2. Scope of Work

We understand the importance of supporting Vermont communities in their flood recovery efforts. Our team's role in the Richmond Scoping Study is to complete a hydraulic study for the Winooski River and key tributaries that contribute to flooding in Richmond in order to inform identification and prioritization of flood mitigation projects. Following an alternatives analysis, viable projects will be selected by the Town to progress to the conceptual (30%) design phase. At this point, our team will complete a Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) in accordance with FEMA guidelines. This analysis will be used to assess eligibility for HMGP funding and develop HMGP applications for those projects. While this study will primarily focus on developing one or more flood mitigation projects for FEMA HMGP funding, the study will provide an understanding of current flood risks and potential flood mitigation projects to pursue through alternate funding sources in the future.

We are familiar with Vermont's flood history, the interdisciplinary nature of flood mitigation projects, and the importance of community involvement during the project identification and scoping process. Stone's Water Resources Management team has decades of experience working with towns to develop stormwater, village wastewater, water quality, and stream restoration projects with direct and indirect benefits related to improving flood resiliency. We have included partner firms with expertise in flood hazard planning at the municipal level and high-resolution topographic and bathymetric data collection to inform hydraulic modeling to support this effort. SEAM Solutions will provide BCA and FEMA HMGP guidance support during project identification, conceptual design, and benefit cost analysis tasks, and Whiteout Solutions will provide geospatial data collection and processing to support high-resolution two-dimensional hydraulic modeling of the Winooski River.

Stone staff, along with our partnering firms, have the capacity to complete the following scope of work in the proposed timeline, which assumes that a six-month extension request is granted to Vermont Emergency Management's (VEM) current FEMA HMGP deadline. Should that extension be denied, our team will work with the Town to develop an acceptable timeline. Our proposed approach, presented below, is informed by the Town's RFP and our familiarity with FEMA's HMGP guidelines. This approach prioritizes projects that have a high potential to reduce flood damages, are cost-effective, have community support, or already have completed conceptual or preliminary design work and are seeking implementation funding. Should FEMA grant Vermont additional deadline extensions, the Stone team anticipates maintaining the same scope of work and approach, but we will coordinate with the Town to adjust the number of projects selected to progress to the full application stage if the project budget, timeline, and availability of viable projects within the community allow.

2.1. Task 1: Project Kick-Off Meeting

Stone recognizes the importance of clear communication with project partners from the start. Our team will attend a project kickoff meeting with the Town Manager, project stakeholders, and the public to introduce the scoping study goals, scope, and timeline. Stone staff will be available in person at this kickoff meeting to answer questions about the project and listen to concerns and project ideas from the public, but no engineering will have been completed prior to this meeting. Stone will record meeting minutes and share them with meeting attendees. Ideas and concerns raised in this first meeting will be considered throughout the hydraulic study, alternatives analysis, and conceptual design process. Concurrently to the kickoff meeting, we will work with the Town to solicit input from residents living along Snipe Island and Jones Mill brooks at a minimum via a targeted email or other communication. Our team will continue to share project updates, challenges, and milestones to the Town throughout each task.

Task 1: Project Kickoff

- ✓ *Public kickoff meeting attendance and meeting minutes*
- ✓ *Communication with residents along tributaries to introduce project and solicit input*
- ✓ *Open communication and coordination with the Town through each task*

2.2. Task 2: Existing Data and Desktop Review

Stone will begin the project with a desktop review of existing data and relevant records. This review will guide field data collection, hydrologic and hydraulic modeling, project identification and alternatives analysis, cost estimates, and conceptual design development. Our team is familiar with local hazard mitigation plans, stormwater master plans, river corridor plans, effective and preliminary modeling for FEMA flood insurance rate maps, and engineering projects throughout the Winooski River watershed, and will leverage that experience to establish a strong understanding of current conditions and risks related to flooding. Studies and data sources mentioned during the project kickoff will be included in this initial review. Aerial imagery and high-water mark data collected during the July 2023 and July 2024 flood events will also be reviewed at this time.

