



COMMUNITY FACILITIES

5

Vision

In 2040, Wyoming will continue to support a high quality of life for all residents by providing excellent public services. Like established neighborhoods, emerging neighborhoods will be prepared to support new residents and businesses with forward-thinking planning efforts and infrastructure investment. Residents will also feel safe and have a strengthened sense of community identity at the neighborhood level. The City will continue to address concerns about flooding through the successful management of utility infrastructure and sustainable best practices. Wyoming's accessible community facilities will also set an example for surrounding communities with state-of-the-art, sustainable designs that distinguish the City from others.

Goal 1

Continue to implement utility and infrastructure management best practices and emerging technologies that reinforce the City's commitment to protecting public health and safety and managing stormwater, sanitary, and water services.

Goal 2

Continue to strike a balance between funding new infrastructure for growth areas and upgrading existing infrastructure to match increasing capacity needs when planning for asset management needs and future infrastructure investments.

Goal 3

Ensure residents are served by world-class facilities and services to foster a safe, educated, innovative, and prosperous community.

Community Facilities and Infrastructure

Community facilities and infrastructure are essential in providing residents and businesses with key public services to uphold high quality of life. This includes stormwater and wastewater management, water supply and distribution, and local government services, such as public safety, education, and library services.

The provision of these services is vital to the health, safety, and welfare of the community, as well as sustaining a strong local and regional economy. With an emphasis on close coordination with partner agencies, the following chapter provides recommendations to ensure Wyoming's community facilities and infrastructure continue to support the community over the longer term as it grows.

Public Works Department

The City of Wyoming Public Works Department is responsible for the day-to-day and long-term maintenance and management of all municipal utility and transportation assets. The Public Works facility is located off Burlingame Avenue SW just north of 28th Street SW at the James A. Sheeran Public Service Center. The Department is divided into the Department of Engineering, Public Service (streets, trails, traffic signals, and utilities), Traffic, and Fleet Services.

It is responsible for the collection and treatment of wastewater, storm sewer systems, maintenance and management of the City's fleet, and the distribution system of the public drinking water supply. It is the Department's goal to continue to implement utility and infrastructure management best practices and emerging technologies that reinforce the City's commitment to protecting public health and safety and managing stormwater, sanitary, and water services. Majority of this chapter's recommendations are under the purview of the Department as outlined in the following sections.

Stormwater Infrastructure

Continue to work with regional partners on the implementation of stormwater management standards identified in the new National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

The City of Wyoming is committed to protecting and preserving water quality in the community. Daily actions of residents, from washing cars to fertilizing lawns, can have significant impacts on the water environment. When it rains, stormwater can pick up debris from roads, chemicals from lawns, oil from cars, and bacteria from animal waste. These pollutants make their way through the storm sewer system and into the City's waterways, impairing water quality. Wyoming is located in the Grand River and Buck Creek Watersheds. Stormwater that leaves the City eventually enters Lake Michigan, thus, the City's actions have a direct impact on local streams and rivers as well as surrounding communities.

The City maintains approximately 266 miles of stormwater drainage infrastructure. The oldest infrastructure is located in the earliest developed areas, with stormwater infrastructure in the northernmost area of Wyoming dating back over 60 years. New infrastructure was built within the Panhandle area to support rapid development over the last 20 years.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit

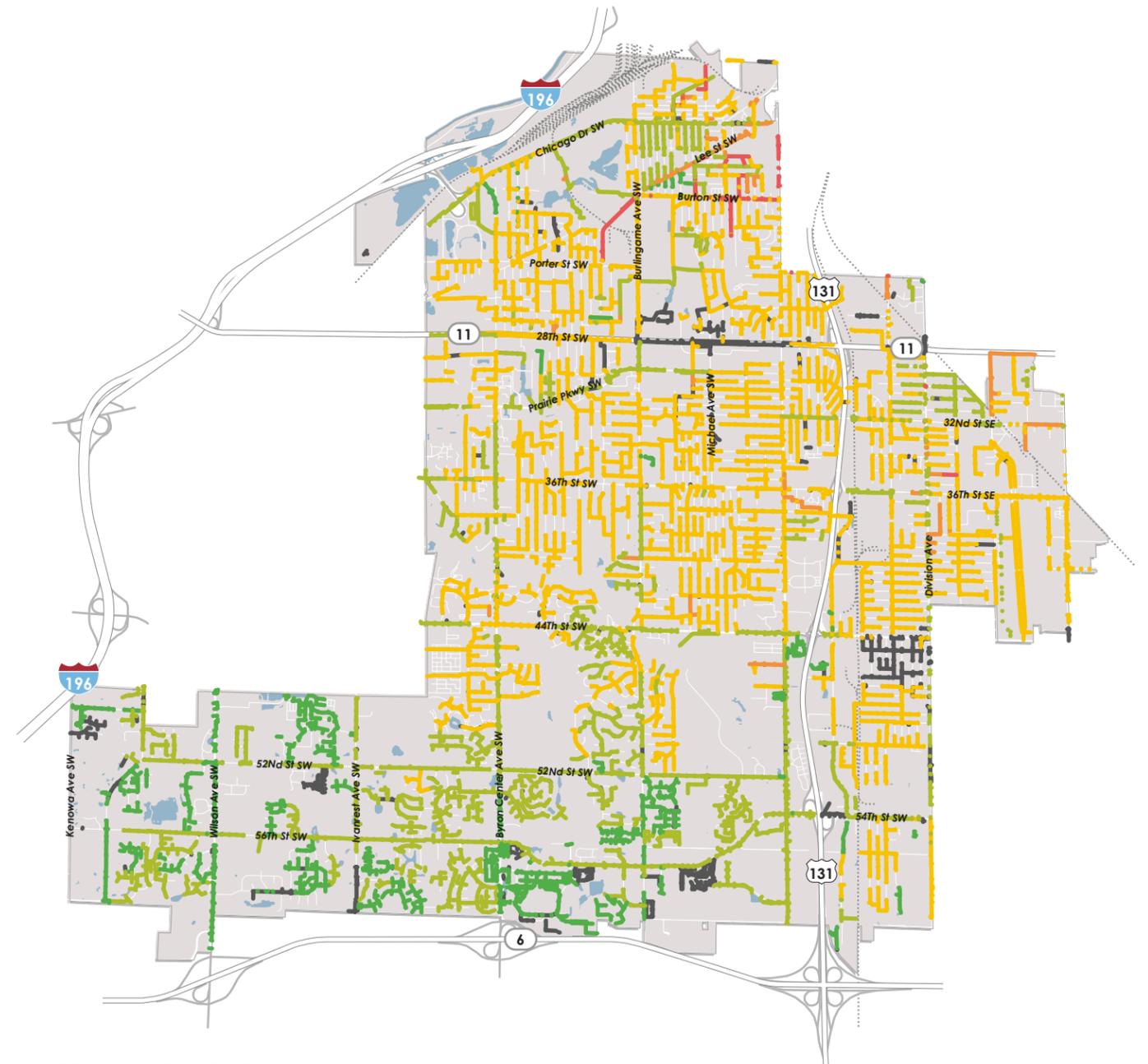
In 2020, the City is expecting the approval of an updated National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. This permit, which is administered by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE), is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) 1999 Phase II Stormwater Rule. The permit requires the City to manage a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) to manage stormwater separately from sanitary sewer systems.

