, tax revenue and household income
Summaries to do model to determine where we are.
 3. Discussion on how to identify the Harbor Authority, what is its purpose, what are various way to define the importance of the lake, how to show how beneficial the lake is, what do communities want from the lake and how much do we want to spend.
 4. Lisa Nocerini provided a Mission Statement which was adopted unanimously:
 5. Mr. Vetter will do interviews with various stakeholders first week of June. Communities are to provide him with names of whom to contact.

8. Unfinished Business

- a. Goals for 2026
 1. Economic Impact Study Task 1 (status of approval from municipalities)
All communities are on board for Task 1. Task 2 will determine the value of the lake to stakeholders.
 2. Establish Revenue Stream. Greg again reiterated the need to have a dedicated revenue stream.

9. Committee Reports

- a. No Committee Reports
- b. Manager Reports:

1. Nocerni—update on the pavilion being built at their marina.
2. Cummins—Saugatuck is on the list for Army Core of Engineers dredging.

10. **Public Comments:** No public comments

11. Authority Member Comments

- a. Dave Ignasiak said thank you to the work being done and expressed that we need to know how many boats are in marinas and how long they stay. He will put together all of the emails and phone number for Mr. Vetter to connect with.
- b. Sue Guevara is looking forward to June 16.
- c. Chris Peterson thanked Greg and Mr. Vetter..
- d. Holly Engel thanked Greg and Mr. Vetter for being there.
- e. Dick Waskin gave an update on the nurdles. The next meeting is June 16.

12. Adjournment by Chair



Kalamazoo Lake – Impact Assessment Phase 1 Summary Previous Study Review and Stakeholder Interviews

Why Kalamazoo Lake Matters

Kalamazoo Lake is the last inland waterbody before Lake Michigan and a regional harbor asset supporting navigation, recreation, and tourism.

Stakeholder Interviews, the review of previous studies and plans revealed that the long-term viability of Kalamazoo Lake as a navigable harbor is central to the economic health, tourism competitiveness, and community identity of Saugatuck, Douglas, and Saugatuck Township. Across all planning documents, survey responses and interviews, one message is consistent: reliable dredging is foundational to the region's waterfront economy and quality of life. If dredging were to stop and navigation reliability declined, the impacts would be immediate, visible, and unevenly distributed across the three jurisdictions.

Saugatuck would experience the most severe consequences. Its marinas, charter fleet, waterfront businesses, and tourism brand depend directly on a functioning harbor. Reduced boat traffic, grounding risks, and declining slip demand would weaken the city's visitor economy, diminish seasonal employment, and erode fiscal revenues tied to tourism and commercial activity. Waterfront property values—already among the highest in the region—would face downward pressure as buyers discount for uncertainty and loss of access.

Douglas would face moderate to high impacts, particularly around Wade's Bayou, where shallow conditions already constrain motorized access. The city's recreation-driven tourism economy and waterfront amenities would be affected by reduced usability and declining visitor volume. Fiscal impacts would emerge through lower commercial activity, reduced tourism spending, and slower growth in taxable value for waterfront parcels.

Saugatuck Township would experience indirect but meaningful effects. While the Township does not rely on the harbor for daily operations, its economy benefits from regional tourism, short-term rentals, and recreation activity linked to the lake and river system. A decline in harbor function would reduce visitor spending, slow private investment, and weaken long-term growth in property values—particularly for river-adjacent and lake-influenced areas. As upstream watershed conditions contribute to sedimentation, the Township's role in regional water management becomes even more important.

Across all jurisdictions, the broader implications are clear: *loss of dredging undermines economic vitality, reduces tourism competitiveness, weakens quality of life, and erodes fiscal stability.* The Tri-Community's shared identity as a waterfront destination depends on maintaining safe, reliable navigation. Without dredging, the region would face declining business activity, job losses, reduced municipal revenues, and long-term impacts on property values and community character.



Recreation, Access, and Public Use Impacts

High Recreational Value

The Parks & Recreation Master Plan emphasizes the lake's role as a regional recreation asset:

- "Parks provide people with a place to gather, to be active, to socialize, and connect with the environment and each other."
- Kalamazoo Lake is central to boating, paddling, fishing, and waterfront access.

Constraints Due to Environmental Conditions

PCB contamination historically restricted use:

- "The Kalamazoo River... is part of a United States EPA Superfund designation... restricting use of the river and planning future activities in some situations."

