

**LAKE LYNN GENERATION, LLC
LAKE LYNN HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT (FERC NO. P-2459)
JOINT MEETING SUMMARY
DECEMBER 12, 2019**

Cheat Lake Volunteer Fire Department
409 Fairchance Road, Morgantown, West Virginia 26508
Time: 10:00 AM

Joint Meeting Participants

Name	Affiliation	Email Address
Amy Wagner	Citizen	awagner1595@gmail.com
Andrew Gast-Bray	Monongalia County Planning Commission	agastbray@moncommission.com
Ann Chester	Community/Cheat Lake Environment & Recreation Association (CLEAR)	chestermcgraw@gmail.com
Bob Flickner	Lake Lynn Generation, LLC (Lake Lynn)	rflickner@cubehydro.com
Brian Bridgewater	West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP)	Brian.L.Bridgewater@wv.gov
Dale Short	Lake Lynn	dshort@cubehydro.com
Dan Griffin	Greystone Property Owners Association	dgriff66@aol.com
Dan Miller	Potesta	dmiller@potesta.com
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Donna Weems	CLEAR	donnaweems@rocketmail.com
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Janet Norman	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Janet_Norman@fws.gov
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Joint Meeting Summary

The Joint Meeting commenced at 10:10 AM. Jody Smet (Director of FERC Licensing and Compliance for Cube Hydro [Cube] and Lake Lynn Generation, LLC [Lake Lynn]) opened the Joint Meeting for the relicensing of the Lake Lynn Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. P-2459) (Project). She introduced herself and stated that Lake Lynn is the licensee for the Project. She reviewed the overall schedule for the Joint Meeting and Site Visit, the agenda for the meeting, and logistics for the day. She stated that copies of the Pre-Application Document (PAD) were available in the room.

Ms. Smet asked everyone to introduce themselves. Following introductions, she stated that notification of the Joint Meeting and Site Visit was provided to stakeholders on the Project Distribution List, published in the local newspapers, and filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Ms. Smet noted that the meeting is being recorded and that the recording would be filed with FERC.

Ms. Smet stated that Cube purchased the Project in 2014 and provided a brief overview of Cube. She explained that the Project is an asset of Cube and that Cube and its assets were recently acquired by Ontario Power Generation (OPG) Eagle Creek Renewable Energy (Eagle Creek) (a subsidiary of OPG) in October 2019. She stated that the two companies now collectively own and operate a total of 85 hydropower projects in the United States. Ms. Smet explained that the stakeholders and residents would see very little change and that the change in ownership does not change the requirements of the Project's FERC license or how the Project is operated.

Duane Nichols (Cheat Lake Environment & Recreation Association [CLEAR]) asked about contacts and who is the highest person in charge for the Project. Ms. Smet explained that Bob Flickner is the local manager/operator for the Project plant and that Dale Short is Bob's supervisor. She stated that she is in Virginia and that she is the FERC relicensing manager for the Project. She noted that the new CEO and President of the combined Eagle Creek and Cube is Eli Smith and the corporate office for Lake Lynn is in Bethesda, Maryland while the corporate office for Eagle Creek is in Morristown, New Jersey. She added that David Fox with Lake Lynn oversees FERC compliance and dam safety at the Project.

Richard Scott (resident) asked about the original charter for Cheat Lake/the Project. Ms. Smet explained the FERC license for the Project enumerates the requirements for operating the Project. Mr. Scott asked if the lake level or other requirements could change every time the Project license is applied for. Mr. Scott noted that during the last relicensing security was added at Cheat Lake Park. Ms. Smet explained that FERC issues licenses for a term of 30 to 50 years, with 40 years as the default. She added that the Project license expires in 2024 and that all stakeholders have a voice in the relicensing process. Ms. Smet explained that relicensing must balance all the resources at the Project with the generation of power. When asked about the purpose of lowering lake, Dale Short (Lake Lynn) explained that the lake stores water for power and that it is seasonally lowered from November 1 through spring to accommodate incoming flows from snow melt. He added that Lake Lynn can drop the lake level and that sometimes they need to.

When asked how Lake Lynn notifies residents when the lake level will drop quickly, Ms. Smet stated that Lake Lynn could do better. She added that, this past fall, Lake Lynn posted notification of the low lake levels on the Project website (cheatlake.today), notified marinas, and worked with the Friends of the Cheat and CLEAR so that they could notify members using social media. She advised residents to check the Project website and added that Lake Lynn was open to other suggestions.

