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January 16, 2016

LETTER TO THE MEMBERS *from the GHOA Board of Directors*

Winter is here and it has been snowing! That is very good news. We desperately need the moisture for our forests and streams, the lake and for fire safety. The following is a brief summary of the major GHOA activities underway at Glenbrook.

Jenny Clark and Incline Property Management (IPM), our homeowners' association management company, continue to do a great job for GHOA (and GCTA - the Cottage Board). IPM completed their first year of accounting responsibility and did a great job. GHOA completed FY 2015 with an underrun of \$133,346 below our 2015 budget. Congratulations to Jenny, Scott and the IPM team.

- Snow Removal – This Fall, GHOA/GCTA selected a new snow removal contractor, Alpine Smith. Thus far, we are very pleased with their performance. This has been a welcomed snow season and on a daily and weekly basis the snow removal team has been busy keeping the Glenbrook roads clear. We appreciate the feedback we have received from a few owners and have passed that information on to Alpine Smith to better improve their service to Glenbrook.

Based on phone calls to the GHOA office, there still seems to be some confusion on the HOA's snow removal procedures. Below is the HOAs Snow Removal Procedures which were sent out to members at the beginning of the winter season. After reading these again, please call the GHOA office if you still have questions.

- Landscape Contracts – The HOAs are in the process of going out to bid for the 2016 Landscape & Maintenance contracts. The bid process is used to obtain competitive prices while ensuring that the HOAs are contracting with a qualified service provider and that our landscape assets receive proper maintenance.
- Pier/Lake Level – Due to extremely low water levels in the lake, we ended the boating season shuttling members to their boats. During 2015, GHOA explored a floating extension to the pier and dredging. These options required extensive permitting which could not be implemented in time for the 2015 boating season. If low-water levels persist during 2016, then we will explore the option of adding a metal stair system to the end of our pier in Glenbrook which would allow safe low-water-level access to boats or the shuttle.

GLENBROOK SNOW REMOVAL–

The objective of the GHOA snow removal program is to have Association owned roads open and passable at all times. You may still need a 4-wheel drive vehicle or chains when driving in Glenbrook during a prolonged snowstorm. The Contractor will begin snow removal operations at 2-3" snow depth and to keep GHOA's roadways open.

In addition to keeping GHOA roads passable, the snow removal crew is responsible to clear snow from Cottage home and Town home driveways and pathways which will begin at 2-3" snow depth.

LETTER TO THE MEMBERS

—CONTINUED—

If a storm is of long duration the crew may be required to work around the clock. During storm periods, the priority is to keep our roads passable. Once the weather clears the crew begins grooming, i.e. moving snow and widening roads and parking areas.

Every effort is made to clear all driveways & pathways the day of a storm. However, if we're in a continuous storm pattern, clearing unoccupied Townhome & Cottage driveways may be left until the following day. Ultimately all Town & Cottage homes are cleared. **The HOA is not responsible to clear custom home driveways. You may call Alpine Smith, Inc. at 530-541-0250 to contract services or contact a snow removal company of your choice.**



Full time Town home & Cottage residents (those that must leave early) are cleared first. These properties have a RED sticker placed on the garage door trim. After full time properties are cleared, unoccupied units are cleared. We ask for your cooperation & patience. The "snow shovel crew" begins at daylight.

ABSENTEE COTTAGE & TOWNHOME OWNERS:

If you're an absentee Cottage home or Townhome Owner, please call the association office **the day before** you plan to come to Glenbrook so that we can make sure your driveway & pathway is clear. **Association office 775-749-5266, after hours 775-749-5304.**

To facilitate driveway snow removal we request that vehicle's park inside the garage during storms. The snow crew cannot plow driveways occupied by vehicles.

Vehicles may not park on Glenbrook roads during storms. Vehicles parked on the roads make it impossible to plow the roads. Vehicles parked on Glenbrook roads during a storm are subject to towing at the owners expense.

Sincerely, *The GHOA Board of Directors*

LETTER TO THE MEMBERS

Happy New Years from the GCTA Board of Directors

We want to bring you up to date on achieving the goals set forth for 2016 as we are enter the second quarter of the Fiscal Year.

We are on budget and have received the Five Year Analysis which confirms the adequacy of our Reserve levels both for the Town homes and Cottages. While meeting Community expectations, controlling expenses and applying budget discipline to assure the projected outcome is perhaps the foremost job of your Board.

The Board has commenced a complete review of the Association's Governing Documents to assure compliance with Nevada Statutes. This effort will bring us current with various legislative changes which have taken place since 2007. It will also focus on updating our operating rules and regulations to bring them in sync with changing community needs.

Your Board has been very pleased with the transition to operating under the management of Incline Property Management and the responsiveness and professionalism of our Community Manager, Ms. Jenny Clark, and her staff in meeting the needs of our members. Their attitude and style support GCTA's objective of creating an atmosphere of mutual respect and cooperation with our sister entities GHOA, The Water Cooperative and The Glenbrook Club. It also fosters transparency and openness in dealing with resident issues as they arise by proactively seeking fair and reasoned solutions to matters within our scope of responsibility.

Respectfully, *The GCTA Board of Directors*



DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE MATTERS

All parcel and residential lot owners in the Tahoe basin are required to have a BMP (Best Management Practices) evaluation and then take the necessary steps to keep all runoff on that parcel. In theory all basin parcels have complied with these requirements, but in reality, less than 50% are currently in compliance.

Recently, the TRPA has created a list of incentives to improve the compliance of BMP's.

In adopting these incentives the TRPA has allowed previously impervious coverage to be converted to pervious coverage by using materials that allows parcel runoff to seep into the soil. Many basin lot owners have used these new TRPA incentives to increase their parcels' coverage, and use that extra coverage to build a larger and potentially more massive home.