Sedimentation also limits recreation:

- Shallowing reduces navigability
- Dredging disruptions affect marinas and boaters

Growing Demand for Access

The Tri-Community Master Plan and Parks Plan highlight:

- Need for more public access points
- Demand for non-motorized trails and waterfront connectivity
- Importance of safe access and shoreline restoration

Economic & Fiscal Impacts

Tourism & Waterfront Economy

Kalamazoo Lake is a major economic engine:

- The Greenway Plan identifies the need for "economic development" tied to river restoration and recreation.
- The Tri-Community Master Plan emphasizes tourism as a core economic driver: "Strengthen and expand upon the area's economic bases... and enhance the tourism potential of the area."

Costs of Environmental Management

KLHA survey respondents consistently highlight:

- "Long-term dredging and maintenance costs"
- "Financial clarity is essential prior to any long-term commitments"
- "Scenario-based modeling is encouraged to assess varying cost conditions"

Implications:

- Fiscal impacts vary across Saugatuck, Douglas, and the Township
- Shared governance requires transparent cost allocation
- Future investments (dredging, infrastructure, restoration) must be justified with data



Governance, Coordination & Planning Impacts

Regional Coordination is Essential

KLHA survey responses emphasize:

- “KLHA should function primarily as a strategic leadership body”
- “KLHA must establish clear goals, roles, and expectations”

The Greenway Plan reinforces the need for multi-jurisdictional collaboration:

- “Cooperation and partnerships... are critical to the success of the Lower Kalamazoo River Greenway.”

Land Use & Waterfront Management

The Tri-Community Master Plan stresses:

- “Protect and enhance the natural aesthetic values and recreation potential of all waterfront areas”
- “Limit the height and mass of new development along waterfront areas”

Implications:

- Waterfront development must balance access, viewsheds, and environmental protection
- Intergovernmental coordination is required for zoning, dredging, and access planning

Community & Quality-of-Life Impacts

Identity, Character, and Public Expectations

The Tri-Community Master Plan highlights:

- “Preserve the scenic beauty of the environment”
- “Retain and enhance the quiet, scenic, and small town/rural character”

The Parks Plan emphasizes:

- Recreation as a core contributor to mental and physical health
- The lake as a defining feature of community identity

Environmental Restoration as a Community Priority

The Greenway Plan notes:

- “Work on improving environmental quality... and address key ecological issues”
- “Fixing severe sources of erosion”
- “Planning for long-term river restoration”



Impact Findings Summary Tables

- Saugatuck absorbs the highest overall impact, with severe consequences for its economy, tourism brand, fiscal stability, and waterfront property values.
- Douglas experiences moderate to high impacts, especially in recreation, tourism, and shoreline-adjacent taxable value.
- Saugatuck Township faces indirect but meaningful impacts, primarily through reduced regional visitor activity and slower growth in property values and investment.

Table 1. Economy		
Jurisdiction	Severity	Notes
Saugatuck	High	Loss of harbor function reduces marina activity, charter operations, waterfront business revenue, and visitor spending.
Douglas	Moderate–High	Wade’s Bayou access declines; reduced cross-harbor visitation impacts retail and recreation-based businesses.
Township	Moderate	Indirect effects through reduced regional tourism and slower private investment.

Table 2. Tourism		
Jurisdiction	Severity	Notes
Saugatuck	High	Harbor identity weakens; fewer boaters and shorter visitor stays reduce overall tourism competitiveness.
Douglas	High	Non-motorized watercraft and waterfront recreation decline; reduced attractiveness of Wade’s Bayou as a regional access point.
Township	Low–Moderate	Spillover reduction in regional visitor volume affects rural lodging, STRs, and recreation assets.

Table 3. Quality of Life		
Jurisdiction	Severity	Notes
Saugatuck	High	Loss of boating access, harbor activity, and waterfront events; diminished community identity.
Douglas	Moderate–High	Reduced Non-motorized watercraft access and shoreline usability; increased crowding at remaining functional sites.
Township	Moderate	Fewer high-quality regional recreation options; diminished connection to the lake–river system.

Table 4. Jobs		
Jurisdiction	Severity	Notes
Saugatuck	Moderate–High	Charter operators, marina staff, hospitality workers, and seasonal employees see reduced demand.
Douglas	Moderate	Recreation-based employment and small-business staffing decline with lower visitor activity.
Township	Low–Moderate	Indirect job losses in lodging, services, and recreation sectors.