Ann Chester (CLEAR member and member of the community) stated that how the FERC license has been implemented by the various owners of the Project has changed over the years. Ms. Smet

acknowledged that it appears there has been a consistency issue historically with how the previous owners of the Project have implemented the license requirements.

A meeting participant stated that there has been significant development in the area since the previous relicensing and that connection to other trails would provide better access to Cheat Lake from communities. When asked if the Cheat Lake Trail is the only trail in the county with maintenance issues, several meeting participants noted that there were others with maintenance and security issues. One meeting participant stated that the Greystone Estates residents have concerns about security and concerns regarding anyone being able to access the Cheat Lake Trail from other trails in the area and walk by their homes.

Ms. Smet acknowledged the desire by some for trails and more connectivity while the homeowners along Cheat Lake have concerns. Ms. Smet added that she met with Friends of the Cheat, Potesta, and others interested in trails in August 2019.

Ms. Smet stated that Lake Lynn recently collaborated on a grant proposal to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to repair the washout of the Cheat Lake Trail and to expand the trail around the Cheat Haven peninsula. She stated that the application was submitted by West Virginia Division of Natural Resources (WVDNR) and that they expected to receive a response in February 2020. Ms. Smet added that Lake Lynn is working on other plans to address the washout on the southern portion of the Cheat Lake Trail.

Ms. Smet stated that the washout on the southern portion of the Cheat Lake Trail is not a quick fix and that Lake Lynn is looking at how to redesign the trail and size the culverts under the trail appropriately. She stated that this would involve engineering design that would take some time. Ms. Smet stated that while this is underway, Lake Lynn is exploring options to reopen the Cheat Lake Trail sooner, but those options need to be safe and sustainable. She added that she is interested in hearing ideas from others.

One participant noted that everyone needs to be cognizant of intense weather patterns and investigate ways to prevent the shoreline from washing into Cheat Lake. Ms. Smet acknowledged that the steep topography plays into this and that stormwater runoff issues are beyond Lake Lynn's control. Ms. Smet stated that Lake Lynn and FERC do not have authority of upland areas outside the Project boundary, but this is under the authority of the county.

Andrew Gast-Bray (Monongalia County Planning Commission) stated that the County regulations do not include regulations related to water retention/stormwater runoff. Ms. Smet stated that Lake Lynn has investigated upland development and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. Brian Bridgewater (West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection [WVDEP]) clarified that the state's NPDES construction stormwater general permit addresses run-off during construction activities only but the permit does not address run-off after construction is complete.

Janet Norman (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS]) requested the name of the FERC Coordinator for this Project relicensing. Ms. Smet responded that Andy Bernick was assigned at least through the PAD development.

Ms. Smet continued the presentation by explaining that FERC has three licensing processes and that Lake Lynn is using the Traditional Licensing Processes (TLP). She explained that the Joint Meeting and Site Visit today are in the first stage of relicensing and that Lake Lynn filed a Notice of Intent (NOI) and PAD in August 2019. She said that everyone on the Project Distribution List should have received an email

with a link to the PAD. She added that the meeting participants from the sign-in sheets will be added to the Project Distribution List for future information related to the relicensing.

When asked for contact information for questions about the Project, Ms. Smet suggested starting with her.

When asked about technical issues with the link at the Project website for signing up for alerts, Bob Flickner (Lake Lynn) responded that he is working on the link. Ms. Smet added that Lake Lynn can manually enter everyone from the meeting sign-in sheets to that list for Project alerts.

Ms. Smet informed the participants that the next step in the relicensing process is for them to provide written comments and study requests to FERC by February 10, 2020, which is 60 days from the Joint Meeting. She added that this is a regulatory deadline and that study requests should be reasonable and follow the study criteria established by FERC (which will be reviewed at the end of the presentation). Ms. Smet stated that Lake Lynn will review comments in February and will develop a study plan for studies in the early spring. Ms. Smet stated that 2020 will largely focus on conducting studies. She added that in the second stage of the relicensing process, Lake Lynn will develop the draft license application and stakeholders will have the opportunity to review and provide comments on that document.