The DRC's mission has been, and should always be, to maintain property values, maintain the historic charm and character of Glenbrook, and at the same time be sensitive to the "feel" of individual neighborhoods within Glenbrook. The DRC has always used the Douglas County Glenbrook recorded subdivision map for allotted lot coverage. Those coverage amounts are designated as impervious coverage. Recently however, the DRC has begun seeing more remodel and new home requests that are using these new TRPA incentives, converting impervious to pervious coverage. These requests have increased lot coverage amounts by as much as 25-30%, and those increases have been used to increase the size and the mass of the home. After much discussion and consultation with TRPA officials and consulting attorneys the DRC committee, going forward, will use the coverage allocations indicated on the Douglas County subdivision map in their evaluations. This approach will bring more objectivity to DRC evaluations and fulfill their mission to maintain "neighborhood feel", property values and the historic charm and character of Glenbrook.

If you have any questions or comments about this article or any other DRC procedures, please call the Glenbrook homeowners office. Respectfully submitted, by Larry Tietig.

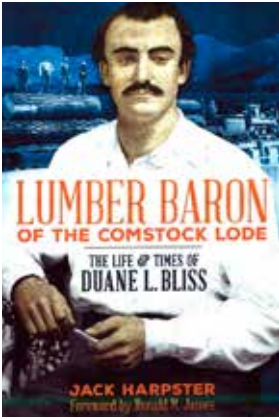
HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE

The GHOA Board has developed a committee to coordinate information and give direction regarding matters affecting the environment of Glenbrook. The committee currently consists of homeowners; Larry Tietig, Sonia Rupp, and Jim Cunningham (Committee Chairman).



The committee goals include obtaining information from experts in the areas of fire safety, meadow and environmental health, and homeowner safety. We want to assist in developing and maintaining plans that keep our community healthy and safe. Current areas of interest include; fire safety and perimeter management, reevaluating our emergency evacuation plan, preventing the spread of vector borne diseases, and addressing meadow health and water flow in our streams and meadows.

We had our first meeting on December 16, 2015, and met with David Fournier of the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (LTBMU) division of the US Forrest Service. We plan to meet or receive further information from other experts including the CDC, Douglas County Mosquito Abatement, Tahoe Douglas Fire District, LTBMU botanists, and TRPA consultants. We will be reporting back to the GHOA Board in March with our preliminary findings. *—Sonia Rupp*



LUMBER BARON OF THE COMSTOCK LODGE

By Jack Harpster – Book Review by Larry Tietig

Having a Lake Tahoe basin peak and a California State Park named after you should indicate that you are a well regarded and respected part of Lake Tahoe's history. However, the legacy of Duane L. Bliss, for many in this basin, is controversial at best. After all he was instrumental in the single

most man made catastrophic environmental event in the Tahoe Basin's history – the denuding of the areas forests and the resulting devastation to the lake.

Yes, the lake did recover, and Duane did become more concerned about the environment, but for what reasons? These topics and more are explored in the new book, written by author Jack Harpster "Lumber Baron of the Comstock Lode/The Life and Times of Duane L. Bliss".

This book chronicles the life of Duane Bliss and the rich historical time he lived. How manifest destiny pushed the United States' borders from coast to coast, and much of the land and resources in between fell to the plow and the ax without regard. Jack Harpster also introduces us to

the Bank of California and its powerful leaders who used the concept of "vertical integration" to monopolize the Comstock's, mines, mills, railroads, capital and lumber to their advantage.

But, this biography is mainly about Duane Leroy Bliss: starting with his birth in Savoy, Massachusetts in 1833, to how he ventured west to California with thousands of others from around the world in 1850, moved on to Sun Mountain in western Utah Territory in 1860, to becoming a trusted lieutenant of the "bank ring" which led him to wealth beyond his wildest dreams, to the establishment of a tourist enterprise at Lake Tahoe, without equal, and finally to earning the title of the "Grand Old Man of Lake Tahoe".

This book is a well researched and documented biography that brings together information we know as well as new information about this competent, courageous and astute businessman. I have read bits and pieces about D. L. Bliss, and his role in this rich historical region, but this excellent book gives us a complete picture of the man and his times. I highly recommend this book to anyone who wants to learn more about this region, it's history of characters and institutions that helped bring us to where we are today.

2016 BOATING SEASON *"Never a ship sails out of a bay, but carries my heart as a stowaway."*

Boating season is just a few short months away, and thankfully Mother Nature is doing her best to fill the Lake back up! As of December 30th the snow pack measured on Echo Summit is 54.7 inches and 136% of normal. Since then we have received several storms and the snow keeps coming.

For those of you interested in boating, GHOA will be sending an email out in early April for Buoy Requests. The Buoy Shuttle Service will run from May 27th to September 30th, weather depending.

If you have any questions relating to a buoy or shuttle service, please contact Scott at the GHOA Office.

(775) 749-5266



GHOA would like to provide a few helpful tips for boating on Lake Tahoe and using the Glenbrook Buoy Shuttle Service.

- Make sure you have a good Mooring Line with the proper hardware. To accommodate Glenbrook's buoy field, the line should be between 15 to 19 feet long.
- Always cover your boat when it's on the buoy. An open bow boat can easily get swamped on the buoy when the wind and waves come up.
- Routinely check your boat to make sure the bilge and battery are working properly. If you will be away from Glenbrook for any length of time and plan to leave your boat on a buoy, it's recommended that you make arrangements for someone to check your boat.
- Always make sure you sign out on the buoy shuttle log when you're out on your boat. This alerts the Pier Staff that you are out on the lake, and haven't returned yet. Also, please leave a cell phone contact in case pier staff needs to contact you if the weather is hazardous and they need to shut the shuttle service early.



