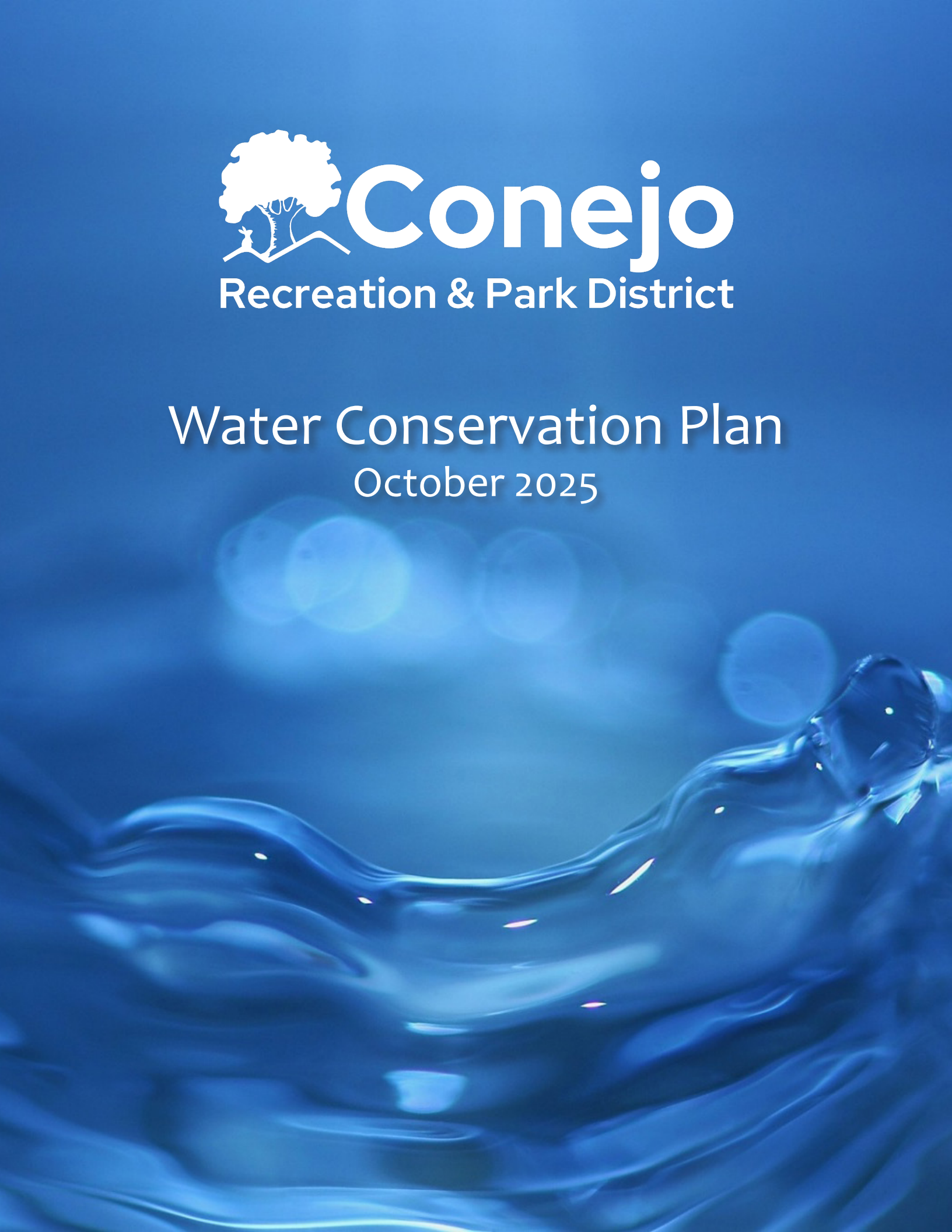
Conejo
Recreation & Park District

Water Conservation Plan

October 2025



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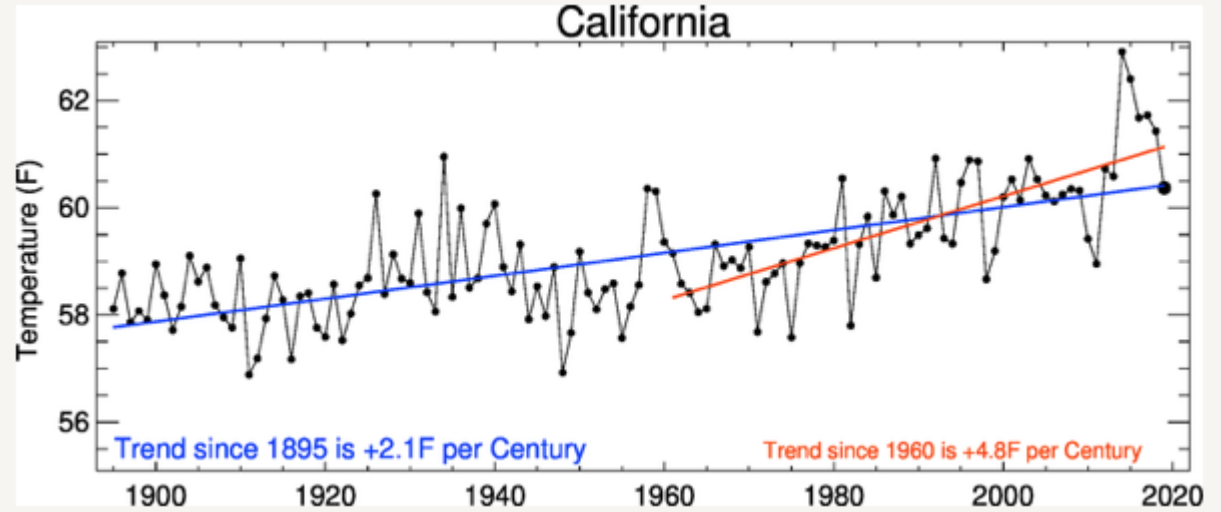
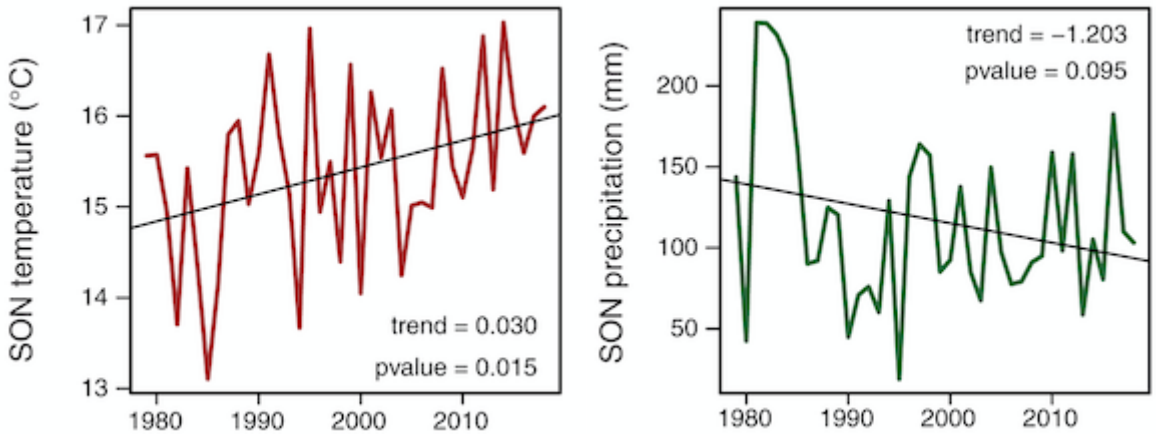
Introduction

Historical Conditions

California's serious water shortages, brought on in part by drought conditions, have persisted over time. California's climate has been heating up and periods of drought have been deepening and lengthening. Using surface temperature data, a team led by University of Maryland atmospheric chemist Clark