In addition to the materials and documents mentioned above, Stone staff will use current web-based project screening tools for initial project identification. Specifically, we propose to complete a detailed review of the project area using the Functioning Floodplains Initiative (FFI) Explorer Tool (https://ffi.stone-env.net/home) and the Transportation Resilience Planning Tool (TRPT) (https://roadfloodresilience.vermont.gov/#/map). Stone's team of data scientists and modelers led the web-based application development phase for both tools, and engineering staff are well-versed in applying these tools to project screening and scoping. VTrans developed the TRPT tool following Tropical Storm Irene and funded it through the FEMA HMGP. The FFI Explorer Tool is designed to build on river corridor planning in Vermont by providing a web-based application for identifying river reaches with little lateral, vertical, or longitudinal connectivity and recommending potential projects for restoring stream and floodplain connectivity along that reach. Enhanced floodplain connectivity can restore natural stream and floodplain processes related to flood water storage, sediment transport, nutrient uptake, and habitat uplift. Within the context of this scoping study, the FFI tool can be used to identify reaches that are both poorly connected to their adjacent floodplain, and meet project selection criteria (i.e., eligible for FEMA funding, within the project area, or cost-effective). Examples of the types of projects identified in the FFI tool include dam removal, buffer planting, bank stabilization, floodplain restoration, planting, and easements. The Stone team will also review and take into consideration planning and assessment tools available through FEMA, such as the Risk MAP products (https://www.fema.gov/flood-maps/tools-resources/risk-map/products), which are non-regulatory materials that supplement regulatory FIRMs.

Work completed in this step will set the groundwork for subsequent hydraulic studies, alternatives analysis, and conceptual designs. Summaries of relevant information from these reviews will be included in the Scoping Study Final Report and/or visually in project maps and figures.

Task 2: Existing Data and Desktop Review

✓ *Relevant summaries, figures, maps, and background data incorporated into scoping study narratives*

2.3. Task 3: Hydraulic Study – Winooski River

The Stone team will complete a hydraulic study for the Winooski River through Richmond. The main components of this study will include:

- Aerial topographic and bathymetric survey
- River corridor assessment and field data collection
- Winooski River hydraulic model development
- Hydraulic study report

The model will be used to evaluate current conditions and potential future benefits of flood mitigation projects included in the alternatives analysis.

2.3.1. Aerial Topographic and Bathymetric Survey

Stone has partnered with Whiteout Solutions to obtain high-resolution elevation data to develop a two-dimensional hydraulic model of the Winooski River through Richmond. Whiteout Solutions specializes in high-precision LiDAR collection systems and data processes. Their team will use a topobathymetric system mounted to an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle to collect topographic and bathymetric (streambed elevation below the water surface) data along the main stem of the Winooski River from Jonesville to downstream of Interstate 89, an area of approximately 42 acres. Following the kickoff meeting and discussions with the Town, this area could be downsized as needed. The LiDAR system produces 200+ points per square meet and 3cm of vertical accuracy with ground control. The 532-nanometer wavelength photon or green laser used in the topobathymetric sensor can collect elevation data up to 15 meters below the water surface–2.5 times the Secchi depth–which is influenced by water clarity. The aerial survey will be completed over two days, a much shorter timeframe than traditional total station surveying. After the data collection process is complete, Whiteout Solutions will process the data into useable geospatial formats. Key environmental features will be identified, including vegetation, bathymetry elevation, water surface, road surface, buildings, bridges, and ground. Deliverables will include elevation contours, Digital Surface Models and Digital Terrain Models projected in Vermont State Plane coordinated and vertical datum NAVD88, unless otherwise noted. These datasets will be made available to the Town for future modeling and design efforts.

2.3.2. River Survey and Supplemental Field Data Collection

To complement the aerial topographic and bathymetric survey, Stone staff will complete a river corridor walk to collect supplemental field data as needed. During this walk, we will collect data on stream bed sediment size and type, bank conditions, culvert and bridge dimensions and conditions, and location data for potential flood mitigation projects. This field data will be used to refine the hydraulic model and inform subsequent alternatives analysis.

2.3.3. Hydraulic Model Development

The Stone team will complete hydrologic analyses and hydraulic modeling for the project extent. We propose that a coupled 1D/2D hydraulic model will be developed using the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Hydrologic Engineering Center's River Analysis System (HEC-RAS). A coupled 1D/2D hydraulic model provides flexibility to model high-priority or complex areas in two dimensions, while a one-dimensional approach can be used in simpler reaches, balancing computational requirements with project goals. Our scientists, modelers, and engineers are well-versed in hydraulic model development.