The NPDES requires Wyoming to develop and implement strategies to meet the following six minimum control measures:

- Public Education and Outreach
- Public Participation and Involvement
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Construction-site Runoff Control
- Post-construction Runoff Control
- Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

Lower Grand River Organization of Watersheds

The City is a member of the Lower Grand River Organization of Watersheds (LGROW), a group formed within the Grand Valley Metro Council consisting of municipalities, colleges, non-profits, businesses, and state regulators within the Greater Grand Rapids Region. Collectively, LGROW collects data and monitors water quality within the region's watersheds, lakes, streams, and rivers; coordinates regional stormwater planning; promotes community education and sustainable stormwater management practices; works with communities to coordinate their NPDES stormwater permits; and assists partner communities with grants and funding to support stormwater management and water quality activities. LGROW also coordinates annual reporting progress as required by NPDES permits. Wyoming should continue to play an active role in LGROW to protect regional water quality and fulfill NPDES requirements.



Stormwater Collection

- Installed 2000 - 2019
- Installed 1980 - 1999
- Installed 1960 - 1979
- Installed 1940 - 1959
- Installed 1923 - 1939
- Unknown Installation Year

Public Education and Awareness

Two of the six NPDES requirements relate to creating greater public awareness and engaging the public in preserving water quality and implementing steps to manage stormwater and keep harmful chemicals out of streams and lakes. Most citizens recognize the recreational and aesthetic benefits of water features and many recognize water quality degradation as a serious concern in the Great Lakes Region. There is a lack of recognition, however, that significant pollution is generated from normal everyday actions, and not just from large commercial and industrial sources.

To increase watershed residents' awareness, public education is integrated as a key component of the region's MS4 stormwater management strategy. LGROW's Public Engagement Committee is responsible for developing and implementing these educational activities, and focuses on messaging and outreach events that address the target messages of: personal watershed stewardship, ultimate stormwater discharge, public reporting of illicit discharges, personal actions that can impact the watershed, waste management, and management of riparian lands.

Public awareness and engagement activities are included in the LGROW Public Education Plan, last updated in 2013. LGROW and its member communities have created web and social media based marketing and education campaigns targeting students, homeowners, and businesses, as well as informational brochures that are distributed during its series of community events and workshops. The Public Engagement Committee also sponsors and facilitates numerous professional training and certification programs for municipal partner staff on best practices. In 2019, LGROW provided 50 educational programs in 15 public and private school districts with a combined audience of 3,190 students ranging from 2nd to 10th grade. The City should continue to work with LGROW to actively educate its community members and staff on ecological and efficient management of stormwater, including through youth group engagement, volunteer programs, and increased social media presence.

Low Impact Design

Encourage the integration of sustainable and low impact design (LID) strategies as part of new development.

LID is the integration of green infrastructure and conservation of on-site natural features to mitigate stormwater runoff and protect water quality. Green infrastructure is an attractive alternative to traditional concrete (or "gray") infrastructure that transforms paved and hard surfaces into vegetated or permeable areas. It has numerous sustainability benefits in addition to stormwater management, including reducing urban heat islands, improving air quality, and promoting economic development through attractive urban settings.

An example of LID practices existing within Wyoming today are its regional storm basins, which are owned and maintained by the City and include pre-treatment sediment basins. Within the private sector, Metro Health Hospital and Gordon Foods Headquarters have green roofs, which were incorporated into the building designs to attain LEED certification.

The City should continue to actively promote LID strategies with future growth. This includes improving the future designs of parking lots, structures, and streetscapes by encouraging the use of pervious surfaces, bioretention areas, and green roofs. Permeable pavements and green roofs help keep excessive runoff out of the stormwater system by capturing and retaining rainwater on site. They also provide wildlife habitat and greenhouse gas reduction benefits. The City should implement the following to further promote green infrastructure within the community:

- Identify and map problematic stormwater drainage areas in the community.
- Adopt natural resource and habitat friendly development standards that incentivize developers to incorporate green concepts into their design.
- Review and modify the Community Development Code, as needed, to include effective regulations to implement the stormwater management goals and policies.

Stormwater Management within Transportation and Parks System

Continue to use the best practices in stormwater management in transportation and parks system projects.

As the threat of climate change continues to exacerbate stormwater runoff issues with higher intensity storms, green infrastructure can play a key role in ensuring Wyoming's existing infrastructure systems are not overwhelmed.

Complementary to gray infrastructure, the City should continue to support and encourage green infrastructure at a large scale to help manage such potential increases in rainfall volumes. This includes incorporation into public land development and design standards, such as streetscape enhancements during road construction, capital planning processes, and public facility management, including parks or recreational areas. By investing public resources into green infrastructure, the City can achieve multiple goals simultaneously, from managing stormwater to reducing the heat island effect and improving water quality.

The City can look to its neighbor, the City of Grand Rapids, who has been very active in coordinating green infrastructure projects with transportation and public facility improvements, particularly at the neighborhood level. In the northeastern Coit Neighborhood, a total of 21 bump-out rain gardens were installed throughout the neighborhood. These improvements serve a dual purpose of traffic calming and water quality improvements by filtering run-off. Additionally, the City of Wyoming and the City of Grand Rapids partnered to create the River of Two Cities rain garden at the jointly owned Grand Valley Regional Biosolids Authority Dewatering facility, which serves to beautify and filter stormwater as part of the facility's LEED certification.