FUELS REDUCTION GRANT IN THE GLENBROOK AREA

Dear Glenbrook Homeowners— The Tahoe Douglas Fire District, working with our partners at the U.S. Forest Service, was successful in obtaining a \$300,000 grant for fuels reduction in Glenbrook. The grant includes all of the areas in GHOA and other properties including the Golf Club and the rest of the community. Fire respects no boundaries, so the entire area is “in.” This grant will be used to complete the initial treatment of a couple of areas that were recently identified in our updated Community Wildfire Protection Plan available at <http://goo.gl/xo5DJP> Additionally the grant funds will be used to maintain past treatments. Many of the fuels reduction projects have regrown with brush or have dead and down that has accumulated from all of the trees that have died recently.

During the 2016 field season, the Tahoe Douglas Fire District is going to again actively work with homeowners and the community on the tree mortality that is occurring due to bark beetles and other diseases that are being exacerbated by the ongoing drought. Unfortunately, a single season of above average precipitation is not going to be sufficient to stop the bark beetle mortality. It will take approximately three years for the beetle populations to ebb to pre-drought levels.

During that time, we want to make sure that dead trees do not add to the fire hazard and also present a threat to life safety. The Fire District is also going to begin working with homeowners whose properties present particular challenges. These include properties where completing defensible space will unacceptably make the home visible from roads or roads visible from the homes. If you think your property meets that description, please contact John Pickett at (775) 220-7675 to schedule a meeting on your property. In those cases defensible space will likely include tree removal and the planting of fire resistant vegetation.

We look forward to working with the Glenbrook Community over the next several years to complete these projects. As always, please give us a call with any comments or questions.

John Pickett, Forester
Tahoe Douglas Fire Protection District

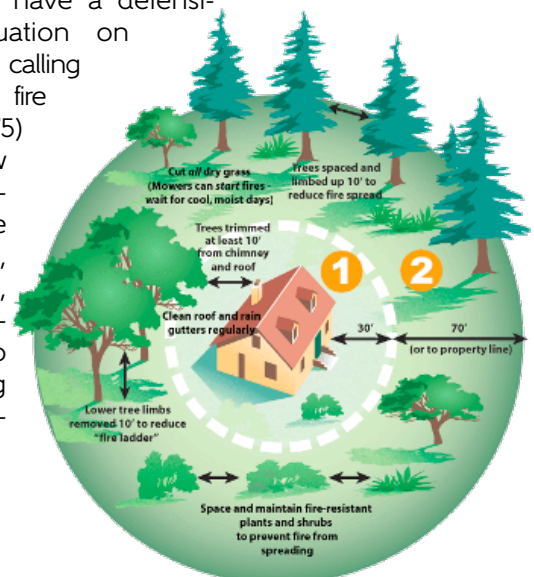
RESIDENTIAL DEFENSIBLE SPACE IN GLENBROOK

Historically, natural fires cleansed the conifer forests of the Tahoe Basin and throughout the western United States. The native Washoe people would let these fires burn, and in the fall of each year, before leaving for lower elevations, intentionally set the lake meadows on fire to recycle their nutrients for replanting in the spring. It was an ecology that depended on fire for renewal. Bugs would not stop their rampage without fire, and trees could not compete for precious nutrients, water, sunlight and space without its help. In this dry region dead trees and castoff limbs would decay very slowly if fire did not do the recycling and forest cleanup.

Today, however, we have built in these forested areas which required the suppression of these periodic natural fires. Unfortunately, this has put forested communities, like Glenbrook, in the path of inevitable devastating wildfires. There are steps that can be taken to slow or even stop the devastation from these wildfires. We can make defensible areas around our homes, and our community, that put space between flames, structures and family. There are plants that are not as combustible, and maintenance techniques that can make them less combustible. By thinning and trimming our residential and community forest we make them healthier, and easier for fire fighting personnel to come to our aid.

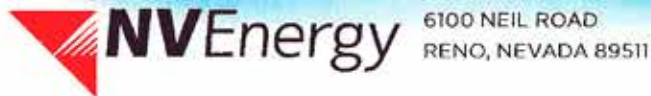
By having a defensible space evaluation on our property, and doing the necessary remediation, we would not only be protecting our property, but also our neighbors. If each member of our community took this simple step just think how much safer our community would be from a devastating wildfire. This type of community preparedness investment could move us towards becoming a “fire adapted community”. A “fire adapted community” is one where the residents possess knowledge, skills and the willingness to properly prepare their homes before a wildfire threatens, and is able to safely evacuate when it does happen.

Take the time to have a defensible space evaluation on your property by calling the Tahoe-Douglas fire department at (775) 588-3591. Follow their recommendations to make your property lean, clean and green, and bring our community one step closer to becoming a “fire safe community”.



Article contributed by Larry Tietig.