The hydraulic model will be used to simulate flooding under existing conditions. Model inputs will include channel and floodplain geometry, bridges and other infrastructure, peak discharges (or streamflow), channel and overbank roughness parameters, and boundary conditions. The model extent ranges from upstream of Jonesville to approximately one mile downstream of where Interstate 89 crosses the Winooski River. This extent may be adjusted in coordination with the Town and will be set to ensure that the model boundary conditions do not influence model results in areas of interest and are sufficiently reasonable to evaluate flood mitigation measures that would benefit Richmond. The model geometry will be developed from the aerial topobathymetric survey data, field data, and publicly available geospatial data layers. Model roughness parameters assigned to the main channel and each overbank based on professional judgment based on-site visits and/or aerial imagery. Boundary conditions will be set at the upstream and downstream extent of the model and junctions with tributaries.

The model will be used to simulate peak discharges, or flood flows. A hydrologic analysis will be completed to determine the most appropriate flood flow values to model. Stone will develop hydrology for the site by utilizing gage transfer and statistical analysis techniques. Our team will perform a review of USGS stream gages along the Winooski River. We will process data from the selected gage(s) and develop estimates of peak flow for the 2-, 5-, 10-, 25-, 50-, and 100-year recurrence interval flood events, using the Log-Pearson Type III Distribution flood frequency analysis technique. We will then perform the gage transfer technique to develop similar peak flow estimates for the hydraulic model extent through Richmond. These values will be compared to peak flow estimates calculated using USGS StreamStats and effective peak flows from the FEMA FIS for the Winooski to select the most appropriate peak flows for the model simulations.

High-water mark data from the July 2023 flood is available through the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) Flood Event Viewer. This data will be used to validate the model. Model results will include flood inundation maps and estimates of water velocity, shear stress, and stream power. The model will be reviewed in accordance with Stone's standard hydraulic model review procedures to ensure accuracy of inputs and flood scenario results.

2.3.4. Hydraulic Study Report – Winooski River

Stone will prepare a hydraulic study report summarizing field data collection, model inputs, model validation, and model results. The report will include a summary of how the model may be used to assess potential flood inundation and impacts associated with different peak flows and to simulate potential flood reductions associated with specific flood mitigation projects. A map of flood inundation extent and longitudinal profile of the Winooski River depicting flood levels will be provided. The hydraulic report will be included as an appendix to the Scoping Study Report.

Stone will share a final draft of the report with the Town for comment and review. One round of revisions will be completed to address the Town's comments prior to the alternatives analysis interim meeting described in Task 5.

Task 3: Existing Data and Desktop Review

- ✓ *Digital Surface Model (DSM), Digital Terrain Model (DTM), and elevation contours developed from the aerial topographic and bathymetric survey.*
- ✓ *Coupled 1D/2D Winooski River Hydraulic Model*
- ✓ *Hydraulic Study Report included as an appendix to the Scoping Study Report and presented at the alternatives analysis interim meeting.*

2.4. Task 4: Hydraulic Study – Jones Mill Brook, Snipe Island Brook, Huntington River

In addition to flooding along the main stem of the Winooski, increases in water depth and stream velocities associated with flood events present a hazard to infrastructure and homes along tributaries to the Winooski. The Town has identified three tributaries to examine further as part of this effort. These include Jones Mill Brook, Snipe Island Brook, and the Huntington River. Stone will complete a hydraulic study for these three tributaries, including incorporating their confluences with the Winooski in the Winooski River hydraulic model to gain a better understanding of water depths and velocity contributing to flood hazards. The scale of the hydraulic studies on the three tributaries will align with the overall flood mitigation goals of reducing flood impacts in Richmond with a focus on town-owned infrastructure, roadways, and residences along the tributaries. The main components of the Winooski River Tributaries Hydraulics Study include:

- Supplemental field data collection and survey
- One-dimensional hydraulic model development
- Hydraulic study report

2.4.1. Supplemental Field Data Collection and Survey

Stone staff will collect limited topographic, bathymetric, and stream geomorphic data to supplement existing geospatial and geomorphic data. Our proposed scope includes one day of field work for two Stone staff along each tributary. Field data collection will be completed using a survey-grade GPS Base Station and Rover. Field notes will be recorded using electronic or paper field forms. Location data will be recorded for potential flood mitigation projects. Field data collection locations and extents will be informed and refined based on information learned during the project kickoff meeting, existing data review, and desktop analysis. We anticipate that data collection will focus on the most vulnerable reaches of these tributaries.