Weaver calculates that California, since 1895, has been growing warmer at a rate of about 2.1° Fahrenheit per century. The warming sped up over that time: From 1960 to today, the rate is 4.8° per century.



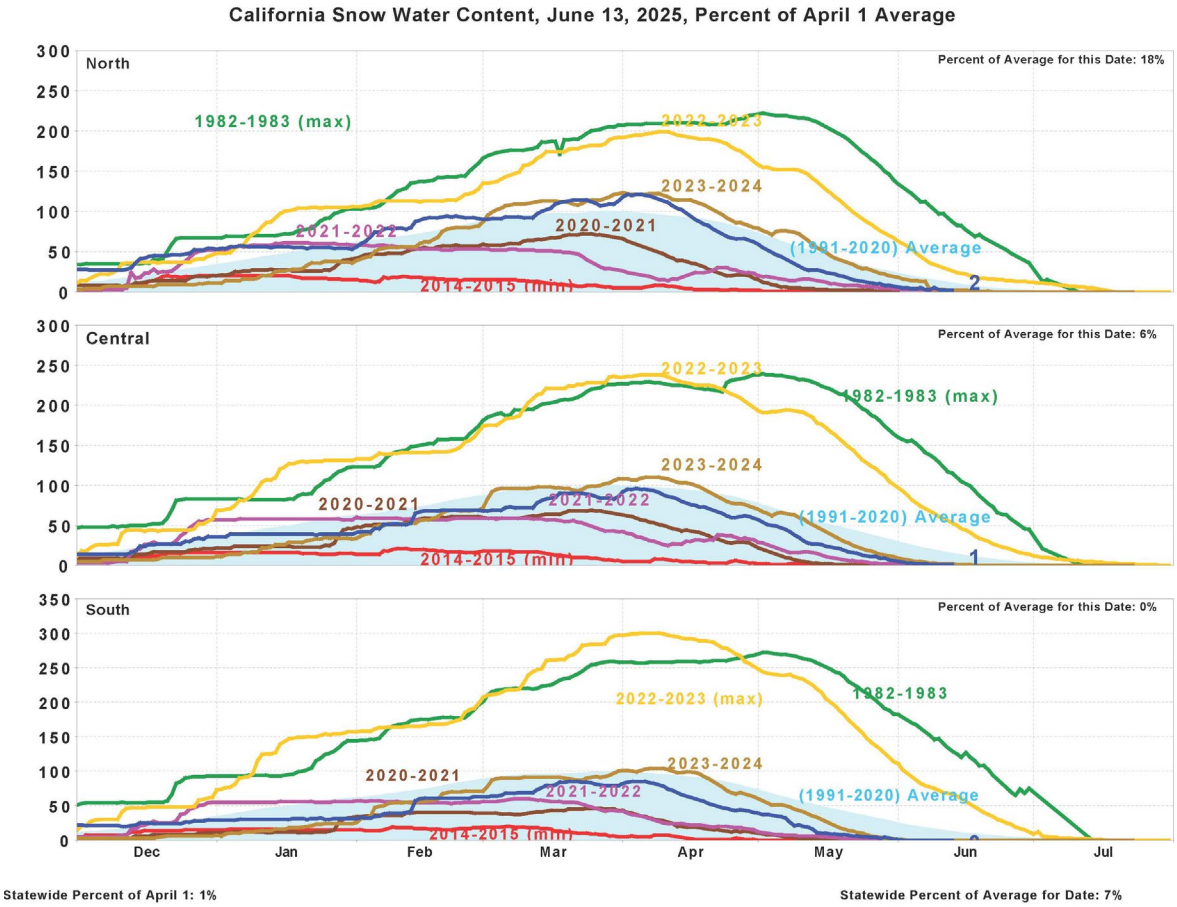
Additionally, an August 2020 study in Environmental Research Letters finds that since 1979, there have been rising temperatures and falling average precipitation. The researchers report trends for the months of September, October, and November (SON) in both temperatures (up about 1° Celsius) and precipitation (down an average of 30 percent).