The City should establish a formal set of standards to coordinate streetscape improvements, including landscaping and stormwater management with transportation infrastructure projects to increase efficiency. The addition of new, and the enhancement of existing parks should also allow for more natural drainage areas and green infrastructure stormwater management techniques. Target areas for flood mitigation include Ideal Park and 54th Street SW and Clay Avenue SW.

Water

Continue to monitor water system quality for the presence of lead in the drinking water.

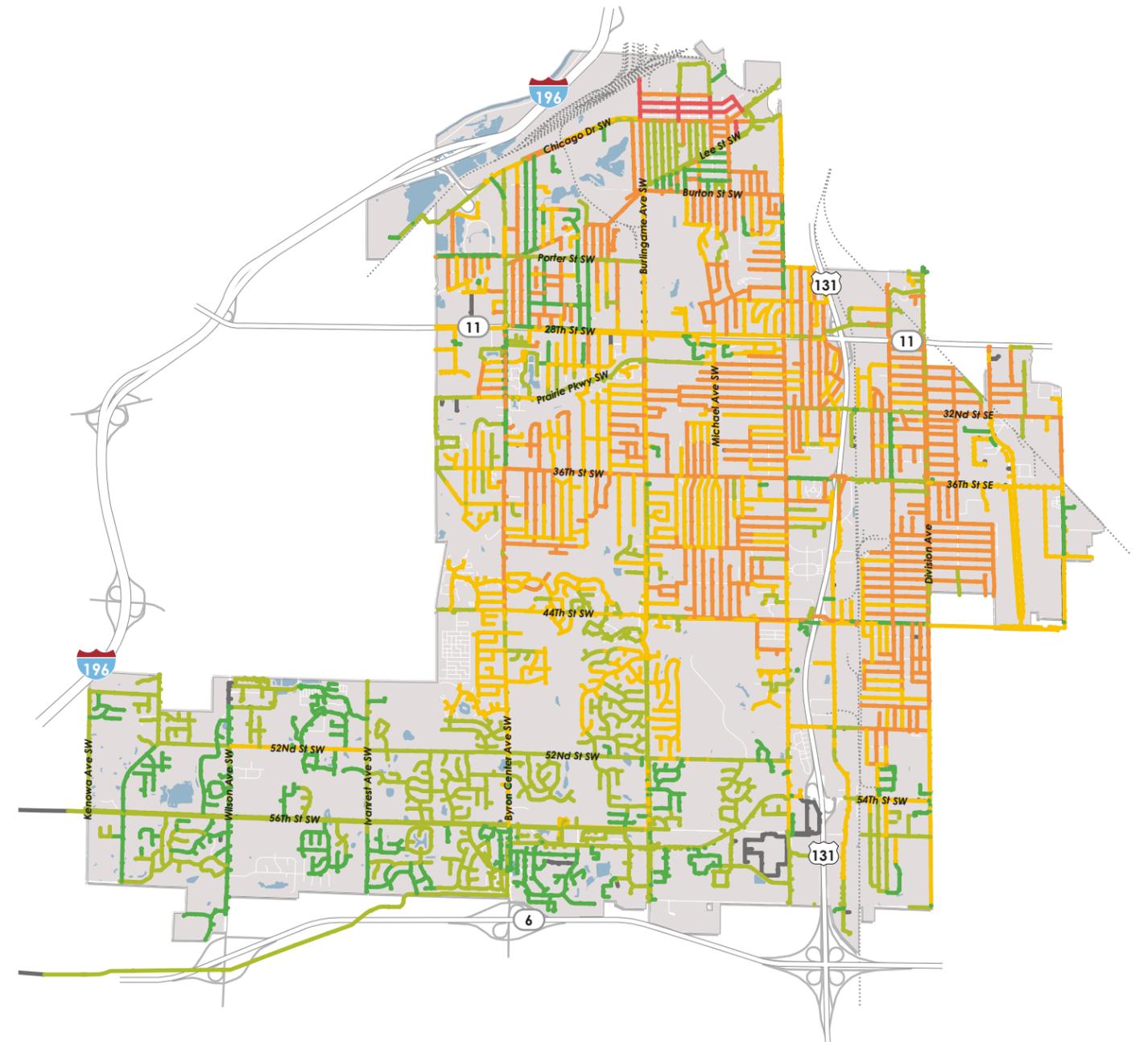
Since 1966, Lake Michigan has been the source of Wyoming's drinking water. The Water Supply system currently has a service population of about 230,000 people, serving sections of the Zeeland, Park, Olive, Blendon, Holland, Georgetown, Jamestown, Gaines, and Byron townships; the cities of Hudsonville and Grandville; a portion of the City of Kentwood; and the City of Wyoming. The Donald K. Shine Water Treatment Plant, located near Lake Michigan in Ottawa County, underwent a \$73 million expansion in 2011.

Due to exponential growth since the early 1960s, the treatment plant has grown its capacity from 32 million gallons per day to 120 million gallons per day. The plant provides high quality drinking water that meets and often exceeds the requirements established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Michigan Department of EGLE. Public tours of the plant are available as a form of community outreach to educate residents on how their drinking water is kept clean and safe.

Additionally, the City of Wyoming maintains approximately 370 miles of water infrastructure. Similar to the stormwater infrastructure, the age of the infrastructure follows the pattern in which the City was developed. Water line infrastructure in the very northern part of the City is the oldest with some lines near Chicago Drive SW and Godfrey Avenue SW dating to before 1940.

Water Quality

Wyoming's Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) program replaces water meters with smart meters that connect and communicate with the City in real time. Through the implementation of this program, smart metering has demonstrated benefits in water savings. It has allowed the City to monitor and maintain compliance with all Michigan Department of EGLE standards and has identified no issues of lead in the drinking water. As required by the Michigan Department of EGLE, the City should continue to implement the AMI smart metering program to monitor Wyoming's drinking water and ensure it remains lead-free.



