



OUR TOWN

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE TOWN OF LOS ALTOS HILLS

DECEMBER 2017



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Build a Better Birdhouse



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Leave it to Beavers



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Get to Know Your Neighbors



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Protect Your Bones



GRASSROOTS ECOLOGY BY THE NUMBERS
LAH 2013 – 2017

3,964
Hours of volunteer service

951
Adult volunteers

1,220
Youth volunteers

109
Acres of open space preserves

10
Miles of creek cleared of trash



Restoring Open Space Preserves

Since 2014, Grassroots Ecology, with the help of nearly 4,000 volunteer hours, has been restoring the open space preserves in Los Altos Hills. Through a town contract, the non-profit Grassroots Ecology (formerly Acterra Land Stewardship Program), hosts educational events and volunteer workdays throughout the year for residents, school groups, corporate groups, and community groups. The benefits to all residents, human, and wildlife will endure for generations. Native grasses and wildflowers are retaking stands of thorny thistles. Monocultures of weeds are being replaced with a diversity of species. The educational aspect of their work permeates our community. [CONTINUED ON PAGE 2]



“What a positive difference I can see in Byrne Preserve over the last three years. That is the best reward for my volunteer hours. Of course, meeting new friends, getting exercise outdoors while being productive, learning new things about nature and contributing to improving the landscape right next door are wonderful rewards as well.”

Freda Hofland
Volunteer

Grassroots Ecology’s mission is to engage and educate communities to restore native ecosystems, increasing biodiversity, resiliency, and habitat value. With 23 restoration sites in Silicon Valley, Grassroots Ecology’s professional staff of botanists and ecologists has experience with a range of terrains and habitats. Native plants, unlike introduced invasive plants, form a symbiosis with other species creating a mosaic of species rather than a monoculture of a single species. Each year the Grassroots Ecology Native Plant Nursery in Foothills Park grows over 30,000 watershed specific plants for restoration projects.

Grassroots Ecology activities are held in all three town-owned open space preserves (Byrne, Juan Prado Mesa, and O’Keefe), with the majority of events in Byrne Preserve. Educational events, which are open to all, have included nature hikes, wildflower walks, bird watching, weed and native plant identification, and a night hike to view the nocturnal creatures that share our open space. Volunteer workdays typically involve removing invasive weeds, planting native plants, or enhancing a creek bed with willow stakes. Nearly every Monday morning, Grassroots Ecology hosts a workday at Byrne Preserve for anyone in the community who wants to participate.

Engaging and educating young people is an important part of Grassroots’ mission. For three years, they have hosted field trips for fourth graders at Bullis Charter School. During a winter visit to Byrne, the students learn about habitat and ecological principles, planting native grasses and wildflowers. When they return in the spring, students help maintain the natives they planted, remove

encroaching non-native plants, and enjoy a nature hike that incorporates environmental science-based games and activities. Students from other local schools and home-schooled students also participate in field trips and workdays. Each summer many local high school students opt to do community service by helping Grassroots enhance our open space.

Removal of invasive weeds is an essential first step to restoration and a major focus of Grassroots’ workdays. Over the past three years, their volunteers removed several tons of the prickly purple star thistle that lined the grassland trails, as well as yellow star thistle, Italian thistle, teasel, poison hemlock, and other invasive plants. As a result, long dormant native plants such as creeping wild rye and Iris-leaf rush are re-emerging and resuming their place in areas that were dominated by invasive plants. Students and volunteers are also installing native plants grown in Grassroots Ecology Native Plant Nursery from seeds collected in the local Adobe Creek watershed. Native plants attract native fauna, including butterflies, dragonflies, eagles, bluebirds, Pacific chorus frogs, and other beneficial species.

In 2016, Grassroots Ecology was awarded a three-year \$146,000 grant from Santa Clara Valley Water District to restore a





section of Moody Creek in Byrne Preserve. These funds have allowed the town to expand the on-going work at Byrne Preserve, providing additional opportunities for community engagement, invasive plant removal, and restoration activities focused on the creek. Benefits to the creek include bank stabilization, reduced erosion, increased groundwater recharge and increased habitat for aquatic species and wildlife.