State Current Conditions

The state of California's new water year (from October 1 to September 30) has begun and with it comes optimism about the current available water resources.

Water Year 2025 ended with statewide precipitation at 96 percent of average. Statewide reservoir storage is 111 percent of average for this time of year. Lake Oroville, the State Water Project's largest reservoir, sits at 103 percent of average for this time of year. Similar to the prior year, Water Year 2025 in California experienced an average water year.



Local Current Conditions

Calleguas Municipal Water District operates as a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Metropolitan provides Calleguas with imported water supplies, which Calleguas in turn distributes on a wholesale basis to water agencies that serve local communities and cities in southeast Ventura County, including the Conejo Recreation and Park District. Imported water supplies account for approximately 80 percent of all potable water uses in this area.

Virtually all imported supplies delivered by Calleguas originate from the State Water Project (SWP). The SWP is a 700-mile network of reservoirs, aqueducts, and pumping facilities that convey water from the Feather River Watershed (northern Sierra Nevada Mountain Range) to southern California. The SWP system relies on Sierra snowpack conditions, which have experienced a shift in both mean climate and year-to-year variability

On March 24, 2023, Governor Newsom issued Executive Order N-5-23 modifying drought emergency provisions and the California Department of Water Resources, operator of the SWP, increased the SWP allocations to 75 percent.

Metropolitan is limited in its ability to provide water from the Colorado River Aqueduct to Calleguas and other areas in southern California to make up for the shortfall in SWP supplies. The District supports the efforts of Metropolitan for the proposed Delta Conveyance Project, which will modernize the state's water infrastructure in the Delta to increase water supply reliability. Calleguas is known as a SWP Dependent Area within the Metropolitan service area.

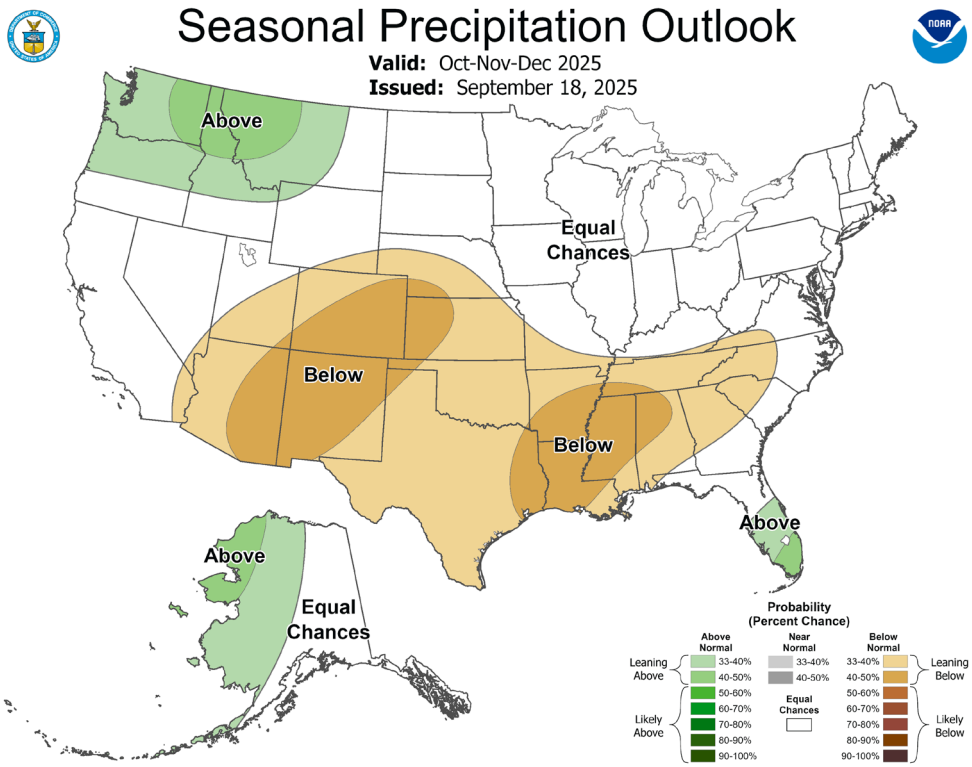
On April 5, 2023, Calleguas Municipal Water District passed Resolution No. 2073 rescinding a Stage 2 Water Shortage, calling for continued water use efficiency practices, and encouraging expanded groundwater recharge.

As a result, on April 25, 2023, the Thousand Oaks City Council adopted Level 1 water conservation requirements: the city's permanent water conservation measures.

Future Outlook and District Response

California faces uncertainties for the near and longer-term water picture as a result of the impacts of climate change on water supplies.

Near term modeling suggests the possibility of precipitation through December 2025 as "Equal Chances" of being above or below normal levels.



Long range climate modeling strongly indicates a hotter and drier southern California, thus making water conservation an important element of contemporary California life. In response to the 2012 – 2016 drought, in May 2016, the Governor's Executive Order B-37-16 (Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life)

required California to move beyond temporary emergency drought measures and adopt permanent changes to use water more wisely and to prepare for more frequent and persistent periods of limited water supply.

Local forecasts mirror the statewide picture. Key impacts from a June 2019 study completed by the Desert Research Institute for Projected Changes in Ventura County Climate are:

- Extreme heat – an extra 8-10 days per year above 95 degrees
- Precipitation – similar total precipitation, but occurring on fewer days; more intense storms and greater flooding potential
- Drought – warmer temperatures will reduce the snowpack and higher evapotranspiration will result in more frequent and more intense droughts.