Water Distribution

- Installed 2000 - 2019
- Installed 1980 - 1999
- Installed 1960 - 1979
- Installed 1940 - 1959
- Installed 1938 - 1939
- Unknown Installation Year

Sanitary Sewer

Develop and maintain a wastewater collection system that meets the existing and future needs of the community.

The City of Wyoming maintains approximately 280 miles of sanitary sewer infrastructure. Similar to both stormwater and water infrastructure, the age of the infrastructure follows the City's development pattern. The oldest sanitary sewer infrastructure is located in the northernmost part of the City, with some lines near Chicago Drive SW and Godfrey Avenue SW dating before 1940. The newest infrastructure is located in the Panhandle to support development that has rapidly occurred over the last 20 years.

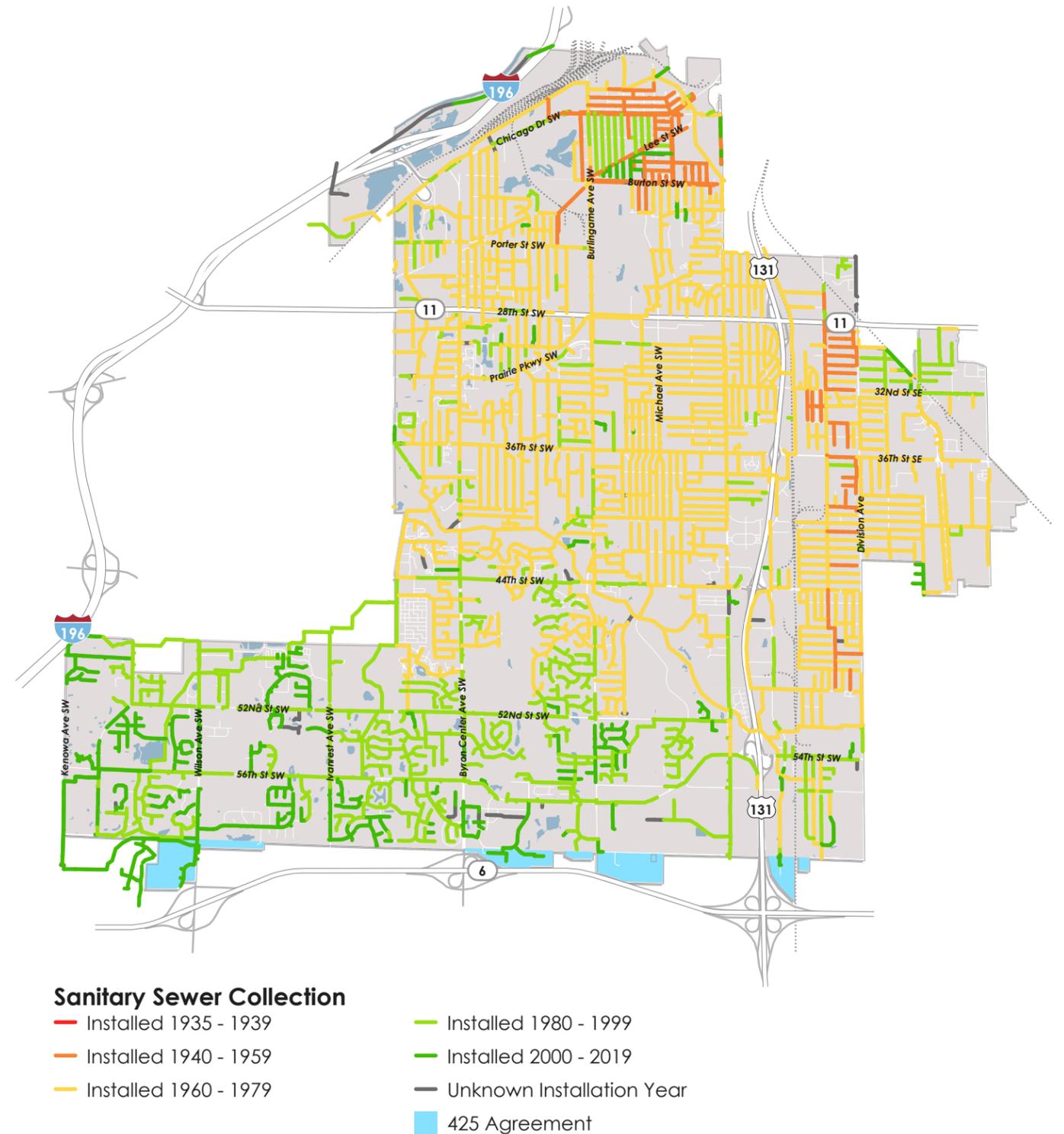
Clean Water Plant

The Utility Department operates the Clean Water Plant, located off Chicago Drive SW just east of Ivanrest Avenue SW, which treats water that continues to exceeded regulatory standards. The Plant serves 140,000 people from Wyoming and four neighboring communities. The treated water originates from wastewater produced from all human activities where water is flushed down sanitary sewer drains, including from residential, commercial, and industrial uses. Once cleaned by the plant's biological processes, the water is conveyed to the Grand River. Wyoming's biosolids are either applied to land as fertilizer or sent to landfills.

In 2004, Wyoming partnered with the City of Grand Rapids to form the Grand Valley Regional Biosolids Authority (GVRBA). This organization jointly manages the biosolids from both communities. The City takes great pride in the quality of the water produced and its efforts towards improving the nation's waterways since the passage of the Clean Water Act of 1972. As such, the facility was named the Clean Water Plant rather than the wastewater or sewage plant.

Clean Water Plant Improvements

In late 2007, the Clean Water Plant completed a \$36 million expansion project known as Stage II, which included upgrades to existing process equipment, new odor control systems, the removal of trickling filters, and the construction of new aeration tanks and clarifiers. This latest project resulted in the expanded treatment capacity of 24 million gallons of wastewater per day. The facility also underwent a recent renovation where 3,750 square feet of office space on the first floor and 3,250 square feet of laboratory and office space on the second floor was reconfigured and modernized. The office and laboratory spaces are essential in the operation of the City's water and wastewater treatment process for quality control and data analysis. In May 2018, the City passed a budget of nearly \$900,000 from its Sewer Fund to replace an obsolete centrifuge that has been in use since the mid-1980's. The costly but necessary investment will enable the process of removing residual solids from wastewater to become significantly more efficient and reduce costs by thousands of dollars per month.