Although Grassroots Ecology has made enormous progress replacing invasive weeds with native plants in the town's preserves, more work is needed. Weeds know no property boundaries. Windborne seeds spread from highways and neglected properties or hitch a ride on boots and tires. Residents can help preserve the health of our open spaces by clearing weeds such as Stinkwort on their property. Native grasses and shrubs suppress the growth of invasive weeds. See highlight box (right) for list of shrubs native to Los Altos Hills.



TO LEARN MORE:

VOLUNTEERING: Volunteer with Byrne Brigade, most Mondays: 9:30 am to noon. Meet at Westwind Community Barn parking lot (27210 Altamont Road)

Schedule and more information at: www.grassrootsecology.org/volunteer/. Check the Town web site or Nextdoor for other community events hosted by Grassroots Ecology

NATIVE PLANTS: California Native Plant Society Garden Program: www.cnps.org/cnps/grownative/
Las Pilitas native plant nursery: www.laspilitas.com
Yerba Buena native plant nursery www.yerbabuenanursery.com

After a productive career as a chemical engineer, Kit Gordon now donates her time with a variety of organizations to improve local watershed health.



LOCAL NATIVE SHRUBS

While the ecological benefits of native trees are well known, native shrubs, which play an equally important role in the ecosystem, are often overlooked. Fall is the best time to plant natives, when cool weather and winter rains promote robust root growth. Once established, most native shrubs are low maintenance and need little or no summer water.

Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.): Choose any of several different local varieties; all are evergreen. Some are groundcovers while others can reach 6 feet or higher; beautiful flowers in winter provide food for hummingbirds; full sun, good drainage.

California Hazelnut (*Corylus californica*): Deciduous shrub up to 8 feet high with a delicate open habit; likes shade and clay soil.

Creek Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*): Deciduous shrub whose leaves turn a lovely red in fall and has white flowers in spring; part-shade to shade and likes some water; can handle clay soil.

Coast Silktassel (*Garrya elliptica*): Evergreen shrub that grows up to 12 feet high and has silk catkins in the winter; full sun to shade.

Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*): Evergreen shrub or small tree grows up to 12 feet high; copious red berries beloved by birds; thrives in clay soil in sun or shade.

Creambush (*Holodiscus discolor*): Deciduous shrub grows up to 6 feet high; plumes of cream-colored flowers in the spring; likes shade and clay soil; deer do not eat it.

Ninebark (*Physocarpus capitatus*): Deciduous shrub that forms a thicket up to 4 feet high; white snowball-like flowers in late spring; part-shade to shade and very clay tolerant.

Lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*): Evergreen shrub up to 7 feet high, but handles pruning well; sun to shade, clay tolerant and deer seem to not eat it.

California Huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*): Evergreen shrub that usually tops out at 5 feet high; produces flavorful berries in fall; prefers shade.

FROM THE CITY MANAGER

The past summer/fall quarter has seen the welcomed addition of two new members to the Town Hall staff.



Chris Knopf

First, Chris Knopf was hired as the town's new Recreation Specialist. The position was formerly filled by Krystal Malimban who decided to take a break from the nine-to-five world to travel around the country in an RV. Chris brings experience in developing health and fitness programs for a local non-profit, creating wellness solutions for a Bay Area senior living community, and implementing corporate fitness programs at locations throughout the Bay Area. Chris, along with Parks and Recreation Supervisor Sarah Robustelli, look forward to supporting the many community events and classes offered by the Parks and Recreation Department. When Chris isn't working with the town, you might catch him hiking local trails or enjoying a meal at one of the many incredible Peninsula eating spots. Chris earned his bachelor's degree in

kinesiology from San Jose State and as a kid has fond memories of traveling up to Purisima Park for Little League games.

The town council, as part of the 2017-18 budget adopted in June, authorized the hiring of an additional assistant civil engineer



Jeremy Koch

to assist with site development permitting and capital projects. Having an additional engineer to review drainage and grading plans for new homes is expected to reduce plan review turn-around times.

A competitive recruitment for the new position was conducted in September and Jeremy Koch was hired in early October as the town's newest assistant civil engineer. Jeremy hails from the Los Angeles area, and graduated from the University of Southern California in 2016. He joins the Los Altos Hills Public Works Department after a year of work in forensic engineering, where he investigated accidents and recommended safety improvements. You may see Jeremy around on his way to an inspection, or at the Town Hall meeting with project applicants, and reviewing plans. He is looking forward to supporting the numerous Public Works improvement projects. Jeremy lives in Palo Alto with his girlfriend, Cara, and his gecko "Gordon." Outside of work, he enjoys cooking and hiking.