Table 5. Fiscal Revenue		
Jurisdiction	Severity	Notes
Saugatuck	High	Declines in tourism-related revenue, commercial activity, and long-term taxable value on waterfront parcels.
Douglas	Moderate-High	Reduced commercial activity and slower taxable value growth for waterfront properties.
Township	Moderate	Lower regional visitor spending slows growth in taxable value and business activity.

Table 6. Property Values		
Jurisdiction	Severity	Notes
Saugatuck	High	Waterfront values decline as navigation reliability erodes; buyers discount for uncertainty and access loss.
Douglas	Moderate-High	Wade's Bayou-adjacent parcels lose functional access premium; broader waterfront values soften.
Township	Moderate	River-adjacent and lake-influenced parcels lose regional amenity value; slower long-term appreciation.



Local Comparison - Second-Home Markets in West Michigan

Key Findings for Saugatuck/Douglas/Saugatuck Township

- You are the most second-home-dominant market in West Michigan.
- Your 45–65% seasonal share is the highest among peers, driving both economic vitality and housing stress.
- You have the strongest price appreciation and the most constrained supply.

This creates structural affordability challenges and pushes workforce households out of the region.

Short-Term Rentals (STRs) are a defining market force.

- They shape pricing, neighborhood character, and political dynamics more than in any peer except South Haven.

Fiscal benefits are strong—but service burdens are high.

- Second homes generate property tax revenue but also create seasonal spikes in public safety, infrastructure, and harbor management costs.

Policy pressure will intensify. Expect continued debate around:

- STR caps and enforcement
- Housing affordability tools
- Infrastructure funding (harbor, roads, parks)
- Balancing tourism with year-round livability

Table 7. Benchmarking Table – Summary Second Home Markets in West Michigan				
Metric	Saugatuck/Douglas/ Saugatuck Twp	Holland	South Haven	Muskegon
% Second Homes	40–60%	10–20%	35–50%	5–10%
Tourism Intensity	Very High	Moderate	High	Moderate
Marina Dependency	High	Moderate	High	Low
Housing Affordability Pressure	Very High	Moderate	High	Low
Seasonal Population Swings	Very High	Low	High	Low
Waterfront Infrastructure Needs	High	Moderate	High	Moderate
Environmental Sensitivity	High (sediment, PCBs)	Moderate	High (erosion)	Moderate
Recreation Demand	Very High	High	High	Moderate
Governance Complexity	High (3 jurisdictions)	Low	Moderate	Low



Table 8. Benchmarking Table - Second Home Markets in West Michigan				
Category	Saugatuck/Douglas/ Saugatuck Twp	Holland	South Haven	Muskegon
Overall Market Position	Premier lifestyle + tourism market; extremely high second-home share; strong short-term rental (STR) pressures; limited developable land.	Mixed market: strong year-round population, moderate second-home presence, stable housing supply.	High second-home share; strong STR market; seasonal economy; historic lakefront appeal.	Emerging market: lower prices, rising investor interest, early-stage STR pressures.
Estimated % of Housing Units That Are Seasonal/Second Homes	45–65% (varies by neighborhood; highest in lakefront and historic districts)	10–18% (higher near lakeshore)	40–55%	5–12%
Median Home Value (2024)	\$550k–\$900k+ (lakefront >\$1.5M)	\$350k–\$500k	\$400k–\$650k	\$200k–\$300k
Annual Appreciation (5-yr)	High (6–9%/yr)	Moderate (4–6%/yr)	High (6–8%/yr)	Moderate-High (5–7%/yr)
Short-Term Rental (STR) Activity	Very High — major driver of demand; strong community tension; strict local regulation	Moderate — regulated; concentrated near lakeshore	Very High — core part of tourism economy	Low-Moderate — growing but still early
Housing Supply Constraints	Severe — limited land, environmental constraints, high construction costs	Moderate — more land, more zoning flexibility	Moderate-High — limited lakefront, historic districts	Low-Moderate — ample land, redevelopment opportunities
Seasonality of Population	Very High — summer population can triple	Low-Moderate	High	Low
Tourism Dependency	Very High	Moderate	Very High	Moderate
Local Fiscal Impact of Second Homes	Strong property tax base; limited school enrollment growth; high service demand (public safety, infrastructure)	Balanced fiscal structure; strong year-round tax base	High property tax reliance; seasonal service spikes	Growing tax base; still majority year-round residents
Community Pressure Points	Housing affordability, workforce housing shortages, STR conflicts, infrastructure strain, marina/dredging costs	Housing affordability in lakeshore areas; growth management	STR regulation, affordability, downtown congestion	Neighborhood stabilization, investor activity, affordability for locals
Market Outlook (5–10 yrs)	Continued premium pricing; increasing regulatory pressure; strong demand from Chicago + Midwest metros	Stable growth; moderate second-home expansion	Strong seasonal demand; rising regulatory tension	High growth potential; affordability attracting investors