Supporting Growth in the Panhandle

Define and plan for continued growth and development in the Panhandle area in alignment with the Land Use Plan.

Wyoming's Panhandle area has sanitary sewer capacity limitations due to the existing availability of infrastructure. A currently runs through the southern portion of the City, which was master planned to serve the Panhandle area at a capacity of four residential units per acre. The service area was expanded, however, through 425 Agreements to include development north of M-6 and the northwest portion of Byron Township. The additional population growth is creating demand beyond the amounts originally accounted for in the master plan.

A new capacity study was undertaken in 2019 to assess the existing remaining capacity of the system in this area, while re-calculating anticipated growth projections to model future demands. The results of this assessment should be utilized to plan for future utility investments in the Panhandle area and ensure demand volumes are sufficiently met. As a means of expanding funding sources to support growth, the City should look to developers to help with cost sharing opportunities and shared funding for infrastructure improvements in both the Panhandle and significant redevelopment projects. The City should consider requiring all new water service and wastewater fees to be adequate to fund the operations and maintenance of the system.

Asset Management and Capital Improvement Planning

Maintain a pragmatic approach to funding future utility improvements.

To ensure the City continues to provide the community with quality municipal services and can support future growth, it is critical to strategically plan for infrastructure improvements and establish secure funding strategies. Maintaining accurate projections and monitoring the demands of water and sewer utilities with new development will allow the City to plan and budget for necessary infrastructure improvements. This will ensure on-going capacity exists to support future development.

Innovative technology solutions are emerging as a cost effective way to help municipal utility operators improve operational efficiency. By investing in the right technology, the Public Works Department can improve the effectiveness of decision-making, while ensuring municipal resources are being utilized to their fullest potential. Technologies can be implemented in a variety of ways to aid and improve the Department's efficiencies, services, and asset management.

GIS Mapping Technologies

GIS (Geographic Information System) mapping technologies are becoming more powerful, affordable, and easier to use for smaller local governments looking for utility asset management solutions. Using GIS mapping, the City can maintain location information and details for all types of municipal assets (both utility and transportation), based on a web map corresponding to various systems that can be updated and shared in real-time with workers in the field. The City currently maintains CAD files of its infrastructure, which can be integrated into GIS to build an inventory of locational data available to any worker. Supplying field staff with mobile devices that can provide global coordinates (latitude and longitude) of a given location would also provide access to more precise information.

Information can be shared digitally department to department, eliminating the need for inefficient hard copy transfers. City personnel can also be granted access to digital files that can be shared between departments and partner agencies for enhanced collaboration. Further, data analytic tools can be utilized to inform policies and procedures as well as short term and long-term Capital Improvement Planning. The City should also use GIS technologies to improve the accuracy and efficiency of the following asset management activities:

- Determining levels of service.
- Defining roles and responsibilities.
- Identifying and calculate risk.
- Extrapolating a forecast.
- Adjusting the budget accordingly.

Capital Improvement Plan

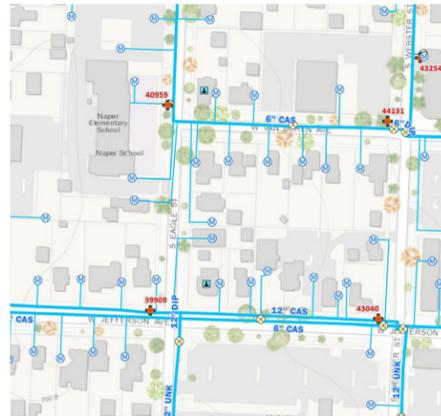
The City's current Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) strategy for municipal water and sanitary sewer improvements is to continue serving the Panhandle growth area, while undertaking deliberate improvements on infill projects. Infill projects that may require infrastructure upgrades include new developments with large increases in density or uses that require significant water demand or pressure. Infrastructure investments should be aligned with traffic and road investments when the opportunity exists to maximize City resources.

Sustainability **Building Smarter Infrastructure with Technology**

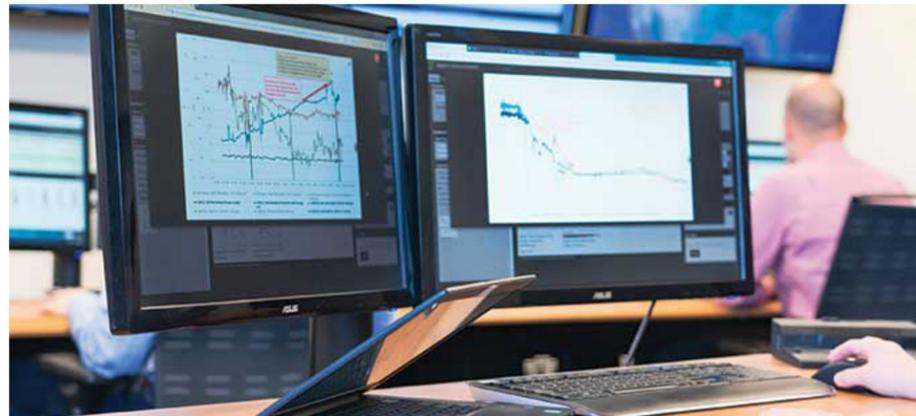
Forward-looking utilities are aiming to build smarter infrastructure, leveraging data, software, and technology to improve operations, maintenance, efficiency, and succession planning. Utilities are increasingly taking advantage of GIS technologies in the digital mapping of assets and interconnecting digital mapping with internet connectivity. This provides access to critical real time data that allows for better planning in the management of utility assets. Better data and more informed planning allow for greater efficiencies and maximized impact of limited municipal resources over the long term maintenance and operations of the utility systems.

Equity and Inclusivity **Equity through Infrastructure Planning**

Public Works and infrastructure projects are foundational to the development and growth of communities and neighborhoods and drive economic growth and expansion. These projects require effective, transparent government policies to guide their planning, spending, construction, and maintenance. Viewing these critical infrastructure decisions through an equity lens is an opportunity to examine who benefits, who pays, and who decides. Equitable infrastructure policies should be assessed using established measurable standards, targeting resources to high-need areas, and engaging broad community engagement and participation activities.