In October, the town council recognized our other assistant civil engineer John Chau, for his completion of 20 years of service with the town. In that time, John estimates that he has reviewed around 800 grading and drainage plans for new homes, major additions and subdivisions.



John Chau



SIGNED UP TO RECEIVE EMERGENCY ALERTS AT THE TOWN'S WEBSITE?

Residents who signed up to receive emergency alerts should add this number, 650-823-0055, to your list of approved senders in order to receive alerts at all hours. This is the phone number that the town uses to send alerts.



Update on Short Term Rental Regulations

The town council considered a draft short-term rental ordinance at its September 21 meeting. A short-term rental is the rental of rooms or a residence for less than 30 consecutive days. Following public testimony and extended discussion, the council decided to send the draft ordinance back to the Planning Commission for further evaluation. The council indicated a desire to establish a process that would allow residents to easily obtain a permit to host short-term rentals. For rentals that adversely impact neighboring properties, a set of regulations is to be established to eliminate neighborhood impact, and for enforcement and revocation of the permit if a host does not bring the short term rental into compliance. It is anticipated that the Planning Commission will be discussing the draft ordinance in January 2018. Additional information on the discussion of short-term rentals can be found on the Planning Department page on the town website: www.losaltoshills.ca.gov. Anyone wishing to be added to the notification list for this topic should contact Senior Planner Marni Moseley: mmoseley@losaltoshills.ca.gov.

Building Department Update

Congratulations to Austin Hancock who was promoted to Building Inspector and Veronica Flores who was promoted to Building Technician. Austin and Veronica started in their new positions September 25. Building activity has continued to be at a high volume with a total of 636 inspections, 166 permits issued, 110 permits finalized and 1,247 phone calls fielded in the last quarter (July through September).

Suzanne Avila, AICP, Planning Director



Providing Cultural Enrichment in Town

Do you know there is a committee that is working to enhance the town's natural beauty, to enrich residents' lives, and to reflect historical and diverse factors that continue to shape the town?

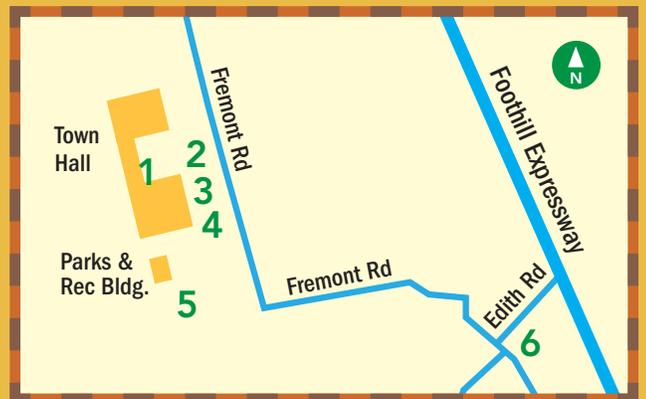
The Los Altos Hills Public Art Committee (LAH PAC) was founded in 2013 by the town council at the suggestion of Karen Druker, the town's former art curator. The committee now includes eight volunteers knowledgeable about art, some of whom are practicing artists. This team is dedicated to selecting, acquiring, and showcasing diverse arts for the benefit of community members. LAH PAC members also explore innovative ways to promote public art and its positive impact on the community through collaboration with residents.

Public art, like all successful art, expresses creativity, imagination, and emotions. It communicates ideas, creates beauty, explores perceptions, evokes feelings, and, sometimes, addresses issues. Here in the heart of Silicon Valley, public art also provides a much-needed balance to a technology-driven culture and analytical ways of thinking.

In just four years, the committee has received donations sufficient to acquire six pieces of outdoor art. That art is installed on town land. All public art in Los Altos Hills is purchased using individual, family, or other sponsors' donations. Although the town does not use public funds to acquire the art, it pays for its installation and annual maintenance.

One piece of sculptural public art was installed in May of this year. The sculpture, titled "Blue," was created by artist and former resident Jean McCandless and donated by her children in her memory. It is aluminum, vibrant blue and lavender-colored and stands an impressive eleven feet tall. "Blue" is the centerpiece of a donated parklet in Edith Park featuring elegant, streamlined wood and metal benches that allow visitors to view and contemplate the art.