2.4.2. Hydraulic Model Development

The Stone team will complete hydrologic analyses and hydraulic modeling for each of the three tributaries. The hydraulic models will be used to simulate flooding under existing conditions. If available, effective FEMA models used to develop FIRMs will be used as a starting point and modified to reflect current conditions. In some cases, this can reduce time spent on model development. The scope and budget presented here assume that a recent effective model is not available from FEMA. Model inputs will include channel and floodplain geometry, bridges and other infrastructure, peak discharges (or streamflow), channel and overbank roughness parameters, and boundary conditions. The model extents will be determined in coordination with the Town and are anticipated to extend upstream from the confluence of each tributary with the Winooski River. Based on information from the project site visit and RFP Question and Answers, it is assumed that Snipe Island Brook and Jones Mill Brook will be studied from the Richmond town line to their confluence with the Winooski River, and the Huntington River hydraulic analysis will extend far enough upstream to ensure that the model boundary conditions do not influence model results in areas of interest. The model geometry will be developed using terrestrial LiDAR data available through the Vermont Center for Geographic Information (VCGI), supplemental survey data, field data, and bridge and culvert dimension data available via state records. Model roughness parameters assigned to the main channel and each overbank are based on professional judgment from site visits and aerial imagery. Boundary conditions will be set at the upstream and downstream extent of the model.

The model will be used to simulate peak discharges or flood flows. A hydrologic analysis will be completed to determine the most appropriate flood flow values to model following the same methods described in section 2.3.3. If available, high-water mark data from the July 2023 flood is available through the USGS Flood Event

Viewer, or other sources will be used to validate the models. Model results will include flood inundation maps and estimates of water velocity, shear stresses, and stream power.

2.4.3. Hydraulic Study Report - Tributaries

Stone will prepare a hydraulic study report summarizing field data collection, model inputs, model validation, and model results for Jones Mill Brook, Snipe Island Brook, and the Huntington River. The report will include a summary of how the models may be used as tools to assess potential flooding associated with different peak flows and to simulate potential flood reductions associated with specific flood mitigation projects. Maps and figures depicting the model results will be included in the report. The hydraulic report will be included as an appendix to the Scoping Study Report.

Stone will share a final draft of the report with the Town for comment and review alongside the Winooski River Hydraulic Study Report. One round of revisions will be completed to address the Town's comments following the interim meeting described in Section 2.3.4.

Task 4: Hydraulic Study – Jones Mill Brook, Snipe Island Brook, and Huntington River

- ✓ *Hydraulic models for Jones Mill Brook, Snipe Island Brook, and the Huntington River within project extents.*
- ✓ *Hydraulic Study Report included as an appendix to the Scoping Study Report and presented at the alternatives analysis interim meeting.*

2.5. Task 5: Alternatives Analysis

Following the hydraulic studies, Stone's team will identify and vet potential flood mitigation projects to progress to the conceptual design phase and eventually into HMGP funding applications. Project concepts to be considered will include both targeted, immediate potential solutions to flooding challenges, and broader, more holistic projects that incorporate multiple approaches or types of engineering and nature-based solutions (i.e., buyout [or managed retreat] combined with floodplain reconnection and restoration, or projects involving multiple parcels and stream crossings along the same reach) to address long-term and repeated damages, as appropriate. The Stone team will maintain an open mind at the project identification and vetting stage, pulling from experience and expertise, knowledge of the FEMA HMGP, and familiarity with Richmond and the Winooski River watershed. Projects will be prioritized based on their assumed effectiveness in lessening future flood damage.

From the geospatial desktop analysis, hydraulic modeling, and field visits, project ideas will be entered into an alternatives analysis matrix. The matrix will include key project identification information along with an initial evaluation of the project relative to screening criteria. Stone will work with the Town to ensure that project criteria align with the project's goals. Projects in the matrix will be evaluated in a community-driven process based on criteria developed by the Stone team in coordination with the Town and informed by the HMGP requirements for eligibility. The ideal project will be cost-effective, impactful, and supported by landowners and key stakeholders.