GIS Water Distribution System, solutions.arcgis.com



Utility Conditions Dashboard, enr.com, Black & Veatch



Smart Metering, hellofuture.orange.com



Advanced Technology Best Practices

Implement advanced technology best practices into the City's asset management system.

Municipal utility management entities have access to advanced GIS, Business Intelligence, IoT (Internet of Things) and other data management software. However, many utility companies continue to operate in the same way they did years ago.

Pipe corrosion, aging pipes, weather, soil conditions, and other environmental and historical factors can contribute to water distribution system failures. In addition, more than 1.3 million miles of public and private sewer lines are susceptible to failure across the nation. The American Civil Engineers Society (ASCE) predicts that by 2030, there will be a 23 percent increase in wastewater treatment for 56 million new customers.

This increase will occur as new users connect to wastewater treatment plants, alongside the elimination of private septic systems. Modern digital technology and data enable municipal water and sewer utilities and organizations to leverage artificial intelligence and machine learning to predict the location and likelihood of pipe ruptures.

Utility managers can use IoT, GIS, and BI and real-time data to implement an asset management plan for water distribution systems to monitor water pressure and maintain overall systems. Following are examples of the available data-driven technologies that can be used to take a progressive approach towards addressing and preventing infrastructure issues.

Predictive Modeling

Predictive modeling uses AI and machine learning to assess the history of a water distribution system. Data on weather, pipe material, soil conditions, and other factors such as nearby roadways, is pushed into a capitalization model to predict where future breaks could occur. Predictive modeling identifies areas in urgent need of repair, saving time and money for both utilities and consumers.

Leak Protection

Discovering water mains breaks before significant issues occurs is a significantly beneficial initiative, achieved by combining IoT with acoustic sensors. IoT can be integrated with traditional infrastructure to allow utilities to continuously monitor pipes for leakages.

Water Pressure Monitoring

Digital water pressure monitoring can extend the life of aging pipes. Software analytics combined with pressure sensors offers new insight for utilities, which can aid the reduction of water pressure when consumption is low. Modern pressure sensors can identify issues at the source by detecting transient pressure events. Pressure monitoring and management can reduce water loss while increasing the life expectancy of pipes. Water infrastructure can consequently be managed more effectively, as customer service improves tenfold.

Smart Metering

Smart metering enables two-way communication between metering devices and networks. This communication allows for the accurate measurement of detailed usage, billing information, customer alerts, disconnections, remote service connections, and more. Smart meters are highly advantageous in cutting utility costs, while reducing the need for personnel to enter the field.

Broadband Infrastructure and Digital Equity

In 2017, Kent County created the Community Technology Action Plan, a community technology assessment for Kent County that also includes a plan for addressing any deficiencies or opportunities for improving the local technology ecosystem in order to advance economic, social, and educational opportunities for families, businesses, and institutions in the community. While the results are for the County, the findings are applicable to the City of Wyoming. Broadband access has become increasingly important in light of work from home and e-learning needs related to the COVID 19 pandemic.

Overall, access to broadband technology (defined as 25Mbps download speeds) is readily available, with over 96% of households having access and over 90% having access to speeds of 100Mbps. Additionally, the County is served by multiple providers and platforms, including fiber, DSL, cable, fixed wireless and mobile wireless providers.

In terms of adoption, nearly 20% of households in the county do not subscribe to broadband service, with nearly half of those individuals citing cost as the primary reason for not subscribing. Households earning less than \$50,000 annually are significantly less likely to adopt an Internet connection at home compared to households earning more. This is consistent with national and state trends. Adults without a college degree are less likely to adopt a home broadband connection than those with a two-year, four-year, or advanced degree.

The costs of having an Internet connection, including the monthly cost of service, installation and equipment costs in order to obtain service, and the cost of an Internet-enabled device (e.g., computer, tablet, smart phone, etc.), can be a burden for families with lower incomes and thus the choice to connect is controlled by the external cost of service for these

households. This disconnection can leave families on the wrong side of the digital divide.

The Community Technology Action Plan provides four recommendations specifically addressing the Digital Equity issue, starting with launching a Digital Equity Initiative to help sustain in-depth discussions around the adoption issue in the community by bringing together public-private partners. Additional recommendations to be taken on by the initiative include promoting low-cost broadband service offerings; facilitating digital literacy training; making available low-cost devices; and identifying and expanding wireless hotspots in the community.

The City of Wyoming could play an active role in engaging partners from both the business community and other civic organizations, such as the Kent District Wyoming Public Library and schools, to develop programs promoting low-cost service offerings and available low-cost devices for vulnerable populations.



Community Facilities

Provide exceptional public facilities and services to meet the health, safety, education, and leisure needs of all Wyoming residents.

In addition to public utilities and infrastructure, growth and development will impact all community facilities in Wyoming, including fire and police services, local government, education, and library services. Impacts on these government services must be considered during the land use application process as well as when accessing the need for facility upgrades. As growth through the City continues, particularly in the Panhandle area, pressure will increase to expand municipal, education, and library services. As such, the City should coordinate the expansion and equitable, long-term funding of public facilities and services with the overall growth of the community. New investments should be evaluated against the land use priorities of *Wyoming [re]Imagined* and the City's financial sustainability planning for inclusion within the CIP.

Local Government

Wyoming is a home-rule city that runs under a charter and ordinances adopted by its citizens in 1959. The City has a council-manager form of government, led by an elected mayor, one councilmember from each its three geographic wards, and three councilmembers "at large" from the entire City. Together they are responsible for adopting City ordinances, appointing members to boards and commissions, and approving an annual City budget. The mayor serves as the Chief Executive Officer for ceremonial responsibilities and is chairman of the council. The City Council appoints a City Manager, City Attorney, Comptroller, and City Clerk. The City Manager oversees the day-to-day operations of the City and the implementation of City policies. As Chief Administrative Officer, the City Manager directs each of the City department's managers and staff.

Most of Wyoming's government is housed in the Wyoming City Hall, located at 28th Street SW and De Hoop Avenue. The ADA-compliant facility was constructed in 2003 and features service departments on the first floor. Overall City Hall is well functioning, and no major improvements are scheduled. The City should continue to assess community facility upgrade needs for all City departments over the years as service demands increase with growth.