To learn more about the Public Art Committee's mission, activities, and art dedications, please send an email to: committeepublicart@gmail.com. Residents are invited to contribute to the planning for and acquisition of future public art.



- 1 *A Tribute to Our Ohlone Roots* by Selena Rodriguez
- 2 *Inspiration Bench* by Michael Gustavson
- 3 *Star Gazers* by Miles Metzger
- 4 *Peaceful Thoughts* by Michael Gustavson
- 5 *Just Kid's Play* by Richard Starks
- 6 *Blue* by Jean McCandless

Robyn Aber is vice-chair of the Los Altos Hills Public Art Committee.

Bird houses are a fun way to encourage birds to use our yards and they reward us with the opportunity to watch birds and bird behavior. The first thing to determine when building a bird house is what bird to attract. Different species of birds have different nesting habits. Some birds nest on the ground, others on branches, and others in cavities. A birdhouse typically suits a cavity-nesting bird, although shelf designs will suit other birds.

Birdhouses are increasingly important in areas where native nesting habitat is replaced by landscaping that doesn't provide the right conditions for nesting. For example, an aged tree with a cavity where a branch fell off might be removed for aesthetic reasons, but from the bird's perspective, it was just starting to provide great nesting habitat. Adding a cavity birdhouse to that landscape would support the birds already preparing to nest there, although it is important to support other habitat needs too, like food, water, and protection from predators.

Build a Better **BIRD- HOUSE**

Including elements in your yard to attract birds helps advertise your nesting accommodations. Yards that are attractive to birds include the following elements:

- Water, including a bird bath, fountain, or even a puddle that is wetted regularly.
- Forage, including plants that bloom or provide seed at different times of the year so food is always available. This can be supplemented with feeders at certain times of the year.
- Shelter to hide from predators, rest, or nest. This can include the birdhouse and/or dense shrubs.

Common cavity-nesting birds in Los Altos Hills that would use a bird house include the house wren, Bewick's wren, titmouse, house finch, house sparrow, and chickadee. Less common are the northern flicker, barn owl, flycatchers, western bluebird, tree swallow, purple martin, nuthatch, wood duck, western screech owl, and American kestrel.

There are also shelf-nesting birds, such as American robin, black phoebe, and barn swallow.

What are the specifics, if you want to build a bird house? Here are some guidelines, based on *The Backyard Birdhouse Book* by Rene Laubach, and *The Complete Birdhouse Book* by Lillian Stokes:

The box part is straightforward, although it needs to be sized according to the bird you wish to attract. The

location and size of the entry hole is important. The ability to clean out the house doesn't usually happen in nature and is optional. However, it allows you to look closely at the nest after the birds are done with it.

Some bird house dimensions follow. Fir, pine, cedar, redwood, or even Trex are fine to use. You can see that several types of birds could be attracted to a similar sized box. Apparently, the hole diameter is often what changes the attractiveness.

Songbirds

Wrens/chickadees: 4 to 5-inch square floor, 1-inch diameter hole set 6 inches above the floor, total box height of box 9-12 inches, mounted 4.5 to 10 feet above the ground.

Titmouse/nuthatch/house sparrow: 4-inch square floor, 1.25-inch diameter hole set 6-7 inches above the floor, total height of box 9-12 inches, mounted 5 to 10 feet above the ground on a tree or post.

House finch: 4-5-inch square floor, 1.5-inch diameter hole set 5-7 inches above the floor, total height of box 9-12 inches, mounted 4-10 feet on a tree, post, or building.

Western bluebird: 5-inch square floor, 1.5-inch diameter hole set 6-7 inches above the floor, 11-12-inch tall box, mounted 4-6 feet above ground on a tree, pole or fence post.

Larger birds

Northern flicker: 7.5-inch square floor; 2.25-inch entrance hole set 16-18 inches above the floor, total height of box 14-16 inches, mounted 6-20 feet above ground, with the opening facing south or east.

Barn owl: 16 wide x 22 deep floor; 6-8-inch entrance hole set 4 inches above the floor, total box height of 16 inches, mounted in open areas 10 to 20 feet up on a tree, barn, or shed.