Ms. Smet stated that comments should be filed with FERC and asked that folks also email her a copy. She noted that comments can be mailed to FERC, but electronic filing is preferred by FERC. She explained that, through the FERC website (ferc.gov), comments can be e-filed using the FERC project number P-2459 and that any comments filed should have this project number on it. Ms. Smet advised meeting participants to e-subscribe on FERC's website (ferc.gov) to receive an email every time something is filed with FERC for the Project. Ms. Smet stated that she or Joyce Foster with TRC (consultant supporting Lake Lynn with the relicensing of the Project) would be happy to help anyone who has trouble using FERC's e-filing or e-subscription system. Janet Norman (USFWS) added that the e-subscription feature is helpful to the agencies so that they can see everyone's comments.

Duane Nichols (CLEAR) asked if a full justification for study requests was necessary. Ms. Smet stated that study requests should try and follow FERC's study criteria. Janet Norman (USFWS) added that it is best to be more specific and more justified.

Ms. Foster (TRC) continued the presentation by providing a brief overview of the Project. Jacob Harrell (WVDNR) asked what the trash rack spacing is. Mr. Flickner responded that it is 4 inches.

Ms. Foster continued the presentation with a figure of the Project boundary and stated that this is the limit of both Lake Lynn's authority and FERC's authority. When asked how far the Project boundary extends into the riparian zone, Ms. Foster and Ms. Smet clarified that it generally follows the normal full pool elevation of the impoundment (870 feet) and includes a small parcel of land at the powerhouse, recreation sites, nature viewing areas, and Project facilities. In response to a question regarding how far the Project boundary extends below the dam, Mr. Flickner responded that it was about 400 yards. Ms. Smet noted that the Project boundary extends into Pennsylvania.

Ms. Foster continued the presentation by reviewing the information provided in the PAD. She reviewed the Project facilities and operation requirements under the existing FERC license.

Ms. Foster continued the presentation with a summary of the information provided in the PAD regarding the natural resources associated with the Project. Ms. Foster stated that the intent of the PAD is to summarize readily available information regarding the existing environment and effects of the Project on resources.

Regarding geology and soils, Ms. Foster noted that shoreline erosion surveys of the entire Cheat Lake shoreline have been conducted every 3 years since 1995 and that the most recent survey conducted in 2017 did not identify any new areas of erosion. She stated that annual shoreline erosion surveys of the Cheat Lake Park shoreline have been conducted since 1995 and that the most recent annual survey in 2018 did not identify any new areas of active erosion. Ms. Foster added that no new issues are anticipated related to geology and soils.

Ms. Foster noted that there are six USGS gauges in the Project vicinity. Janet Norman (USFWS) expressed concern over the short period of record used for the flow duration curves in the PAD due to the recalibration of the tailrace gage several years ago. Ms. Foster stated that water surface elevation data has been measured at the tailrace gage since 2010 but the previous Project licensee conducted an instream flow study in 2014 that determined there was a need to recalibrate the gage to accurately determine flow in the tailrace. Ms. Norman asked if there were a way to adjust the data prior to 2016. Ms. Smet and Ms. Foster responded that there were limitations on the information available prior to Cube owning the Project but that is something to look at moving forward.

Ms. Foster continued the presentation by summarizing the water quality information presented in the PAD. She stated that hourly dissolved oxygen (DO), pH, water temperature, and conductivity have been monitored continuously from April 1 through October 31 annually since 1997 at three locations and data is reported to FERC annually. In response to a question regarding how to obtain that data, Ms. Foster responded that it can be obtained from the FERC website using the Project number or that Lake Lynn could provide the data. Ms. Smet added that a benefit to e-subscribing to the Project docket through FERC's website is receiving an email with a link when these reports are filed with FERC.

In response to a question from a resident regarding monitoring for E. coli, Ms. Foster responded that Lake Lynn does not monitor for this parameter. A participant added that the County Health Department monitors at the beach for E. coli. Owen Mulkeen (Friends of the Cheat [FOC]) stated that FOC monitors the beach for E. coli and that the data is available at the website: theswimguide.org. In response to a question as to whether the E. coli levels are ever too high to swim, Mr. Mulkeen noted that there were times where the E. coli levels were elevated when sewage treatment systems were overrun from flooding. He added that the FOC E. coli sampling is done twice a month and the results are available within 24 hours and posted immediately on the website. Mr. Mulkeen stated that FOC does not have long-term funding to support long term E-coli monitoring.