Improving Service Reliability to Glenbrook, Nevada



FACT SHEET

Rebuilding the 624 Power Line

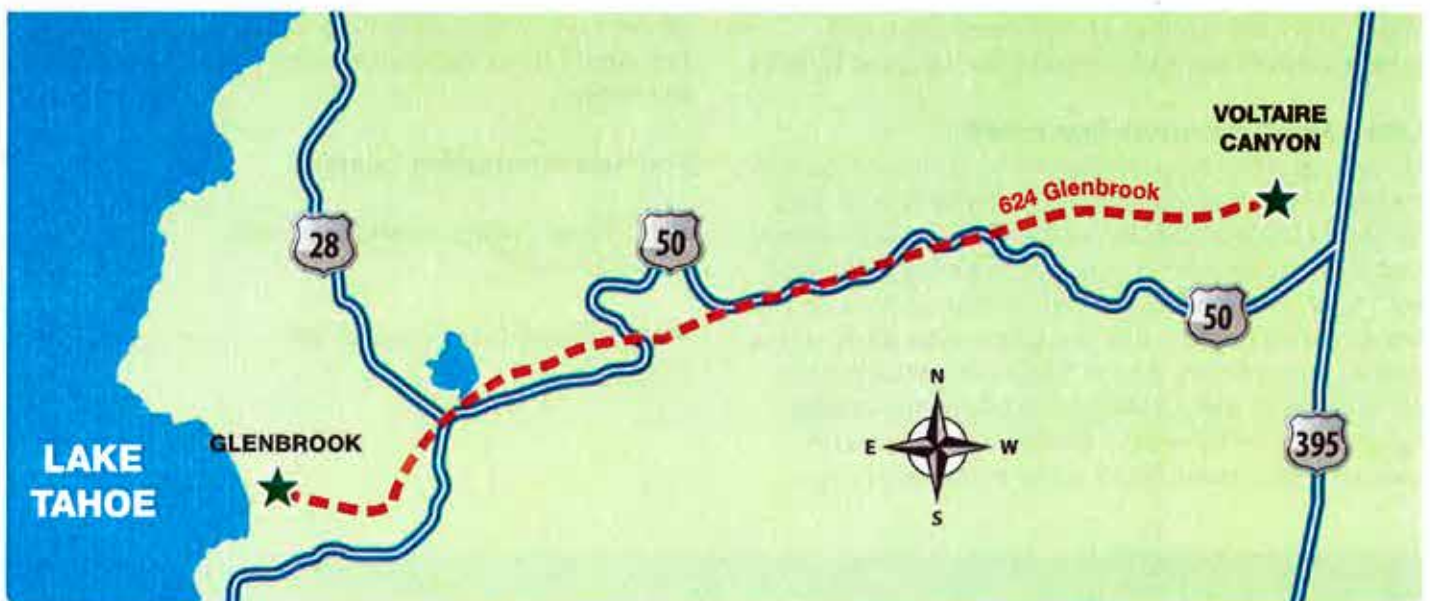
Electric service reliability is very important to NV Energy. That is why we regularly analyze performance of our power lines and facilities throughout northern Nevada to determine if and how we can improve service to our customers.

Over the past few years, the reliability and performance of the electric system that serves Glenbrook, Nevada has deteriorated. The company undertook a comprehensive evaluation to determine cause, frequency and duration of power outages in the area. This led to the formation of both short- and long-term plans for corrective action. Some of

these plans have already been implemented, while others will take several years to obtain permits and complete.

Analyzing the Problem

In the summer of 2014, NV Energy began its analysis of the single, 60,000 volt transmission line which traverses 9.5 miles in mostly rugged mountain terrain from Carson City west to serve Glenbrook. The line has seen an above average number of service interruptions every year for the past five years versus other transmission lines in the NV Energy system. This line has suffered more than two times the overall average service interruptions experienced versus other transmission lines in the NV Energy system. The age and condition of the line were greatly contributing to the deterioration of service reliability. Additionally, the line is located in rugged terrain that





is subject to high winds, is difficult to access anytime of the year, and is dangerous to access in inclement weather.

Short Term Solution Already Working

To obtain immediate improvement, in September 2014, NV Energy conducted an extensive patrol of the line and performed corrective maintenance. This included installing 8 new cross arms on poles, multiple insulators, several spans of new wire and miscellaneous hardware replacements, as well as performing maintenance. In addition, NV Energy tested the transformers at the Glenbrook Substation, which connects the transmission line to the distribution lines that serve Glenbrook, and added bird-guarding to the substation to reduce outages caused by animals. All of these actions have shown favorable results.

Since last summer the total number of outages connected to the transmission line, the Glenbrook Substation, and distribution lines through the Glenbrook area has been reduced by half, but more importantly, the number of customers impacted during service interruptions has been reduced by 80%.

Long Term Solution Proposed

NV Energy also plans a longer-term solution that will include the replacement of the 9.5 mile Carson City to Glenbrook 60,000-volt power line. It is anticipated that 85% of the existing wood poles will be replaced with light duty steel poles with post insulators on the transmission portion and fiberglass cross arms on the distribution portion. A new design will allow for the elimination of some poles, especially in the heavily forested area. The new line will be constructed in the same alignment as the existing line with new

wire, and avian safety will be incorporated. Most of the poles are accessible using existing access roads, however some new access roads will need to be constructed. To minimize ground disturbance in the areas that are not accessible, a helicopter will be used during construction to deliver poles and other materials. The existing poles and wire will be removed. There are no plans at this time to expand the Glenbrook Substation.

Permission to Build

NV Energy has already moved forward with design for rebuilding the power line and anticipates submitting an application to the U.S. Forest Service governing agencies by late summer 2015. We are projecting to receive the required permits in 2017. Some of the other agencies that are part of the permitting process will include the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA), the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (both water and air quality), the Nevada Department of Transportation, Carson City County, Douglas County, along with others. Preconstruction vegetation clearing and construction could begin following permit approvals and could take approximately seven months to complete. NV Energy's window for construction activities in the Lake Tahoe Basin is from May 1 through October 15. The target in-service date is Fall 2018. The estimated cost for the project is over \$12 million.

Due to the number and requirements of various approvals and reviewing agencies, the permitting process could be delayed. A delay in the various government agencies issuing required permits for the line would delay the construction and in-service date of the line.