American kestrel: 7.75-inch square floor, entrance hole 3 inches in diameter set 9 inches above the floor. Mount 10-20 feet above the ground, on a pole, building or main trunk of a tree, facing away from prevailing weather. Add wood shavings in the fall/winter.

Shelf-nesting birds

Phoebes, robins, doves and barn swallows will nest on shelves. These are best installed in a protected place, such as under an eave or built with an overhanging roof but open sides. The suggested size is a floor that is 7 inches square. There can be sides that support an overhang, but they should be smaller than the floor so the sides are at least partially open.

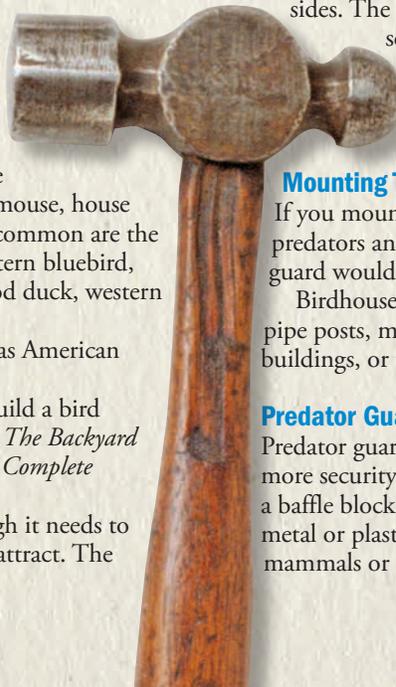
Mounting Tips

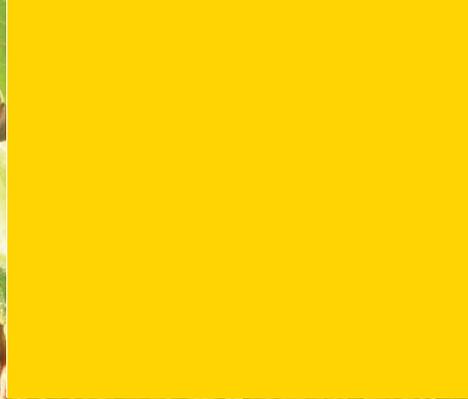
If you mount the house on a tree, it will be prone to predators and may not be as attractive. A predator guard would be important.

Birdhouses can be mounted on wooden posts, metal pipe posts, metal fences or signposts, to the sides of buildings, or they can hang.

Predator Guards

Predator guards are set at the entrance hole and provide more security for the nesting birds. They can include a baffle block, wire guard, sheet metal cone baffle, or a metal or plastic sleeve on the post that makes it hard for mammals or snakes to climb.





PLANS FOR BUILDING BIRD HOUSES

SIMPLE BIRD HOUSE
www.birdwatching-bliss.com

BLUEBIRD BIRD HOUSE
www.nabluebirdsociety.org

ROBIN NESTING PERCH
www.birdwatching-bliss.com

SCREECH OWL BIRD HOUSE
www.feltmagnet.com

CHICKADEE BIRD HOUSE
www.nestwatch.org

WREN NEST BIRD HOUSE
www.learner.org



LEAVE IT
TO

BEAVERS

After a 150-year absence, North American beavers (*Castor canadensis*) have returned to Santa Clara Valley. In April 2013, a female beaver and two yearlings were spotted in the Guadalupe River in downtown San Jose a short distance from freeways and the SAP Center. Gnawed willow trees suggested they had set up home. Discovery of this “keystone” riparian species created great excitement among local conservation groups and signaled success of the years long clean-up and restoration of this urban river.

These urban beavers are probably descendants of beavers the California Department of Fish and Wildlife reintroduced in the 1980s into Lexington Reservoir who made their way down Los Gatos Creek into the Guadalupe River. Or they may have come to San Jose via a more arduous route — swimming from distant beaver colonies in other rivers that flow into the Bay.



When the Guadalupe River dried out in summer 2015 — after four years of drought — the beavers apparently moved upstream to Los Gatos Creek in Campbell where routine releases from the reservoir provide water. A beaver family still lives there and their activities are being documented in video footage by the South Bay Clean Creeks Coalition. Beavers have also returned to urban rivers in Napa and Martinez where they have become eco-tourism attractions. Locally, evidence of beavers was noted in 2008 in Charleston Slough at the mouth of Adobe Creek, the largest creek flowing out of Los Altos Hills.

