



**Saugatuck Center for the Arts and City of Saugatuck**  
**Alternative Best Management Practices**  
 September 2005 through December 2007

The City of Saugatuck is located at the mouth of the Kalamazoo River where it empties into Lake Michigan. This project implemented a series of storm water best management practices (BMPs) in the course of a renovation funded in part by the Cool Cities program of the Saugatuck Center for the Arts (SCA). Goals of the project were to: serve as a model of effectively handling storm water in an urban watershed by implementing on-site innovative management systems; reduce impervious surfaces by incorporating porous paving technologies into SCA sidewalks, paths, and parking lots; reduce phosphorus loads and contaminants through the use of native plants; provide detention; reduce storm water velocity and quantity and increase water quality by implementing innovative storm water management techniques; improve plant diversity and increase habitat by planting rain gardens; and provide an interpretive opportunity to educate community residents, local schools and SCA patrons. Final construction of the project included an oil-and-grit separator, two raingarden/bioretention systems, and porous pavement that collectively worked to reduce runoff while increasing the water quality of approximately 9 acres of urban land discharging into Kalamazoo Lake.



**Grant Amount: \$ 165,000**  
**Match Funds: \$ 55,000**  


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**Total Amount: \$ 220,000**



**Best Management Practices:**

- Oil/grit separator
- 1,365 square feet modular pavement
- 2 bioretention basins

**Annual Load Reductions:**

- 1.45 tons sediment
- 7 pounds phosphorus
- 28 pounds nitrogen



**I&E Activities (concurrent with but outside the scope of the project):**

An interpretive sign was installed at Coghlin Park describing the entire system of BMPs and the benefits of native plants to citizens and patrons.



**Partners involved:**

- City of Saugatuck
- Saugatuck Center for the Arts (SCA)





**SCA Site Before:** The old factory roof contributed storm water that was piped directly into Kalamazoo Lake



**SCA Site After:** A rain garden was constructed to absorb storm water from the roof.



**Coghlin Park Before:** A storm water pipe (unseen) drained a city parking lot directly into Kalamazoo Lake.



**Coghlin Park After:** The storm drain was routed into a rain garden/bioretention system.



**Parking Lot Before:** Runoff entered a system that drained into Kalamazoo Lake.



**Parking Lot After:** Porous pavement was installed to infiltrate storm water prior to entering the system.