Thus, it is evident that the District must continue to take steps to reduce the amount of water it uses and do its "fair share" and be a leader in the community with regards to water conservation. Without a strong commitment by the Conejo Recreation and Park District to water conservation, the water resources in the Conejo Valley are jeopardized.

Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life

The California Water Action Plan contains ten principles, including "Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life". Executive Order B-37-16 instructs State agencies to help Californians adopt permanent changes to use water more wisely, building upon past success by laying out a framework for a more durable approach for water conservation.

In May 2018, Assembly Bill (AB) 1668 and Senate Bill (SB) 606 were approved, building on previous Governor Brown's and current Governor Newsom's ongoing efforts to make water conservation a way of life in California. AB 1668 and SB 606 establish guidelines for efficient water use and a framework for the implementation and oversight of the new standards. The two bills strengthen the state's water resiliency in the face of future droughts with provisions that include:

- Establishing water use objectives and long-term standards for efficient water use that apply to urban retail water suppliers; comprised of indoor residential water use, outdoor residential water use, commercial, industrial and institutional (CII) irrigation with dedicated meters, water loss, and other unique local uses.
- Providing incentives for water suppliers to recycle water.
- Identifying small water suppliers and rural communities that may be at risk of drought and water shortage vulnerability and provide recommendations for drought planning.
- Requiring both urban and agricultural water suppliers to set annual water budgets and prepare for drought.

Executive Order B-37-16's four broad objectives - Using Water More Wisely, Eliminating Water Waste, Strengthening Local Drought Resilience, and Improving Agricultural Water Use Efficiency and Drought Planning - are valuable guidelines which assist local agencies in identifying key issues to consider to understand the options available to their agencies.

Community Expectations

At District properties, the Conejo Valley community enjoys over 1,100 acres of parkland, with over 180 acres of natural turf (approximately 70 acres of natural turf were converted), an estimated 70 miles of irrigation lines, and nearly 10,000 irrigation heads.

District programs, as well as community sports groups such as baseball, soccer, softball, football, lacrosse and volleyball, day camps, youth sport classes, and many special events, rely on safe quality turf, as do the family-friendly community events which occur regularly throughout our local park system. We live in a very active community with many people engaged in healthy lifestyles, exercise and sports.

The District's patrons, as does staff, expect the District to grow and maintain healthy, quality turf. The District takes great pride in our parks and is committed to saving water and keeping our parks functional and beautiful for the enjoyment of the general community.

Conejo Recreation and Park District Response to Drought Conditions and Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life

Strategic Planning Efforts

In 2008, the District developed its initial Strategic Plan, a top level document to set clear direction over all operational aspects of the District's mission. Displaying the District's commitment to resource conservation, included in the original Strategic Plan was the following broad goal regarding conservation practices:

> 6.9 *Evaluate enhanced recycling and energy conservation practices.* Evaluate and enhance our recycling and energy conservation practices within the District and at District properties and events to assure that we continuously improve the District's recycling, energy conservation, resource utilization and related practices to strive to become an environmentally considerate and sustainable operation.

In order to further emphasize the District's commitment to resource conservation, in 2010 the District added a more specific water related conservation goal:

> 2.9 *Continue to incorporate water saving practices into standard operations.* Follow through with drought-related turf conversions in the parks and consider and implement a variety of cost effective water-saving solutions.

Continuing in its efforts to emphasize the District's commitment to resource conservation, in 2019 the District created a new Strategic Element – Sustainability and Resiliency. The former goals mentioned above (*6.9 Evaluate enhanced recycling and energy conservation practices* and *2.9 Continue to incorporate water saving practices into standard operations*) were folded into and expanded in the new Sustainability and Resiliency Strategic Element.

The objective of the Sustainability and Resiliency Strategic Element is to operate the District in an environmentally and economically sustainable manner. The strategy is to evaluate new ideas, embrace

change and continuously move the District toward environmentally sustainable and cost-effective operations. More specific water related goals include:

8.4 Conserve water and favor California natives as well as drought tolerant landscaping through the board-approved landscape palette.

8.5 Continue to incorporate water saving practices into standard operations. Continue the drought response related irrigation and landscape improvements, and continue to seek opportunities to save water in the parks, expand and diversify the District's water supply portfolio and consider and implement a variety of cost-effective water-saving solutions.

8.6 Evaluate enhanced recycling and energy conservation practices. Evaluate and enhance our recycling and energy conservation practices within the District and at District properties and events to assure that we continuously improve the District's recycling, energy conservation, resource utilization and related practices.

Expenditures and Future Costs

Since 2015, the District has expended over $5,500,000 on approximately 70 acres of turf conversions and various capital projects (such as projects to modify and upgrade irrigation systems and projects to use reclaimed irrigation) districtwide. These one-time expenditures are necessary in ensuring the viability of District parks and long-term water conservation efforts.

Annual, on-going costs for potable water usage continue to rise. Water costs have steadily risen since Fiscal Year 2007-2008 as compared to the current Fiscal Year.

FISCAL YEAR	POTABLE WATER EXPENDINTURE	POTABLE WATER USED	COST PER UNIT
2007-2008	$827,808	328,665 units	$2.519
2024-2025	$2,037,245	215,663 units	$9.446
COMPARISON	**146.10% increase**	**34.38% decrease**	**274.99% increase**

**1 unit equals 748 gallons*

The District is committed to providing the resources necessary to respond to the ongoing and future droughts. Since Fiscal Year 2017-2018, and with the intent to continue annually, the District has committed at least $250,000 each year for Annual Landscape Resiliency Improvements. Furthermore, the District allocates any water budget savings from the prior Fiscal Year into the following Fiscal Year's Annual Drought Response Irrigation Improvements.