We anticipate that the alternatives analysis matrix will include the following criteria or project attributes:

- Project identification information:
  - Name
  - Location
  - Type of project
- Eligibility – Does the project fall into at least one of the HMGP eligible categories?

- Feasibility – How constructable is this project? Are there any major potential challenges?
- Permitting Ease/Constraints – What level of permitting will be required?
- Flood Mitigation Potential - Will this project have immediate flood-reduction benefits? Will it contribute to long-term flood resiliency?
- Community Alignment – Has the community already expressed interest in or concern about this type of project, or this specific project?
- Cost-effectiveness – Is the anticipated cost of the project relative to its benefits likely to be cost-effective for HMGP funding?

During this alternatives analysis, projects will be assigned preliminary numerical scores (i.e., a score of 1 to 3 for low to high cost-effectiveness) for feasibility, permitting ease/constraints, flood mitigation potential, community alignment, and cost-effectiveness. This scoring framework will streamline project comparisons, providing a defensible and less biased comparison across projects where possible. Limitations and assumptions of the numerical scoring will be acknowledged in the project matrix and alternatives analysis process. SEAM Solutions will review and provide input on the draft project map and matrix, paying specific attention to each alternative's likelihood of passing the benefit cost analysis.

Our proposed approach to flood mitigation projects presented here focuses on the following types of projects eligible for HMGP funding:

- Infrastructure projects such as culvert and bridge upsizing
- Roadway relocation, elevation, or soil stabilization projects to address reoccurring washouts
- Floodproofing of commercial and/or municipal buildings
- Natural resources projects including dam removals and floodplain reconnection
- Structural elevation
- Buyouts

In addition to these example project types, our team will evaluate options for projects that mitigate flood impacts for private residences, Volunteers' Green, the Town water system and water system well, a pump station for the Town sewer system, the Town offices, and the Town Wastewater Treatment Facility. Stone has extensive experience with village wastewater feasibility assessments through engineering design support, and is currently helping communities like Wolcott, Vermont, design and implement village wastewater projects with flood resiliency in mind. This includes exploring options like relocation in addition to floodproofing and/or elevating infrastructure such as tanks or electrical components. We will leverage this past experience, along with our strong understanding of natural resource, roadway, and culvert and bridge project design and implementation, to develop viable alternatives for the Town.

Stone will then meet with the Town to review and discuss the results of the alternatives analysis. During this meeting, Stone will review the project evaluations, hydraulic studies, alternatives analysis matrix development, and recommendations for projects to progress to the conceptual design phase. Preliminary cost estimates and timelines will be provided at this stage for the conceptual (30%) design phase to help determine which projects are able to progress to the HMGP application stage within this project's scope and timeline. The goal of this meeting will be to select one or more projects to progress to conceptual (30%) design. Details related to criteria like cost will be refined for projects selected to move forward.

Task 5: Alternatives Analysis

✓ *Alternatives analysis matrix with supporting documentation included as an appendix to the Scoping Study Report.*

✓ *Presentation of the alternatives analysis and recommendations at an interim public meeting.*

2.6. Task 6: Conceptual (30%) Designs

We understand that this task aims to complete conceptual-level engineering to further develop and evaluate the selected alternatives for full HMGP application development. The potential scope and efficacy of the flood mitigation alternatives range from targeted solutions like single bridge upsizing or floodproofing of a single historical structure to more holistic, large-scale projects combining multiple buyouts, floodplain reconnection, and stream restoration. Depending on the scale and scope of the preferred alternatives, our team anticipates completing conceptual designs to the 30% level for up to two selected alternatives. Our team will also be realistic about the number and scope of projects to develop conceptual preliminary engineering designs under the Scoping Study project due to funding application deadlines, and whether VEM is granted extensions. While project feasibility and potential impact will be prioritized, the project team will consider the ability to develop effective, accurate, and sound engineering designs to support a successful HMGP application in the given timeframe.