North American beavers were once abundant in the Bay Area and throughout California, including in the perennial creeks that begin in Los Altos Hills. Their benefits to ecosystems are so vital that they are considered a keystone species. Humans are the only species that can change a landscape more than a beaver.

Nature's original hydrologic engineers, beavers use branches, leaves, rocks and mud to build dams in creeks and then build their homes, called lodges, in the newly formed ponds. Beavers are herbivores and prefer willows, poplars, alders, cottonwood, quaking aspen, cherry, birch and maple.

Their powerful teeth grow continuously and are tinged rusty-orange from high iron content.

Beaver dams and the wetlands they create:

- Reduce creek bank erosion
- Slow storm water run-off
- Increase groundwater recharge into aquifers
- Improve water quality
- Create fertile soil
- Create habitat for hundreds of other species, including birds, fish, amphibians reptiles, and invertebrates

Beaver lodges provide protection from predators and are used for food storage during winter months. The underwater entrance limits access from predators such as coyotes, mountain lions and bears. Beavers can also live in burrows cut into muddy banks. Beavers continue to grow over their lifetime and can weigh over 55 pounds, almost twice the weight of a typical western coyote. Beavers form monogamous pairs and have large families of kits and yearlings living together in a lodge.

Fossil records of beavers in North America traces back 100 million years. In the 1800s, beavers were hunted nearly to extinction throughout North America. Their fur was used primarily

for clothing and top hats. Current populations are estimated at 10 million, roughly one tenth of their population prior to European settlements. North American native peoples' mythology feature beavers predominantly, often as creators of the earth.

Urban streams rarely provide enough room for beaver ponds to form without potential flood damage to adjacent structures. Coexisting with beavers in urban streams can be a challenge but a variety of regulatory agencies (including the Santa Clara County Water District) and conservation organizations are successfully providing resources to manage these ecosystem engineers and welcome them when they return to their native streams.

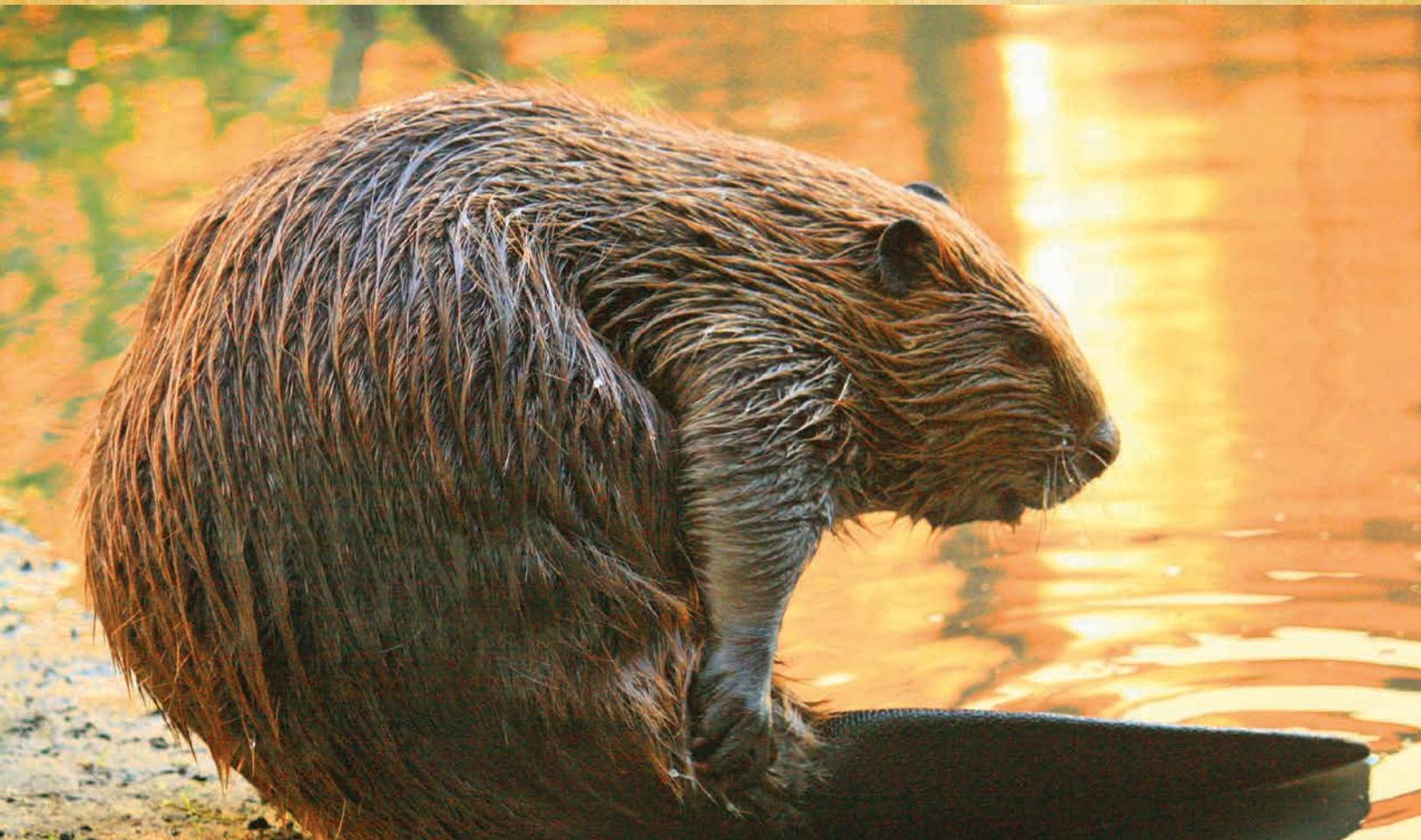
Beavers are unlikely to move into Los Altos Hills because the creeks lack sufficient riparian vegetation and year-round water to support these animals. However, one can follow the lives of these creatures at other Bay area locations via these websites:

Worth A Dam (Martinez beavers)
www.martinezbeavers.org

Guadalupe River Park Conservancy
www.grpg.org/floraandfauna/beavers/

South Bay Clean Creeks Coalition
www.facebook.com/FriendsLGCreek/

Photos (opposite page, top; below: Cheryl Reynolds: Worth A Dam.





Protect **Your** **BONES** at Every Age

Bones play many roles in the body — providing structure, protecting organs, and anchoring muscles. While it's essential to build strong bones during childhood and adolescence, it is also important to take steps during adulthood to protect and support your bones.

Bones continually grow over an individual's lifetime through a natural process called remodeling, with old bone cells sloughing off and new cells growing in to replace them. Calcium and vitamin D are essential to this process. Calcium, a mineral that helps build bones and keep them healthy, is readily found in food. Sunlight, food and supplements are the best ways to get vitamin D, which is needed to help absorb calcium. Not getting enough calcium and vitamin D can lead to bone loss, low bone density and broken bones.

At each stage of life, it is important to be aware of what is needed to develop or improve bone health.

Babies

Bone growth starts even before babies are born. Premature and low-birth-weight infants often need extra calcium, phosphorus, and protein to help them catch up on the nutrients they need for strong bones. Breastfed babies get the calcium and nutrients they need from breast milk, which is why mothers who breastfeed need extra vitamin D. Most baby formula also contains calcium and vitamin D.

Children

Good bone health starts early in life with good habits. While children and young adults rarely get bone diseases, kids can develop unhealthy habits that may endanger their health and bones. Parents can help by encouraging kids to eat a healthy diet and get at least an hour of physical activity every day. Children ages 4 to 8 also need the amount of calcium equal to 3 servings of low-fat milk per day. Cheese, yogurt and some dark leafy greens such as spinach and kale are examples of foods that are high in calcium. If a child is allergic to milk or is lactose intolerant, a pediatrician can recommend milk substitutes.

Teens

Teens are especially at risk for not developing strong bones because their bones grow so rapidly. At least one hour a day of physical activities is critical. Boys and girls from ages 9 to 18 need 4 servings of calcium-rich and vitamin D-fortified foods each day, more than any other age group. Vitamin D-fortified foods include orange juice, oatmeal and breakfast cereal. The percent daily value of vitamin D in food and drinks can often be found on nutrition labels.

Adults

Bones begin to lose density and weaken after age 35. As such, adults need 1,000 milligrams of calcium per day (3 servings of milk or dairy foods), depending on age, and at least 30 minutes of moderate physical activity every day to maintain bone health. Weight-bearing exercise (activity that forces the body to work against gravity) is best for bones, such as weight training, walking, dancing, and tennis.