For more information, contact:

Art Davoren, Major Projects Manager
702-402-2682

Mark Sullivan, Land Use Adviser
775-834-3467



NEAR SHORE MONITORING

In 2015, GHOAs Board of Directors approved the purchase of a Lake Tahoe Near Shore Monitoring System. This device was installed in the spring of 2015 near the Glenbrook Pier. It sits on the lake bottom in about 10 feet of water. Until recently, all Lake clarity measurements have been conducted in the middle of the Lake, with no data from the near shore area of Lake Tahoe where most people come into contact with Lake. This part of the Lakes ecosystem is constantly changing and needs to be studied in order to get an accurate picture of Lake Tahoe’s health. It’s in the near shore areas that we are finding invasive species, algae, as well as cloudy or turbid waters from storm runoff. This system will allow the scientists from UC Davis Tahoe Environmental Resource Center to determine causes of near shore water degradation and find solutions for improvement.

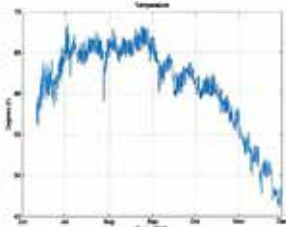


Attached is a report from the Glenbrook Near Shore Monitoring System for the Summer/Fall of 2015. The real time data is available for anyone to view. If you are interested in viewing the data please contact the GHOA office.

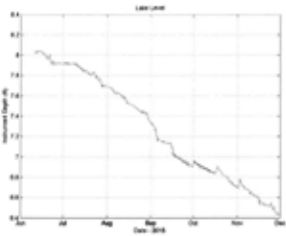
NEARSHORE NETWORK REPORT: GLENBROOK JUNE-DECEMBER 2015

Thank you for supporting the Nearshore Network. Your station, along with six others, is fully operational and recording data around the clock. We have been exploring initial data to establish baselines for nearshore water quality – something that has not been possible before- and to gain early insights into how the lake responds to summer/fall weather. The figures below were created using data from the unit connected to the Glenbrook dock.

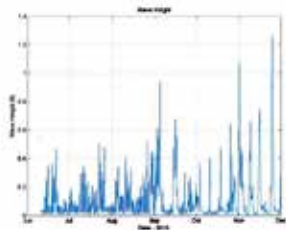
1.0 MEASUREMENT INTRODUCTION AND LONG-TERM DATA



1.1 TEMPERATURE— We record average water temperature every 30 seconds with accuracy better than 0.005°F. At approximately two-meters depth, your unit is close enough to the surface to detect daytime warming from sunlight, which produces a temperature change of about 2°F every day. On July 28th there is a large, transient drop in temperature, down to 59°F, but it quickly rises again to 65°F. This is an example of a deep water “upwelling” caused by a “seiche” in response to strong northeasterly winds. Why the large drop in temperature in mid-September? Strong winds cooled the water temperature by about 3°F.



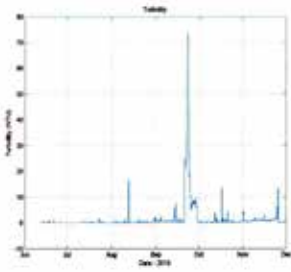
1.2 LAKE LEVEL— The in-lake sensors on your nearshore unit record underwater pressure every six seconds and report 30 second averages. A barometer in your dock-mounted enclosure records barometric pressure at the same interval. By subtracting barometric pressure from in-lake pressure and estimating the density of water, we are able to measure the true depth of water above your sensors. The weekly trend shows decreases in lake level as water evaporates from Tahoe’s surface at about 1 inch per week. Lake level can also be influenced by stream flow and precipitation. Rain storms in October caused a rise in lake level of 0.5” inch per storm, detectable by running straight lines through lake level data before and after the storm to remove the temporary effect of oscillations due to wind-driven lake motion.



1.2 WAVE HEIGHT— By recording a running five-minute record of maximum depth and minimum depth samples, we establish an estimate of wave peaks and troughs during that five-minute window. The difference between the maximum peak and minimum trough values gives us an estimate of wave height. While the long-term wave-height data below appears very “spiky” (more isolated wave events are illustrated in Section 2 of this report), there are some observable seasonal trends. The more-frequent but shorter spikes that appear June-September illustrate the pattern of regular moderate afternoon “chop” during the summer months. The October and November data show periods of relative calm punctuated by strong storms, as we

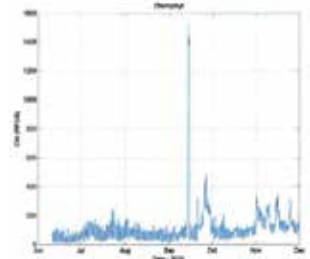
expect during winter months at Lake Tahoe. It is also important to note that wave height is affected not only by wind speed but also wind direction. Prevailing weather at Lake Tahoe blows out of the southwest; the Glenbrook nearshore station sees significant wave action as prevailing winds drive waves across the lake onto the Glenbrook shores.

“To breathe the same air as the angels, you must go to Tahoe” –Mark Twain

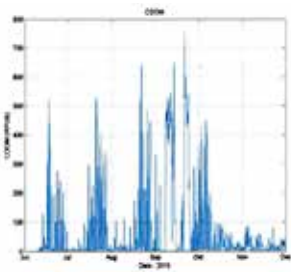


1.4 TURBIDITY– Turbidity, or the “cloudiness” of the water, measures the effect of sediments being stirred up or washed into Lake Tahoe. Turbidity is an important factor affecting changes in lake clarity. Precipitation events increase runoff, flushing sediments from land into the nearshore of the lake. Wind events also cause waves (noted in the Wave Height figure above) to re-suspend sediments from the lake bed in the nearshore. Baseline turbidity levels in Lake Tahoe are very low; even our highly sensitive instruments read near zero during normal conditions. We believe that the large increase in turbidity in late September was due to an instrument issue that has since been resolved (did anyone at Glenbrook notice very murky water in late September?). More isolated, short-term turbidity increases are illustrated in Section 2.