Emergency Response – Wyoming Department of Public Safety

Fire Bureau

The Wyoming Department of Public Safety – Fire Bureau's 61 employees are composed of full- and part-time, paid-on-call, and dual trained fire firefighters, along with a fire investigator, administrator, and two Chief Officers.

The Department responds from the following four fire stations:

- **Station #1:** 1500 Burton Street SW
- **Station #2:** 4507 S. Division Avenue S
- **Station #3, Training Facility, and Community Room:** 2300 Gezon Parkway SW
- **Station #4 and Administrative Offices:** 1250 36th Street

The Department has an ISO (Insurance Service Office) rating of 4, which indicates how well a community is protected in the event of a fire on a scale of 1 through 10, with 1 being the best rating. The existing water supply and distribution systems were identified as adequate for firefighting operations and currently no facility renovations are planned. In 2014, the Wyoming Fire Department united with the Wyoming Police Department to become the Wyoming Department of Public Safety to improve protection and safety services for the community.

Police Bureau

The Police Bureau is composed of 88 full-time police officers, 14 staff, and seven other department members who are committed to protecting Wyoming residents. The Bureau contains a variety of services, divisions, and units, including the Investigative Division and Patrol Services Division. In 2018, the Bureau was re-accredited the Gold Standard Excellence by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), the worldwide leader in police accreditation.

The Bureau uses two facilities: the Wyoming Pistol Range located at the Wyoming Clean Water Plant and the Police and Public Safety Administration Headquarters located at De Hoop Avenue and Belfield Street. Constructed in 1999, the 54,000 square foot modern facility contains patrol, investigation, and administrative offices; a cross-training fitness center; 110-personnel training room; and enhanced forensic facilities and systems. While no renovations are planned for this new headquarters, upgrades the target system will be upgraded at the Pistol Range Facility. The Department is also considering refurbishing police vehicles garages and replacing the roof at the Public Safety Police Services building.

Long-Term Safety and Protection

As Wyoming's population grows with development, increased service demands will be placed on the City's Public Safety Department. The City should work with the Department to ensure sufficient facility capacities and staffing levels to provide timely and effective emergency and public safety services. Water supply and pressures for the Fire Bureau should also be accounted for when assessing the extension of services in growth areas and for future infill developments.

A well-connected street network will be essential in improving response times for both fire and police services. Attention should be given to street design and placement to allow for sufficient access and egress for fire service vehicles and equipment. Congestion levels in high-growth areas, such as near Metro Health Village, as well as delays at at-grade railroad crossing should be monitored and improved as needed to ensure quick emergency response times (see the *Chapter 5: Transportation and Mobility* for further discussion). The Department should also pursue opportunities increase public safety by promoting Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) during the development process, which focuses on orienting the built environment to create safer neighborhoods.



Education

Public Schools

Public education within Wyoming is provided by the following seven school districts.

Additionally, TEAM 21 is available to students in Wyoming—a collaborative after school and summer program serving over 1,800 students annually. The program began in 2004 as a partnership between the City of Wyoming Parks and Recreation Department, Wyoming Public Schools, Godfrey-Lee Public Schools, and Godwin Heights Public Schools.

Public School List

School District	Number of Facilities	Enrollment
Kentwood Public Schools	18	9,044
Grandville Public Schools	9	5,700
Wyoming Public Schools	9	4,308
Byron Center Public Schools	9	3,919
Kelloggsville Public Schools	7	2,248
Godwin Heights Public Schools	5	2,203
Godfrey-Lee School District	6	1,962

Source: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) 2017-2018

Private Schools

Seven private primary schools are located in Wyoming. These schools have a total enrollment of nearly 1,100 pre-kindergarten through 12th grade students. The largest private school in Wyoming is Tri-Unity Christian School with an enrollment of 321 students.

Higher Education – Grace Christian University

Grace Christian University is a private institution with an enrollment of over 1,000 students—approximately 250 on-campus students and the remaining online. About half of the on-campus students live in housing provided by the University, including men’s and women’s dorms, married housing, and apartments. The 26-acre campus is located in northeastern Wyoming at Aldon Street and Rogers Lane Avenue. After considering relocation, the University recently made the decision to remain in Wyoming and is currently evaluating options to expand the campus.

Supporting Educational Institutions

The City should support its public and private educational institutions during future pursuits for facility expansions or relocations to ensure above average education services with growth. This could include providing adequate road and utility infrastructure to support facility upgrades. The City should also work with Grace Christian University in the case it seeks additional housing options to accommodate new students. This could include applying the PUD-4 Zoning District for higher density residential development, which permits townhome and institutional uses. As the Grace Christian campus partially surrounds several residential neighborhoods, any future campus planning processes should include community engagement to ensure any resident concerns are addressed.

Library Services

The Kent District Library Wyoming Branch is located on Michael Avenue between 34th Street SW and 33rd Street SW. Public library services are provided to the residents and guests of Wyoming as a joint venture between the City and Kent District Library (KDL). As part of its role in this partnership, the City constructed, maintains, and owns the civic building, which houses the community’s public library.

Referred to as the Wyoming Public Library, the library first originated as a storefront library the 1940’s and now sits in the state-of-the-art, contemporary civic building that covers about 49,000 square feet after its renovation in 2001. It is the largest branch in the Kent District Library system that includes a community meeting room, art gallery, café, program room, conference room, and study rooms.

The library is served by The Rapid Bus Route 16, is ADA-compliant, and includes a Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (LBPH), one of nine in Michigan, which is free to all eligible people who are unable to read normal print due to visual and physical disability. A series of events and programs are hosted at the library each month, such as guided reading events, drawing classes with local artists, and coding programs. The library is running successfully and has no major improvements planned for the near future. As Wyoming continues to expand, the City should work with the KDL to ensure library service capacities continue to meet demand levels. Coordination with the Rapid and GO!Bus should also be considered to ensure library services are accessible to all segments of the community via public transit.

Healthcare & Well-being

Metro Health and SpartanNash YMCA are major private providers of healthcare services and recreational and fitness opportunities within the community, respectively. As Wyoming continues to develop, it is important that attention is given to ensuring equitable distribution of healthcare and wellness facilities throughout the City. This includes ensuring access to medical and childcare services for both residents and employees as Wyoming’s business park areas continue to expand.