As costs continue to rise, the District will continue to make best efforts for water conservation and thus budgetary savings. Overwatering turf not only wastes money and water but is actually harmful and can lead to fungus, insects, puddles, and weak roots. As costs from water suppliers and distributors continue to rise, the District will be forced to allocate funds from different programs and sources to meet the basic needs of providing and maintaining healthy and quality turf.

Utilizing the District's Strategic Plan, historical usage, and Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life recommendations (which provide the framework for outdoor irrigation standards utilizing evapotranspiration rates for the area, and irrigated and irrigable landscape areas), the District has set an annual water consumption target of 503 units of water per developed acre (1 unit of water equals 748 gallons). However, it must be noted that rainfall totals and patterns, and temperature deviations well outside historical norms and averages are expected to affect the units per acre necessary to keep turf and landscaping healthy.

The District's Water Conservation Plan expands on the practices and resource utilization described in the Strategic Plan that will be utilized to maintain and/or reduce its water consumption target. The Water Conservation Plan will assist the District in this effort and help the public interpret subsequent changes to parks, facilities, and open space.

The District's Water Conservation Plan discusses multiple issues related to water conservation. With each issue, the Water Conservation Plan will discuss the District's current practice regarding the issue, further District objectives regarding the issue, and challenges in accomplishing the objectives.

1. Use Water Efficiently at Agency Facilities

Current Practice:

- The District utilizes in-house maintenance reporting software and telephone reporting for irrigation and other plumbing problems; this allows the District to fix leaks and breaks in a timely matter in order to reduce water waste.

- The District utilizes the iCentral Irrigation Control System at all parks with advanced irrigation principles in all new development. The District has approximately 10,000 irrigation heads controlled by an internet weather-based "iCentral Control" System. These controllers monitor the weather in real time via the internet and adjust watering times and volumes accordingly. If it rains or the humidity is high enough, these controllers will simply shut the irrigation system off altogether.

- The District performs annual field refurbishments and turf establishment periods, mostly at sports fields. The athletic fields are well-used, to the point that our fields annually require 6-8 weeks of down time for "field refurbishment". During field refurbishment, the fields are fenced and reseeded in an effort to restore the worn out turf. The reseeding requires daytime watering, especially during intensely hot weather, so that the newly germinated seedlings do not wither and die in the hot sun. Once the turf establishes a sufficient root structure, the daytime watering is curtailed and eventually eliminated.

- In 2015, the District added an Irrigation Technician to its field staff. The Irrigation Technician's primary duty is to investigate and develop new methods and/or improvements to existing methods that result in effective management and conservation strategies of limited water resources. The Irrigation Technician is also tasked with educating and sharing these methods with other District staff.

Objectives:

- Develop an electronic reporting system that links its website to the existing maintenance program. This will include an automatic email response when the problem is fixed.
- Keep current on technology upgrades, best management practices, and training.
- Improve irrigation cycles and timing.
- Restrict permitted use on sports fields to reduce usage and thus reduce/modify field refurbishments with less intensive water use.
- Hire additional staff with primary duties for water conservation.

Challenges:

- Costs of creating and maintaining advanced technological systems.
- Parks have a limited watering window; typical irrigation occurs after 10:00 p.m., when the parks are closed, in an effort to have the irrigation off by early morning so patrons using the park the next day enjoy a relatively dry park. This leaves a much shorter time "window" to water a large park. In order to meet this limited irrigation window, at some locations – especially sports fields – watering may be spread over five or six nights per week. Because of the size of the parks, the number of irrigation stations and the limited time window, it may not be physically possible to irrigate in only three days in a week.
- Community expectations of field availability; loss of revenue from permitted groups.
- Costs of adding additional staff.

2. Install Water Conservation Devices in Existing Buildings and Parks

Current Practice:

- The District uses low volume urinals and toilets; approximately 50% fitted with infra-red automatic valves.
- Tennis courts are cleaned on an as needed basis, the District utilizes high-pressure, low volume cleaning equipment.
- The District utilizes water budgeting equipment, iCentral satellite-based controllers, automatic valve shutdown, pumps, and gate valves for maintenance projects. These products are used to minimize waste during routine maintenance by allowing staff to close the irrigation network piping to avoid draining large quantities of water prior to repair. 100 percent of the 10,000 irrigation heads within the Park District are now operated by these iCentral Controllers.
- The District is complete in installing master flow valves, flow sensors, and low water use irrigation heads at larger parks and continues to install isolation valves at various parks.

- The District continues to install fertigation systems where fertilizers are automatically included in the irrigation system rather than applied and then watered in.

Objectives:

- Research advanced plumbing equipment that will improve on our current low-water infrastructure. This includes ultra-low/waterless water urinals, toilets, and controlled valve sink faucets.
- Install automatic valves on all urinals and toilets.
- Create a District-wide standard for all future construction and retrofits and reference California Green Building Code.
- Install fertigation systems throughout the parks districtwide.
- Consolidate irrigation clocks at parks districtwide.
- Take inventory of current facilities and note where improvement is needed.

Challenges:

- Costs and availability of reliable additional equipment.
- Staffing availability to perform labor intensive tasks.