1.5 CHLOROPHYLL-a– Chlorophyll-a is the green pigment in plant matter that allows it to convert sunlight into chemical energy through photosynthesis. Our optical chlorophyll-a sensor flashes a blue LED into the water and detects an answering flash of red light (called fluorescence) that is a unique signal from chlorophyll. Chlorophyll is used as an indicator of phytoplankton concentration. By optically measuring chlorophyll concentration in Lake Tahoe’s nearshore, we will learn about the processes driving phytoplankton abundance, and their impact on the clarity of Lake Tahoe.

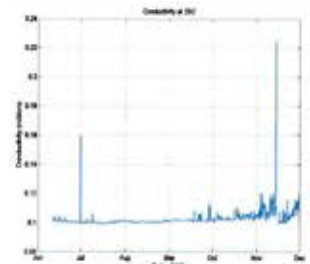


The initial data show interesting patterns. What appear as “noise” in the long-term data are actually daily spikes and dips corresponding to a process whereby phytoplankton reduce their fluorescence reaction to light to prevent damage in the presence of bright sunlight. The dips in the data correspond to daytime sun exposure and the broader peaks correspond to nighttime response. The nighttime values are actually more representative of the true concentration of phytoplankton. This process also makes winter chi-a levels appear greater than summer concentrations; sunlight exposure is shorter and less intense during winter. Detailed analyses compensating for sunlight affects will ultimately allow us to draw detailed conclusions about algae patterns in the nearshore. The large spikes in mid and late September are due to short-term instrument issues (as noted in Section 1.4). Smaller, shorter-term variation is illustrated in Section 2.



1.6 COLORED DISSOLVED ORGANIC MATTER (CDOM)– CDOM data tell us about the concentration and sources of dissolved organic matter in Lake Tahoe. This material is produced in soil on land and enters the lake with runoff and is also produced by algae living in the lake. Because CDOM absorbs light, it has the potential to influence the clarity of Lake Tahoe, though this effect is not as well studied as the effects on clarity of turbidity and algae. Because the largest peaks correspond (like turbidity and chlorophyll) to high wind events (noted at other sites), we note that wave action during storms may stir up CDOM from lake bed sediments. The values shown are considerably above the expected values at the site, and we suspect either an instrument malfunction or a calibration error. This is currently being looked into.

1.7 CONDUCTIVITY– Pure water is a poor conductor of electricity. However, as the concentration of dissolved salts increase, electrical conductivity (EC) increases. The EC will tell us about the presence of stream water and groundwater water in the lake. Tahoe’s conductivity is extremely low and characteristic of stream water from snowmelt in contrast to groundwater. The late-June conductivity spike is due to a program update that cycled power to the instruments in the lake; it is not indicative of lake conditions. The increase in conductivity in the fall and winter months is due to “reefing”; small fish find the narrow cylinder of our conductivity cell to be a great hiding spot! We are working on finding a solution to this issue.