Community Facilities

Government

- 15. Wyoming City Hall
- 30. Wyoming Housing Commission

Emergency Response

- 7. Fire Station 1
- 13. Wyoming Police Department and Wyoming Senior Center
- 25. Fire Station 4
- 38. Fire Station 2
- 45. Fire Station 3

Public School

- 2. Godfrey-Lee Early Childhood Center
- 4. Godfrey Elementary School
- 5. Lee Middle and High School
- 6. Godfrey-Lee Public Schools Admin
- 8. Parkview Elementary School
- 11. Wyoming Junior High School
- 16. Wyoming High School
- 19. Godwin Middle School
- 20. Godwin High School
- 21. North Godwin Elementary School
- 23. West Godwin Elementary School
- 26. Wyoming Intermediate School
- 27. Gladiola Elementary School
- 28. Wyoming Board of Education
- 29. Wyoming Community Education
- 31. Newhall Middle School and West Elementary School
- 32. Huntington Woods Early Childhood Center
- 34. Oriole Park Elementary School
- 35. Kelloggsville Early Childhood Learning Center
- 39. West Kelloggsville School
- 40. Kelloggsville High School
- 43. Pine Grove Learning Center
- 50. Grand View Elementary School
- 52. Century Park Learning Center

Private School

- 1. Potter's House Christian School
- 3. San Juan Diego Catholic Academy
- 10. Potter's House High School
- 17. Rogers Lane Head Start Preschool
- 18. Vista Charter Academy
- 22. West Michigan Lutheran School
- 33. Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran School
- 36. St. John Vianney Catholic Elementary School
- 37. South Godwin Elementary School
- 41. Discovery Alternative High School
- 42. Vanguard Charter Academy
- 46. The Goddard School of Grand Rapids
- 47. Apple Tree and Golden Woods Early Care and Preschool
- 48. Adams Christian School
- 49. Protestant Reformed Theological Seminary
- 51. Tri-Unity Christian School

College

- 14. Grace Christian University

Library

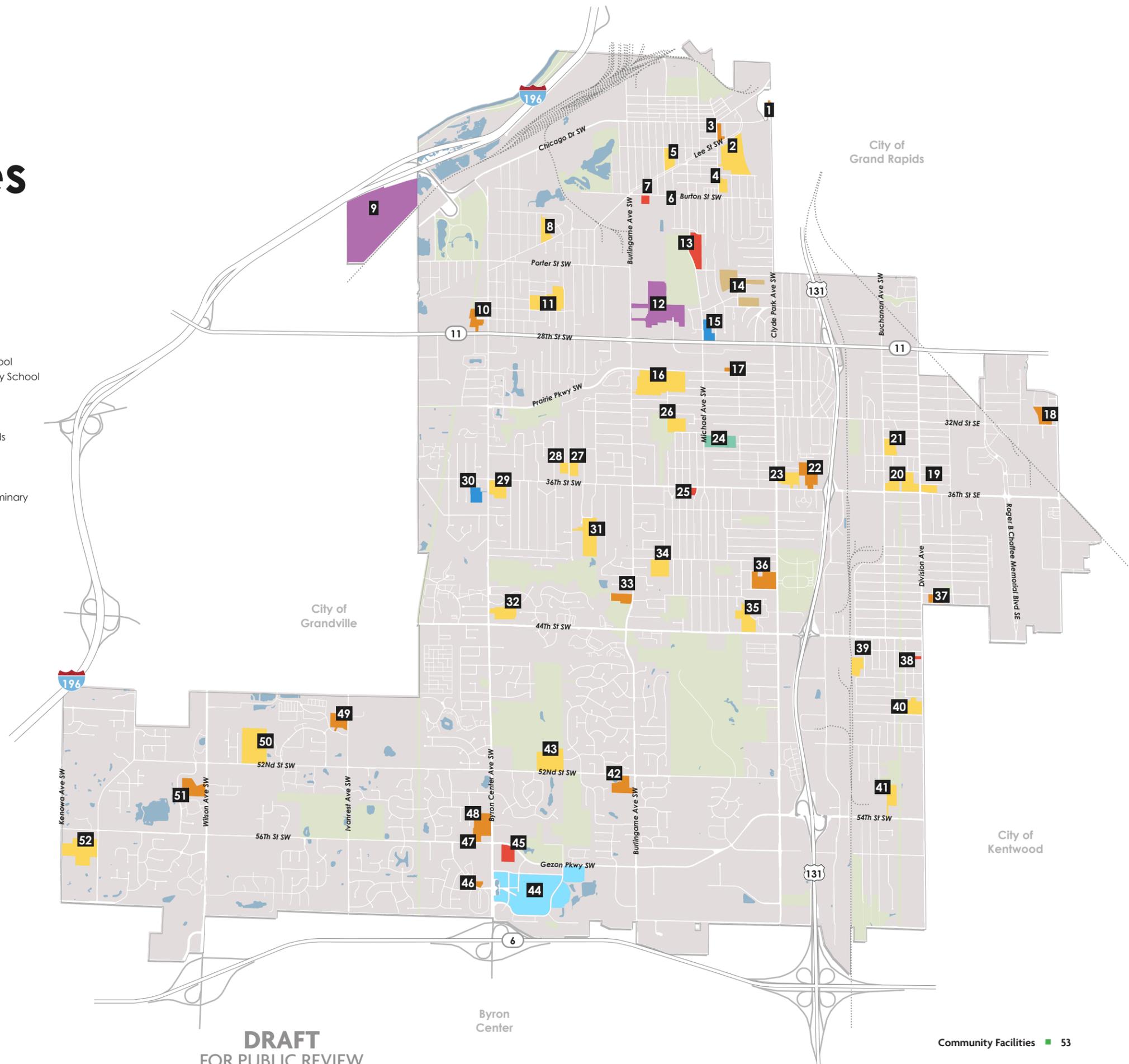
- 24. Wyoming Public Library

Public Works

- 9. City-Wyoming Clean Water Plant
- 12. Wyoming Public Works

Medical Campus

- 44. Metro Health University of Michigan Hospital



DRAFT
FOR PUBLIC REVIEW