3. Use Drought Tolerant Plants in Agency Parks

Current Practice:

- The District has taken approximately 70 acres (30 acres starting in 2012/2013 and additional 40 acres in 2015) of non-essential portions of a park (other than sports fields and high-use public areas) and cap irrigation heads and converted the ground cover to mulch. The 70 acres of turf to be converted were identified in consultation between Parks Division and Recreation Division staff. In general, the areas identified were non-essential portions of the parks (other than sports fields and high use public areas/amenities that require turf as an essential necessity for the full enjoyment and function of the public area/amenity).
- The District utilizes drought-tolerant species when and where applicable.
- The District is converting existing turf and installing new turf at some play areas to Bermuda turf which requires less intensive watering.
- The District has developed a drought-tolerant planting palette. (Exhibit 1)

Objectives:

- Research turf alternatives such as synthetic turf for playfields. For 2021 – 2022, the District partnered and provided a grant to Conejo Valley Little League to install synthetic turf on one field infield at Fiore Playfield. Additionally for 2022-2023, the District partnered with Thousand Oaks Titans Cricket Club to install synthetic turf pitch at Peppertree Playfield.
- Explore additional alternative uses (such as off-leash areas, fitness areas, bike skills stations) for non-turf outlying park areas.

- Increase native planting and emphasizing drought-tolerant species in existing and new developed park acreage.

Challenges:

- Drought-tolerant planting, turf alternatives, and mulched areas have faced considerable challenges due to financial issues and the public perception and familiarity that parks should be lush and green.

4. Use Recycled Water and Ground Water for Agency Parks

Current Practice:

- One of the three District's water suppliers, California Water Service, through the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD), provides recycled water at North Ranch Neighborhood Park and Triunfo Community Park. This saves approximately 10,000 units of potable water annually.

Objectives:

- Additional recycled water availability in the Westlake area from California Water Service through LVMWD to serve additional parks on the east side of the District. (i.e. North Ranch Playfield, Evenstar Neighborhood Park).

- Additional recycled water availability throughout the District.

- Ground water availability throughout the District to serve all parks Districtwide.

- Possible alternate water supplies such as "potable reuse" available in the future via the Pure Water Project with the Las Virgenes-Triunfo Joint Powers Authority.

Challenges:

- Two of the three District's water suppliers, the City of Thousand Oaks and California American Water, do not have recycled water readily available for District parks. The treated wastewater from the City's Hill Canyon Treatment Plant is discharged into Calleguas Creek where it is sold to Camrosa Water District where it is reused downstream primarily for crop irrigation in the Oxnard plain.

- Costs associated with making additional recycled water available.

- Quality of ground water available.

- Costs and economic feasibility of utilizing ground water for District parks.

5. Create a Procedure for Residents to Report Broken Sprinklers at Agency Parks

Current Practice:

- The District staff and public report leaks, breaks and faulty irrigation via telephone, email, and the Do Report Irrigation Problems (DRIP) program. Phone calls and emails from DRIP are received from park patrons and interfaced to grounds staff. This system allows real time reporting during operating hours.

Objectives:

- Develop additional systems such as Apps to complement the existing systems.

Challenges:

- Costs associated with the additional technology and implementation.

6. Develop a Design Criteria to Reduce Runoff and Promote Ground Water Recharge

Current Practice:

- Many District park sites, generally developed or retrofitted since 2001, are designed to absorb storm water.

- New parks are being outfitted with bioswales and older parks are beginning to be retrofitted with bioswales intended to capture, slow, and filter storm water.

Objectives:

- Utilize EPA MS4 guidelines that allow park sites to accept and treat municipal storm water runoff through the creation of bioswales. In this program, developers and local municipalities can divert runoff from conventional storm drains into bioswales that will treat and diffuse storm water.

- All future parks and park retrofits will utilize these design practices as outlined in the California Green Building Code.

Challenges:

- As the District is nearing build out, opportunities to incorporate this design in new parks are dwindling; thus, the vast majority of opportunities are for retrofitting existing parks. Retrofitting existing parks presents economic and operational challenges.

7. Conduct Water Audits for Agency Properties

Current Practice:

- Grounds and maintenance staff, including a certified landscape irrigation auditor, check each system at least once a month for leaks and spray accuracy. This is one reason patrons may occasionally see sprinklers on during the day.

- Since the hire of the Irrigation Tech, labor intensive water audits and training for staff are being implemented more frequently.

Objectives:

- Conduct annual auditor's report which includes auditing facilities water use in addition to the existing landscape irrigation audit. These two reports will help track progress and assist in planning efforts by providing real-time data on each park and the District as a whole.

Challenges:

- The current system is extremely labor intensive and manually analyzed and implemented.

8. Provide Public Outreach to Inform and Educate

Current Practice:

- The District attends and conducts community meetings and provides information via print and social media.

- The District provides monthly and annual reports to the Board of Directors regarding water use and water saving projects and activities to date.

Objectives:

- Increase public outreach via partnerships with water suppliers and distributors.

- Provide project-specific neighborhood meetings.

Challenges:

- Staff time and availability.

How is the District Doing?

In Exhibit 2, Table 1 and Graph 1 represent water usage for the past fifteen years (2007/2008 through 2022/2023) and comparison to the District's water target of 503 units per acre.

In 2024/2025 (most recent completed year), the District was **27.63% below** its water target of 503 units per acre.

The District has **decreased its water use by 34.38%** when comparing water consumption in 2024/2025 (most recent completed year) to 2007/2008 units per acre.

Exhibit 2, Table 2, shows the vast difference between doing nothing (unmitigated water use utilizing actual 2007 units - 1 unit of water equals 748 gallons - per acre rate) and progressively reducing water use per acre (mitigated water use utilizing actual units per acre rate from Table 1). The column to the far right depicts the quantity of this difference. Cumulatively, since 2007/2008, because of the improvements, the District has **saved approximately 1,470,227 units (over 1,099,729,796 gallons) and over $10,020,966.** On an annual ongoing basis, if no improvements had been made within the District and no increase in developed acreage, future use would increase approximately 39,600 units (over 29,613,000 gallons) per year and $374,000 more per year above the water use target.