Ms. Foster continued the presentation to state that recent data collected by Lake Lynn and the state suggests that water quality conditions upstream and downstream of the Project dam generally meet state standards and have generally improved over time, except for periods of low DO generally in late summer/early fall for most years, particularly at Cheat Lake monitor.

In response to a question regarding what the water chemistry parameters should be, Ms. Foster reviewed state water quality standards.

A participant stated that conductivity in the Cheat River and Cheat Lake almost never goes above 200 on the conductivity scale but the Monongahela River almost never goes below 200. He noted that conductivity can be closely related to parts per million of total dissolved solids.

Jody added that the state DEP issues a 401 Water Quality Certificate (WQC) before FERC can issue a license. She explained that the state can include conditions in the WQC requiring Lake Lynn to continue monitoring or perform some sort of enhancement to meet the water quality standards so that operation of the Project does not impact water quality.

In response to a question regarding whether Lake Lynn was responsible for water quality at the discharge from the dam, Ms. Smet replied that it was responsible.

Brian Bridgewater (WVDEP) complimented Lake Lynn on how it handled periods of low DO this past year by working with WVDEP to meet standards and to improve DO to protect fish and aquatic life. He added that Lake Lynn performs continuous monitoring and is required to comply with state standards.

One participant noted that the watershed of Cheat Lake is large and that many factors influence the water coming into Cheat Lake that are beyond the control of Lake Lynn. Ms. Smet responded that this is true, and E. coli and sedimentation are much bigger than Lake Lynn.

In response to a question about aeration, Dale Short (Lake Lynn) stated that Lake Lynn can open the tainter gates and allow water to go over the spillway to aerate the water (which will improve DO).

In response to a question regarding pH and conductivity, Ms. Smet confirmed that Lake Lynn cannot control pH or conductivity but is still required to monitor those parameters. She added that Lake Lynn would be interested in some relief from monitoring for these parameters.

Frank Jernejcic (Upper Monongahela River Association) stated that there has been general improvement in the water quality chemistry data over the past 15 years, and that there no real red flags in the data.

Ms. Foster continued the presentation by summarizing the comprehensive biomonitoring that has been conducted over the past 22 years at the Project under the Project Biomonitoring Plan. She noted that the PAD provides a detailed table and summary of the various biomonitoring activities including: conducting surveys that include water quality, physical habitat, and biota; walleye population monitoring and stock assessment; monitoring adult walleye movement; aquatic vegetation mapping; aquatic habitat enhancement and monitoring; American eel eDNA sampling; and benthic macroinvertebrate surveys. She added that an angler creel survey will be conducted in 2020.

Janet Norman (USFWS) asked if there had been any problems with invasive exotic aquatic plants or concerns about them in the future in Cheat Lake. Jacob Harrell (WVDNR) stated that there are no problems or concerns at present. Ms. Smet stated that she has seen issues at other hydro projects and that it is better to be proactive through education to prevent this from becoming an issue.

In response to a question about the results of the benthic monitoring, Ms. Foster stated that they generally looked good. Ms. Smet added that there was improvement over time.

Janet Norman (USFWS) asked Ms. Smet to provide her with the lab costs for the eel eDNA analysis. Ms. Smet agreed to share that cost information.

A question was raised about geese management and whether there were any studies that existed regarding geese impacts to water quality. Jacob Harrell (WVDNR) did not have any thoughts on geese management. No one was aware of anything and the group acknowledged that geese knew where to go during waterfowl hunting season.

Ms. Foster continued the presentation by summarizing wildlife and botanical resource and wetland information presented in the PAD. She noted that no studies were conducted for the PAD and the PAD summarized information that was available for the Project area.

Ms. Foster stated that for the PAD, a list of federal/state listed rare, threatened, or endangered (RTE) species was developed from a desktop review of state and federal resources. She noted that the PAD lists the RTE species potentially occurring in the Project vicinity of Project.

Ms. Foster continued the presentation by summarizing recreation at the Project. She stated that Lake Lynn collected recreation data from 2000 through 2017, more than at most hydro projects and filed Recreation Plan Updates every three years from 2003 through 2018. She added that recreation use remained about the same over the 17-year monitoring period. She stated that the Cheat Lake boating carrying capacity study conducted in 2017 found that it may be approaching carrying capacity and that Lake Lynn is not issuing any new permits for private piers or boat docks until after relicensing. She added that Lake Lynn contracted with Mike Strager at Strager Consulting to conduct a shoreline inventory in 2019 which was completed after the PAD was filed.