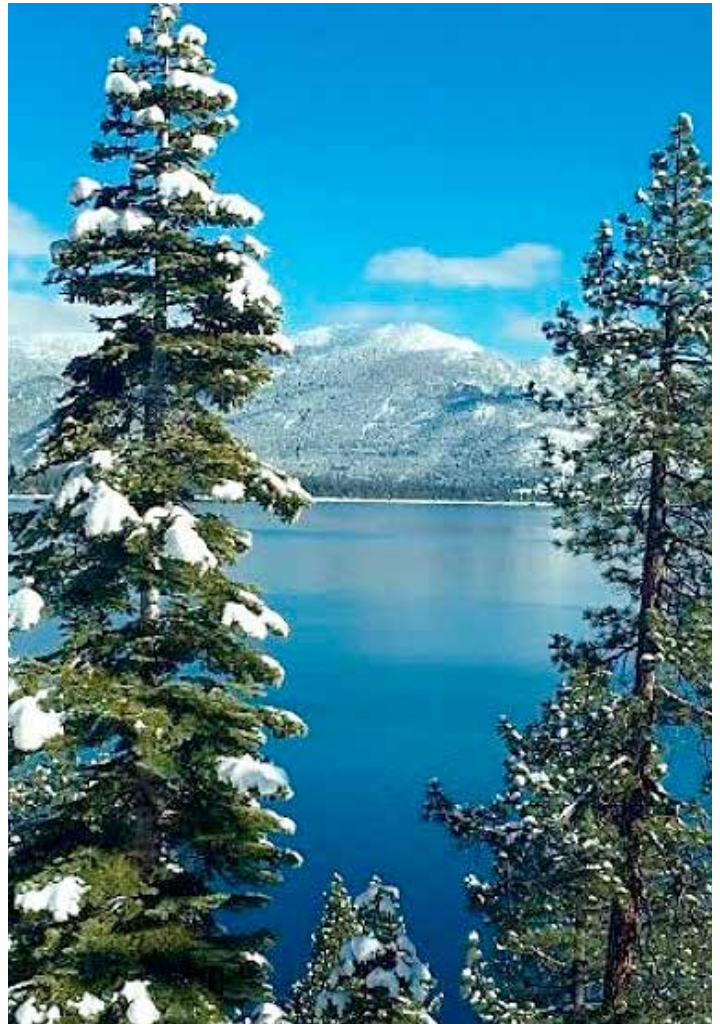
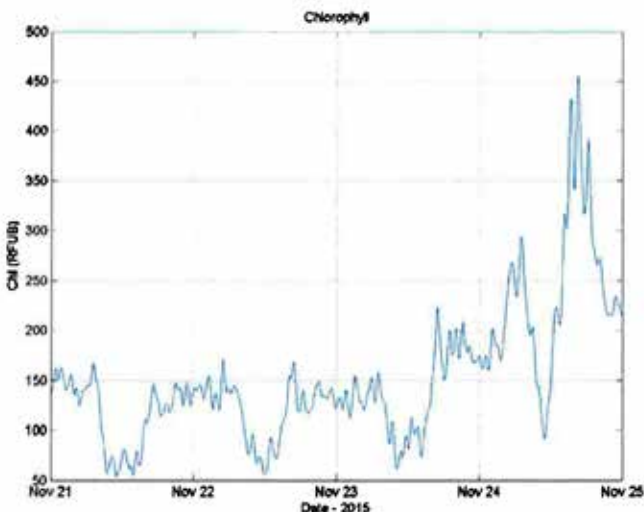
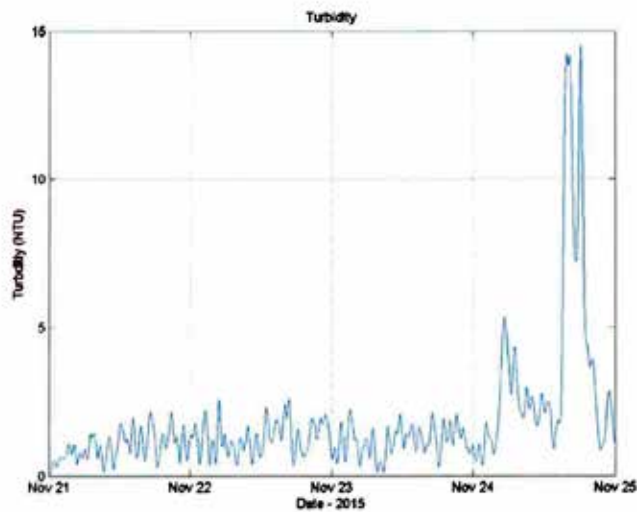
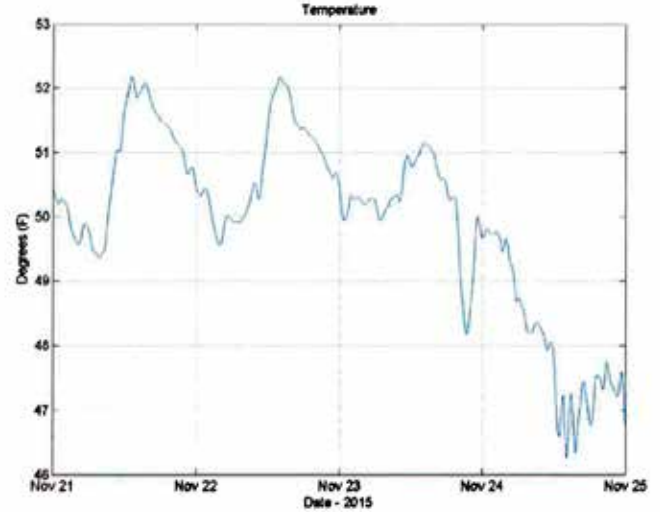
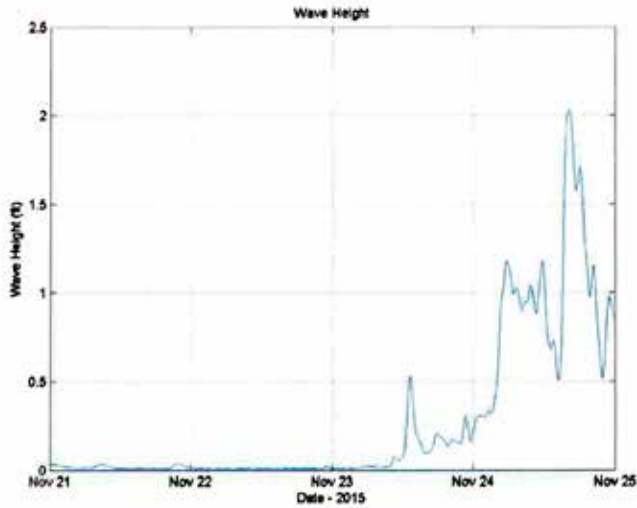


-ANSWERS-

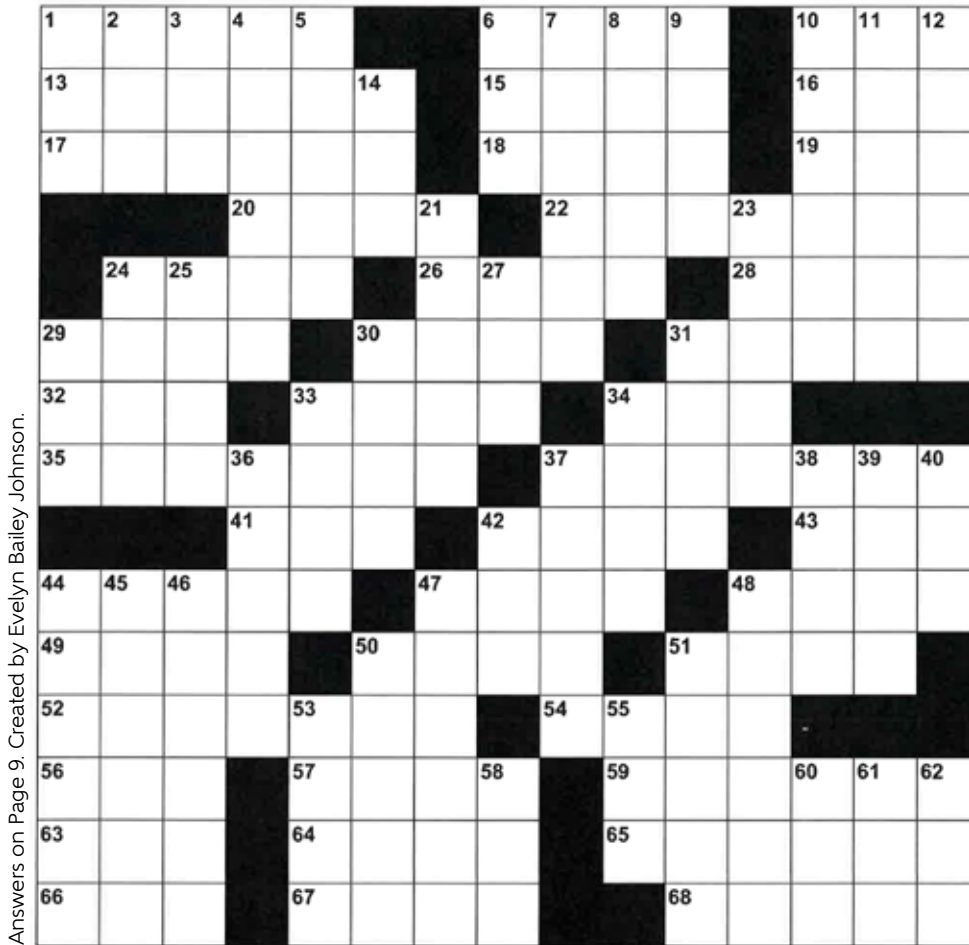
Solution:

B	E	G	U	N		A	P	S	E		C	A	B			
U	R	A	N	I	A	B	E	L	T		A	P	E			
N	E	P	H	E	W	S	E	E	N		S	P	A			
		U	C	L	A	W	E	A	T	H	E	R				
	S	U	R	E		W	E	E	K		W	I	N	D		
	C	O	S	T		B	A	L	E		S	A	N	D	S	
	A	L	A		H	A	I	L		I	N	N				
	D	E	F		A	U	L	T		P	R	O	G		N	Y
				L	E	D		S	H	O	W		T	A	I	
	R	A	B	I	D		F	A	I	N		B	U	M	P	
	E	R	I	E		E	R	M	A		E	B	R	I	E	
	F	I	A	N	C	E	E		L	I	E	U				
	U	S		O	R	E		O		C	A	T	N	A	P	
	S	E	E		L	I	Z	A		E	N	A	B	L	E	
	E	N	D		D	E	E	R			S	L	E	E	T	

2.0 EARLY-WINTER WAVE EVENT— The plots below show the effects of a southwesterly winter storm on the nearshore environment at Glenbrook. November 21st-23rd shows a period of calm that well represents typical nearshore conditions. Turbidity is near zero. We see fluctuations in temperature due to daytime heating and nighttime cooling. Chlorophyll-a (algae) levels are generally stable, with midday dips representing the light-response process discussed in Section 1.5. On the night of November 23rd, a storm moved in; associated winds created sustained 1-2 foot waves throughout the day on November 24th. These waves re-suspended sediments, and algae in those sediments, causing the increases in turbidity and chlorophyll-a noted in the plots. The winds also caused a drop in temperature of around 4°F.



WINTER WEATHER



Answers on Page 9. Created by Evelyn Bailey Johnson.

Across

- 1 Started
- 5 Niche
- 10 Automobile
- 13 Venus
- 15 Strap
- 16 Baboon
- 17 Brother's Son
- 18 Was looked at
- 19 Hotel
- 20 Ca. University
- 22 The conditions of the sky and air relating to rain, snow, heat, and cold
- 24 Confident
- 26 Seven days
- 28 Wrap
- 29 Purchase amount
- 30 Sheaf
- 31 Smooths wood
- 32 Wing
- 33 Rain that freezes and falls as balls of ice
- 34 Hotel

- 35 Fail to do on time
- 37 Descendant
- 41 Headed
- 42 Rerun
- 43 Thai
- 44 Violent
- 47 Willing
- 48 Jounce
- 49 Canal
- 50 Writer Bombeck
- 51 Cheese
- 52 Step below wife
- 54 In ___ of (instead of)
- 56 Ship initials
- 57 Brand of sandwich cookie
- 59 Short nap
- 63 Visualize
- 64 Ms. Minelli
- 65 Render able
- 66 Abort
- 67 Stags
- 68 Freezing rain

Down

- 1 Hotdog holder
- 2 Before, poetically
- 3 Space
- 4 Uninjured
- 5 She makes you an aunt
- 6 Abdominal muscles (abbr.)
- 7 Little league baseball
- 8 Smooth
- 9 Gas burner
- 10 Redeem (2 wds)
- 11 Supplement
- 12 Hairy face coverings
- 14 Leather worker's tool
- 21 Expect
- 23 Noise
- 24 Lone
- 25 U.S. Air Force
- 27 Wing
- 29 Bounder
- 30 Hairless
- 31 White flakes that fall from the sky
- 33 Shaded
- 34 Smooth
- 36 Strange
- 37 Vial
- 38 Decorative needle case
- 39 What you are called
- 40 Shriill bark
- 42 Surface to air missile
- 44 Decline
- 45 Stood up
- 46 Skewed
- 47 To have the temperature drop below the freezing point
- 48 Savage
- 50 Uncanny
- 51 Legumes
- 53 Weather marked by low temperature
- 55 Sorbet
- 58 Rowing tool
- 60 North by east
- 61 Brew
- 62 Animal



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A Little Bit of History



(Left) Glenbrook in about 1878 when the lumber mills here were in full operation. Remnants of the pier in the foreground can still be seen in Glenbrook Bay. The iconic Shakespeare Rock is in the background.

(Right) Glenbrook residents skiing in the bay in the late 1960's. Shakespeare Rock in the background.