Kalamazoo Lake Harbor Authority (KLHA)

Recommendations for Vision, Mission Statements and Strategic Role in the Tri-Community Area

Vision Statement

Kalamazoo Lake will be a safe, resilient, and environmentally healthy harbor system that supports year-round recreation, thriving waterfront communities, and a strong regional economy. Through coordinated leadership across Saugatuck, Douglas, and Saugatuck Township, KLHA envisions a future where the lake and river are clean, navigable, and accessible, where shoreline and watershed ecosystems are restored, and where public access and recreation opportunities continue to expand.

KLHA's vision is a connected, collaborative Tri-Community waterfront—one where reliable navigation sustains local businesses, environmental stewardship protects natural resources, and shared investment ensures long-term fiscal and ecological resilience. The harbor system will remain a defining feature of community identity, supporting residents, visitors, and future generations with a vibrant, welcoming, and sustainable waterfront.

Mission Statement

The KLHA safeguards the long-term navigability, environmental health, and community value of the Kalamazoo Lake–Kalamazoo River system. KLHA provides unified regional leadership across Saugatuck, Douglas, and Saugatuck Township to ensure safe navigation, strengthen environmental stewardship, expand equitable public access, and support the waterfront economy that defines the Tri-Community's identity and quality of life.

KLHA advances this mission through coordinated dredging and sediment management, water-quality monitoring, shoreline and infrastructure resilience planning, and strategic investment in recreation and public access. By aligning jurisdictions, securing state and federal funding, and grounding decisions in transparent, data-driven analysis, KLHA works to protect the region's natural assets, sustain its economic vitality, and maintain a thriving, accessible, and environmentally healthy harbor system for current and future generations.

Strategic Role

Kalamazoo Lake Harbor Authority (KLHA) is the tri-jurisdictional body responsible for maintaining the navigability, safety, ecological health, and long-term resilience of the Kalamazoo Lake–Kalamazoo River system from Lake Michigan to the Allegan County Dam. KLHA provides unified governance across Saugatuck, Douglas, and Saugatuck Township—reducing fragmentation, strengthening grant competitiveness, and ensuring coordinated management of one of West Michigan's most economically significant waterfronts.



Core Strategic Roles

- **Navigation & Public Safety:** Maintain reliable channel depth, safe vessel passage, and emergency response access
- **Environmental Stewardship:** Reduce sedimentation, improve water quality, and support habitat restoration across the watershed
- **Infrastructure Resilience:** Coordinate dredging, shoreline stabilization, and climate-adaptation investments
- **Economic Vitality:** Protect a tourism economy exceeding \$200M+ annually by ensuring access for marinas, charter operators, and waterfront businesses
- **Regional Coordination:** Align jurisdictions, reduce duplication, and position the region for state and federal funding
- **Long-Range Planning:** Develop multi-year capital plans, sediment management strategies, and intergovernmental agreements

Suggested 10-Year Roadmap: Developing, Growing, and Strengthening KLHA's Role

(Based on reviewed previous studies and stakeholder interviews)

PHASE 1

Establish & Stabilize - Build the foundation for KLHA's long term role (Years 1–3)

Goal:

KLHA becomes a stable, clearly defined regional authority with foundational tools, governance clarity, and initial funding

1. Formalize Governance & Authority

- Adopt mission, vision, and strategic role statements
- Update Intergovernmental Agreements (IGAs) to clarify roles, responsibilities, and decision authority
- Establish a KLHA Technical Advisory Committee (engineering, dredging, environmental science)

2. Build Core Operational Capacity

- Secure administrative staffing (shared staff or part-time director)
- Develop annual work plans and standardized reporting
- Launch annual channel condition monitoring (bathymetry + sediment sampling)