Conclusion

The District is committed to resource utilization, water cost savings, and striving to become an environmentally considerate and sustainable operation. However, there are no simple avenues to meet this commitment; the District already limits irrigation of park landscaping so that the health of the grass and landscaping is near failure level. Irrigating at the bare minimum, coupled with a further reduction, would result in significant turf damage and lead to a difficult recovery.

Staff is continuously making efforts to balance aggressive water conservation efforts with turf playability and quality and to preserve healthy landscaping; the recent and recurring drought conditions make it prudent for staff to develop, consider, and implement an effective Water Conservation Plan.

In order to monitor efforts, monthly reports of the District's water use, water savings projects, and activities to date will be provided to the Board and published.

The Water Conservation Plan will be updated and submitted to the Board on an annual basis. As part of the annual review, staff will consider and incorporate the latest information from the Executive Order Agencies (California Department of Water resources, State Water Resources Control Board, California Department of Food and Agriculture, California Public Utilities Commission, and California Energy Commission) in order to keep the plan current and relevant

Exhibit 1
Native & Drought-Tolerant
Plant List

Turf Conversion California Native and Drought-Tolerant Plant List

TREES

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree
Arbutus 'Marina'	Marina Strawberry Tree
Cassia fistula	Golden Shower Tree
Cassia leptophylla	Gold Medallion Tree
Cedrus	Cedar
Cercidium floridum	Palo Verde
Cercis occidentalis	Western Redbud
Chilopsis linearis	California Orchid Tree
Cupressus sempervirens	Italian Cypress
Lagerstroemia indica	Crape Myrtle
Laurus nobilis	Sweet Bay
Olea europaea (Fruitless)	Fruitless Olive
Parkinsonia aculeata	Mexican Palo Verde
Pinus	Pines
Pistacia chinensis	Chinese Pistachio
Plantanus racemosa	California Sycamore
Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak
Quercus lobata	Valley Oak
Rhus lancea	African Sumac
Schinus molle	California Pepper Tree

SHRUBS / GROUNDCOVER

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Aeonium	Aeonium
Agave Americana	Century Plant
Agave Americana var. Medio-Picta 'Alba'	White Striped Centry Plant
Agave attenuata	Foxtail Agave
Aloe	Aloe
Anigozanthos	Kangaroo Paw
Arctostaphylos 'Emerald Carpet'	Carpet Manzanita
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Manzanita
Baccharis pilularis 'Pigeon Point'	Dwarf Coyote Brush
Bougainvillea	Bougainvillea
Carex	Sedge
Ceanothus 'Concha'	Concha Ceanothus
Ceanothus g. horizontalis 'Yankee Point'	California Lilac
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus 'Snow Flurry'	Snow Flurry Ceanothus
Cistus	Rockrose
Cotinus coggygria	Smoke Tree
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster
Echeveria	Echeveria

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Eschscholzia californica	California Poppy
Fefstuca glauca	Blue Fescue
Feijoa	Pineapple guava
Fremontodendron	Flannel Bush
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon
Heuchera	Coral Bells
Hesperaloe parviflora	Red Yucca
Lavandula	Lavender
Lantana montevidensis	Lantana
Leptosphermun	Tea Tree
Mahonia	Barberry
Myrtus communis	Myrtle
Pelargonium	Geranium
Pyracantha	Firethorn
Rhanmus	Buckthorns
Rhus integrifolia	Lemonade Berry
Rhus	Sumac
Ribes	Currant
Phormium tenax	New Zealand Flax
Romneya coulteri	Matilija Poppy
Rosa banksiae	Lady Bank's Rose
Rosmarinus officinalis Irene	Trailing Blue Rosemary
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Tuscan Blue'	Upright Rosemary
Salvia leucantha	Mexican Sage
Salvia leucophylla 'Point Sal Spreader'	Purple Sage
Sambucus	Elderberry
Sedum	Stonecrop
Senecio mandraliscae	Blue Iceplant
Teucrium	Germander
Thymus	Thyme
Verbena lilacina 'De La Mina'	Verbena
Westringia fructicosa	Coast Rosemary
Zauschneria	California Fuchsia