Stone will begin the conceptual design phase by identifying data gaps that need to be filled at the conceptual engineering stage and anticipating potential future project challenges. Our proposed scope of work allocates time for additional field data collection, including site-specific topographic and bathymetric survey and identification of trees and vegetation that may need to be removed for construction. The presence of wetlands, natural resources, and threatened and endangered species will be mapped using available geospatial data as needed to inform additional field investigations that may be necessary during the final (100%) design stage. The models developed during the hydraulic studies will be updated to simulate proposed project conditions and quantify potential flood reductions. These model simulations will be used to quantify how the selected flood mitigation measure impacts the mapped flood zone area in Richmond. This data will be incorporated into the Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA).

We anticipate the preliminary design plans will include, at a minimum:

- Cover sheet,
- Notes sheet,
- Existing conditions site plan sheet(s),
- Proposed conditions site plan sheet(s), including proposed access and construction sequence,
- Longitudinal profile sheets,
- Typical cross sections sheets, and
- Details sheets.

Stone will identify and summarize all necessary permits and regulatory applications. Our team has experience obtaining Construction General Permits, Stormwater Permits, Army Corps of Engineers permits, Stream Alteration Permits, Wetlands Permits, Stormwater Construction General Permits, and archeological and historic preservation review for the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO); and will coordinate with all necessary parties to identify the specific needs for each project. A Vermont State Historic Preservation Project Review Form will be completed and submitted to SHPO for the selected alternative. Since the selected alternative project site is not yet known, this scope of work does not include time or budget for an archeological resource assessment or subsequent investigations should they be required following SHPO's review. Those costs will be included in the opinion of probable cost for the final (100%) design and implementation phase.

Stone has vast experience in cost estimating and construction sequencing and will prepare opinions of probable cost to the conceptual (30%) design level for final (100%) design, construction, and construction engineering and oversight. Our engineers will clearly outline a preliminary construction sequencing.

Opinions of Probable Cost for construction will be informed by the most recent VTrans item unit cost data (2-year and 5-year averages) and the experience Stone has gained with similar projects, with contingencies included for individual project area constraints. This cost estimate will be used to determine cost-effectiveness in the Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA).

Task 6: Conceptual (30%) Design(s)
- ✓ *Conceptual (30%) design plans, OPC, and permitting needs for the selected alternative(s)*
- ✓ *Summary of the basis of design and conceptual (30%) design plans included in the final Scoping Study Report.*
- ✓ *Presentation of the conceptual (30%) designs at a public meeting*

2.7. Task 7: Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA)

The Stone team will complete a BCA for the selected alternative(s) using FEMA's BCA Toolkit and following FEMA BCA guidance. SEAM Solutions will lead with review and support from Stone. Input required for this analysis includes data on proposed project costs and benefits along with data on past damages or estimated damages based on professional opinion. Given the extent of flooding that Richmond has experienced in recent years, our team recommends using data from past damages wherever possible to strengthen and improve the accuracy of the BCA analysis. We will work with the Town to obtain past damages data to complete the BCA analysis. Data on proposed project costs, flood mitigation benefits, and co-benefits (i.e., ecosystem restoration, social benefits) will be developed from the conceptual (30%) design and hydraulic analysis phases. Projects must be cost-effective, with a Benefit-Cost Ratio greater than 1, to be eligible for FEMA HMGP funding. Multiple project types can be combined into the same BCA analysis, sometimes increasing the benefits compared to the costs.

Deliverables for this task will include a report generated from the BCA Toolkit along with a narrative to support the BCA results. These materials will be used to support the HMGP application.

Task 7: Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA)
- ✓ *BCA Toolkit Report and supporting narrative for HMGP application for selected alternative(s)*

2.8. Task 8: Scoping Study Final Report & HMGP Application Materials

The Stone team will summarize the existing data reviewed, field instigations completed, hydraulic modeling and other analyses, conceptual designs, and preliminary BCA results in a final scoping study report for the Town to review. The report will include the following appendices:

- Hydraulic Study Report – Winooski River
- Hydraulic Study Report - Jones Mill Brook, Snipe Island Brook, Huntington River
- Alternatives Analysis Matrix
- Conceptual (30%) Design Plans for Selected Alternative(s)
- Project Location Maps

In addition, the report will include a summary of the basis of design for the selected alternative(s) and potential flood mitigation benefits, BCA narratives to accompany the BCA Toolkit Report, and recommendations for progressing viable alternatives that were not selected for this round of HMGP funding. A draft report will be provided to the Town for review and comment. Following the Town's review of the report and conceptual designs, Stone will complete one round of revisions and finalize technical materials