Older Adults

Adults over age 50 need even more calcium because bone loss increases with age. Women over age 50 and men over age 70 need 1,200 milligrams of calcium per day (4 servings of milk or dairy foods). Weight-bearing exercise and a balanced diet are vital to bone health. Having a strong body and strong bones will also help to prevent falls and fall-related injuries such as hip fractures or broken bones.

Many women over age 50 are at risk for bone disease, but few know it. Menopause can lead to bone loss due to a drop in hormone production. Hormone therapy was at one time widely used to prevent this loss, but now it is known to increase other health risks. A doctor can provide personalized information and recommendations on how to protect bone health during and after menopause.

All adults over age 65 should consider a bone density test, which measures the amount of calcium and minerals in bones. The test can determine if someone has osteoporosis, a disease that thins and weakens bones so they are more likely to break.

Regardless of age, there are steps that can be taken to build, improve and maintain bone health. Consulting with a doctor to determine individual risk and getting personalized next steps to take is also important. Doctors and specialists affiliated with El Camino Hospital can help address bone health.

To find an El Camino Hospital doctor call 800-216-5556 or visit www.elcaminohospital.org/doctors.



TOWN OF LOS ALTOS HILLS
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Town Newsletter Statement of Purpose

This is the official town newsletter to communicate current issues, services, and activities in Los Altos Hills to the residents of the town — to facilitate, encourage, and improve interaction between the residents and the town government. The newsletter is published quarterly. **Deadline for the next issue is Jan 5, 2018.**

Printed with soy-based inks. International Paper, the manufacturer of the paper, has earned Sustainable Forestry Initiative and Forestry Stewardship Council dual certification.

www.losaltoshills.ca.gov

Our Town

Our Town is published with assistance from the City Clerk, Deborah Padovan, and Town Volunteer Committees.

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Los Altos Hills City Council

Gary Waldeck, Mayor
John Radford, Vice Mayor
Courtenay Corrigan
Roger Spreen
Michelle Wu

City Manager

Carl Cahill

CALENDAR



Dec

3

Sun., 2:00 - 5:00 pm

Holiday Barn Lighting

Westwind Community Barn will be lit for the holiday season. Crafts, pony rides, petting zoo, model A cars, Santa, and caroling fun.

For questions call 650-947-2518.

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Sat., Noon - 2:00 pm

Elegant and Easy Holiday Party

Attendees will get a chance to lunch and cook the following menu: pappardelle with mushrooms and mascarpone sauce, swordfish Sicilian style in olives, capers and mint sauce,

white tiramisu with strawberries. Resident discount \$50, sign up on the Town's website today.

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Thurs., 7:30 - 9:00 pm

Caroling in the Hills

Join your neighbors and bring holiday cheer to the town. Meet at Town Hall Parks and Recreation Building for cookies and beverages. For more information contact Scott Vanderlip 650-948-6455.

Jan

5

Monthly Senior Walk

First Tuesday of every month meet at Town Hall. Two mile walk begins at 10:00 am.

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Sat., 10:00 - 10:45 am

Preschool Adventures: Tour El Monte Fire Station

What does the fire station look like? Find out on this

fun tour. Limited to first 30, RSVP to LAHpreschooltours@gmail.com.



and blanket. For more information contact lah youth commission@gmail.com.

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Mon., 9:00am - 1:00 pm

AARP Senior Smart Driver Refresher Course

Register today 650-947-2518.

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Sat., 7:30 - 9:00 pm

Chamber Music Concert

The Second Chamber Music Concert, an internationally recognized ensemble, will perform at Town Hall. Purchase tickets at www.losaltoshills.ca.gov. Questions call 650-947-2518.

March

4

Sun., 10:00 am - 1:00 pm

7th Annual Leadership Conference



Hosted by the Los Altos Hills Youth Commission. Held at Town Hall. To register or learn more, email lah youth commission@gmail.com.

Feb

2

Fri., 7:00 - 9:00 pm

Teen Movie Night

Hosted by the Los Altos Hills Youth Commission at Town Hall. Bring your pillow

Calendar events are also posted on town's website: www.losaltoshills.ca.gov