3. Create Foundational Planning Tools

- Develop a 10-year dredging strategy
- Build a KLHA Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)
- Establish a Navigation Reliability Dashboard for public transparency

4. Secure Initial Funding

- Pursue MDNR Waterways grants, NOAA coastal resilience grants, and USACE Section 107 support
- Create a regional grant calendar and designate a grant lead



PHASE 2

Expand & Integrate - Grow KLHA's environmental, recreational, and regional coordination roles (Years 4–7)

Goal:

KLHA becomes a regional environmental and recreation coordinator, expanding its influence beyond dredging into watershed health, shoreline resilience, and public access

1. Implement Environmental & Watershed Projects

- Launch watershed sediment reduction projects with Allegan Conservation District
- Implement shoreline stabilization projects (Wade's Bayou, Coghlin Park, Township riverfront)
- Expand PCB and water-quality monitoring

2. Strengthen Recreation & Access Infrastructure

- Coordinate waterfront access improvements across jurisdictions
- Support Blue Star Trail and Beach-to-Bayou Trail implementation
- Improve non-motorized watercraft access and shoreline restoration

3. Integrate Climate Resilience

- Model impacts of fluctuating Lake Michigan water levels
- Develop adaptive dredging and shoreline protection strategies
- Incorporate resilience into CIP and permitting

4. Formalize Regional Partnerships

- Establish a Harbor Resilience Consortium with South Haven, Holland, Muskegon
- Partner with ODC Network, MDNR, EPA, and USACE for restoration and monitoring

PHASE 3

Lead & Innovate - Position KLHA as a statewide model for integrated harbor management (Years 8–10)

Goal:

KLHA becomes a recognized statewide leader in harbor resilience, environmental stewardship, and regional coordination

1. Pilot Innovative Sediment & Dredging Solutions

- Test nature-based dredging and beneficial sediment reuse
- Evaluate upstream sediment traps to reduce dredging frequency
- Develop long-term sediment management strategies

2. Modernize Harbor Infrastructure

- Coordinate marina modernization and waterfront infrastructure upgrades
- Expand public access nodes, overlooks, and recreation amenities
- Integrate arts, culture, and community events into waterfront planning

3. Establish Long-Term Financial Sustainability

- Create a Harbor Sustainability Fund
- Develop dedicated revenue streams (special assessments, harbor district fees)
- Implement jurisdictional cost-sharing agreements.



4. Become a Statewide Leader

- Publish annual Harbor Health Reports
- Present at e.g. Michigan Sea Grant, EGLE, and USACE conferences
- Lead multi-community harbor resilience initiatives

Table 9. Summary Roadmap Table			
Phase	Years	Strategic Focus	KLHA Role
1	1–3	Establish governance, build capacity, secure funding	Foundation builder
2	4–7	Expand environmental, recreation, and resilience work	Regional coordinator
3	8–10	Innovate, modernize, and secure long-term sustainability	Statewide leader



Demographics – Key Indicators

Table 10. Demographics 2026			
Indicator	Saugatuck	Douglas	Saugatuck Township
Population	909	1,498	3,901
Households	485	716	1,680
Families	274	347	1,049
Average Household Size	1.87	2.00	2.32
Owner Occupied Housing Units	359	576	1,551
Renter Occupied Housing Units	126	140	129
Median Age	58.5	61.1	54.7
Median Household Income	\$140,235	\$108,285	\$120,084
Average Household Income	\$168,732	\$150,582	\$141,109
Housing Units	952	1,173	2,141
Owner Occupied	359	576	1,551
Renter Occupied	126	140	129
Vacant (incl 2 nd Home, STR)	467	457	461
Median Home Value	\$564,858	\$487,719	\$444,748
Average Home Value	\$672,841	\$619,826	\$561,091
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2010 & 2020 Census, ESRI BIS forecasts for 2026 and 2031			

The following table shows the estimate annual growth rate for selected demographic indicators and compares them to the State and National level.

Table 11. Trends 2026 - 2031					
Area	Population	Households	Family Population	Owner Occupied Housing Units	Median Household Income
Saugatuck	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	1.6%
Douglas	0.5%	0.3%	-0.3%	0.6%	1.7%
Saugatuck Township	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.6%
Michigan	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	2.6%
USA	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	3.1%
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2010 & 2020 Census, ESRI BIS forecasts for 2026 and 2031					



Kalamazoo Lake Communities