Ms. Smet added that Lake Lynn is not issuing permits for new piers right now based on the 2017 boating capacity study and that Lake Lynn is working to improve shoreline management at Cheat Lake. She introduced Karen Baldwin (Lake Lynn) and explained her role. She stated that Ms. Baldwin is overseeing permitting for any activities on Cheat Lake. She noted that anyone with questions about any activities in Cheat Lake or along the shoreline should contact Ms. Baldwin.

Mike Lutman (Greystone on the Cheat) asked about debris and trash collections. Ms. Smet stated that Lake Lynn supports CLEAR and Friends of the Cheat with dumpsters and monetary contributions. Mike Strager (WVU) added that many WVU student organizations volunteer their time to assist CLEAR and Friends of the Cheat with clean-up activities. Mr. Lutman asked about larger trees. Duane Nichols (CLEAR) stated that large trees are natural and provide natural habitat and that what doesn't flush down to the trash rack at the powerhouse is flagged. Mr. Nichols expressed concern about the beach area and noted that there were opportunities to improve clean up of the beach area.

Janet Norman (USFWS) stated that she needs additional information on the mussel surveys conducted in the Cheat River/Project area, including specifics on where and when. Ms. Smet stated that no recent mussel data was found during the PAD due diligence and that the agencies were contacted but no one informed Lake Lynn about any available mussel data. Ms. Norman asked about the reference in the PAD to the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PFBC) source in the PAD. Ms. Foster clarified that this PFBC source referred to historical data.

Ms. Smet added that the Pennsylvania agencies were invited to the Joint Meeting and Site Visit but the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) responded that the invitation was sent to them in error. In response to Ms. Smet's question as to whether WVDEP or PADEP would issue the 401 WQC, Brian Bridgewater (WVDEP) agreed to reach out to his counterpart at PADEP for clarification.

Jacob Harrell (WVDNR) added that Janet Clayton has mussel data in the Cheat River. Duane Nichols (CLEAR) added that mussels are an important topic since residents see less mussel shell material along the shoreline than in the past. Mr. Harrell stated that mussels are not a high priority for WVDNR in biomonitoring efforts.

Several residents on Cheat Lake expressed concerns about the moratorium on new pier permits while the public boat launches allow large numbers of boats onto the reservoir. Ms. Smet explained that Lake Lynn must balance various interests with its authority under the FERC license. She clarified that Lake Lynn does not have the authority to limit public use or establish and enforce boating regulations such as horsepower or noise.

In response to a question about how the boat carrying capacity was determined, Mike Strager (Strager Consulting) explained that the boating carrying capacity study used National Park Service criteria. Ms. Smet added that the moratorium is temporary. She explained that Lake Lynn oversees the marinas at the Project reservoir under its land use article in the FERC license. She added that Lake Lynn is working to improve its oversight of marinas through the lease agreements with marina operators.

Ms. Foster continued the presentation by providing an overview of the information provided by the shoreline inventory and offering to make the site available during the lunch break so that people can see the information included in the inventory. Ms. Smet added that this inventory will provide good baseline data for development of a shoreline management plan.

Ms. Foster continued the presentation with an overview of aesthetic resources. She stated that no issues have been identified relative to aesthetic resources.

Regarding cultural resources, Ms. Foster stated that there are two potentially significant cultural resources previously identified within the Project boundary – the railroad bed along the Cheat Lake Trail (a linear historic archaeological site) and the Lake Lynn powerhouse and dam (potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places). She noted that no other historic properties have been identified within the Project boundary. She said that no new issues have been identified and no changes to the Projects or Project operations are proposed.

Ms. Foster stated that nineteen Native American tribes have been identified as potentially interested in Project relicensing. She stated that no tribal interests or issues have been identified to date.

Ms. Foster stated that no issues related to socioeconomic resources have been identified.

Ms. Smet explained to the group that statements in the PAD about no issues being identified does not mean that those resources will not be looked at again. She stated that these resources will need to be discussed in the license application and reminded the group that this is an ongoing process with opportunities for feedback and input.

Ms. Foster stated that there is a lot of data that has been collected under the existing FERC license and will continue to be collected during this relicensing process to maintain compliance with the existing FERC license. She briefly reviewed the studies proposed by Lake Lynn in the PAD and noted efforts that will be continued under the existing FERC license: 1) no new studies for geology and soils but shoreline erosion surveys will continue in accordance with the existing FERC license; 2) no new studies for water resources but water quality data will continue to be collected and reported in accordance with the existing FERC license; 3) no new studies for aquatic resources but biomonitoring activities will be conducted in accordance with the Biomonitoring Plan that was updated in 2018 (including the angler creel survey in 2020, the ongoing aquatic habitat monitoring, and completing the American eel eDNA sampling; 4) presence/absence surveys for RTE species likely to occur within FERC Project boundary; 5) a recreation inventory of the existing Project recreation sites; 6) collect recreation use data in 2020 and (consistent with FERC's Order approving the 2018 Recreation Plan Update); and 8) consult with the state historic preservation offices (SHPO) in West Virginia and Pennsylvania and submit the Project to the SHPOs for formal review.

Janet Norman (USFWS) raised a question about the PAD's statement that no new facilities are proposed so no ground disturbance or tree cutting is proposed. She said that over the course of a new 40-year license it seemed likely that something would be proposed. Ms. Smet noted that the PAD was mainly written before the Cheat Lake Trail washout and stated that if any new facilities or expansion of facilities

are proposed, Lake Lynn would consult with the agencies and seek FERC approval, if necessary. Duane Nichols (CLEAR) noted that CLEAR is asking for an expansion of the swimming beach which would involve the removal of one or two large trees.

Ms. Norman asked about the RTE species survey and the area that it would cover. Ms. Foster responded that the RTE survey would encompass the area within the Project boundary. Ms. Smet added that she had done something similar in Virginia at Cube Hydro's projects on the Shenandoah River (Warren, Luray-Newport, and Shenandoah) and that the study was developed in consultation with the agencies and David Sutherland, USFWS. Ms. Smet committed to providing Ms. Norman with the Shenandoah Projects RTE Survey study plan as a point of reference.

In response to a question as to whether evaluations of dam integrity are performed, Ms. Foster responded that there is a FERC Office of Dam Safety with a rigorous program. Dale Short (Lake Lynn) explained the Part 12 evaluations and noted that these evaluations result in a list of items that Lake Lynn must monitor including cracks in the dam. Ms. Smet added the most recent surveillance monitoring report found no serious issues.

Ella Belling (Mon River Trails Conservancy) stated that the closure of the Cheat Lake Trail will affect the numbers for the recreation use monitoring and asked how Lake Lynn would address this. Ms. Smet responded that Lake Lynn hoped to have the Cheat Lake Trail open for the 2020 recreation season, but if not, historical data could be used to estimate use. She added that Lake Lynn is proposing a 2020 study season, but there is an opportunity to possibly extend data collection into the second year (2021) prior to the submittal of the license application.

In response to a question regarding the recreation season, Ms. Foster stated that for this Project it has been considered as Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day weekend, but this varies by Project. Duane Nichols (CLEAR) added that the trail is open year-round, but the southern portion of the trail is gated and open dusk to dawn. He added that people utilize the Cheat Lake Trail during the winter in the snow.

A concern was raised about the gate at south end of Cheat Lake Trail being open for months this past year. Duane Nichols (CLEAR) stated that the recreational specialist at the recreation facilities could serve safety and security functions. He noted that there is a need for some sort of security (a Lake Lynn presence) but, since this is not a high-risk area, this would be mainly to make sure the gate functions properly and to deter issues.

Ms. Smet reminded participants that these are Lake Lynn's proposed studies and explained that additional study requests and comments on the proposed studies are due to FERC by February 10, 2020. She briefly reviewed the FERC study criteria and said that touching on these criteria will help ensure that the study request is reasonable and has a nexus to the Project. As an example, Ms. Smet noted that acid mine drainage has no nexus to the Project since Lake Lynn has no control over this and it is not connected to Project operations, but low DO does have a Project nexus. She clarified that FERC does not issue a formal Study Plan Determination for studies in the TLP.

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 12:50 p.m. Ms. Smet stated that anyone planning to join in on the Site Visit should meet at Sunset Beach Marina at approximately 1:30 p.m. Ms. Foster handed out an itinerary with addresses/coordinates for the Site Visit stops.