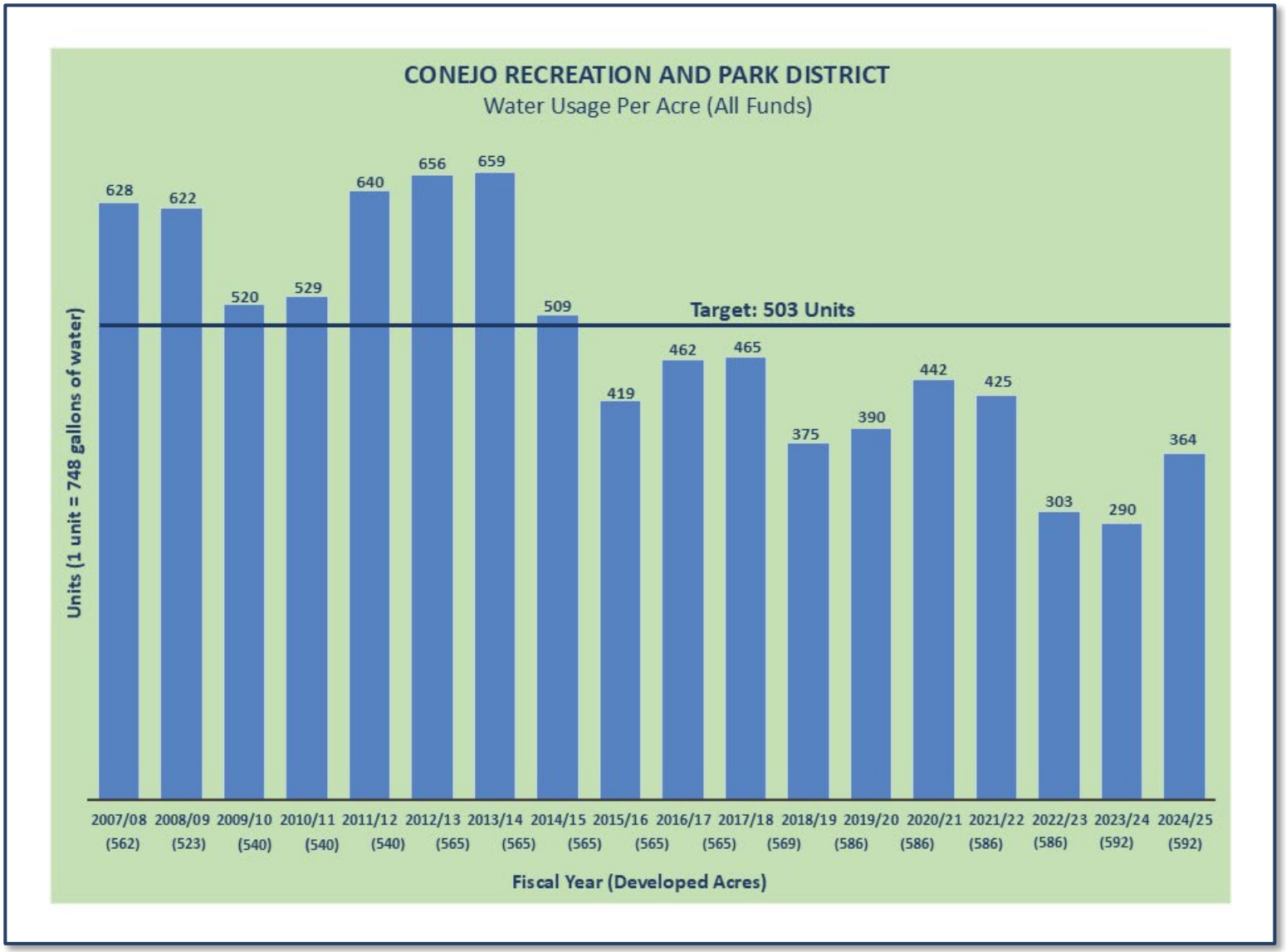
Exhibit 2
Water Usage & Park Acreage

Table 1: 2007-2023 Water Actual Use

Rainfall (inches)	Fiscal Year	Water Usage (Units)	Developed Acreage	Target Units Per Acre	Actual Units Per Acre	% Saved Compared to 2007/2008 Units Per Acre	% Saved Compared to Target Units Per Acre
5.71	2007/2008	328,665	523	503	628	-	-24.9%
6.47	2008/2009	325,461	523	503	622	1.0%	-23.7%
8.82	2009/2010	280,610	540	503	520	17.3%	-3.3%
20.51	2010/2011	285,694	540	503	529	15.8%	-5.2%
8.74	2011/2012	345,627	540	503	640	-1.9%	-27.2%
4.86	2012/2013	370,483	565	503	656	-4.3%	-30.4%
5.00	2013/2014	372,275	565	503	659	-4.8%	-31.0%
8.38	2014/2015	287,699	565	503	509	19.0%	-1.2%
5.56	2015/2016	236,840	565	503	419	33.3%	16.7%
19.44	2016/2017	260,841	565	503	462	26.5%	8.2%
5.97	2017/2018	261,619	569	503	465	26.0%	7.6%
17.57	2018/2019	219,906	586	503	375	40.3%	25.4%
11.69	2019/2020	228,866	586	503	390	37.9%	22.5%
0.89	2020/2021	259,771	586	503	442	29.6%	12.1%
11.31	2021/2022	249,332	586	503	425	32.3%	15.5%
20.25	2022/2023	175,142	592	503	303	51.75%	39.76%
14.33	2023/2024	171,721	592	503	290	52.24%	42.34%
4.92	2024/2025	215,663	592	503	364	42.0%	27.63%

- Developed Acreage as per Table 3

Graph 1: Water Usage Per Acre



- Unit of water equals 748 gallons.
- Historical rainfall data is from Weather Underground (www.wunderground.com)
- Projected Rainfall data is the average historical rainfall for the area.
- Fiscal year runs from 1 July- 30 June.

Table 2: Water Use Comparison

Fiscal Year	Unmitigated Water Use (Units)	Mitigated Water Use (Units)	Savings ($$)	Savings (Units)
2007/2008	328,665	328,665	$0	0
2008/2009	328,665	325,461	$9,035	3,204
2009/2010	339,348	280,610	$197,125	58,738
2010/2011	339,348	285,694	$208,607	53,654
2011/2012	339,348	345,627	-$25,787	-6,279
2012/2013	355,059	370,483	-$70,427	-15,424
2013/2014	355,059	372,275	-$83,223	-17,216
2014/2015	355,059	287,699	$346,835	67,360
2015/2016	355,059	236,840	$643,701	118,219
2016/2017	355,059	260,841	$543,919	94,218
2017/2018	357,572	261,619	$578,215	95,953
2018/2019	368,256	219,516	$936,828	148,350
2019/2020	368,256	228,394	$878,573	139,390
2020/2021	368,256	259,292	$723,267	108,485
2021/2022	368,256	249,332	$820,716	118,924
2022/2023	368,256	175,142	$1,533,904	193,114
2023/2024	368,256	171,721	$1,712,213	196,535
2024/2025	368,256	215,663	$1,067,465	113,002
TOTALS	**6,386,033**	**4,874,874**	**$10,020,966**	**1,470,227**

Table 3: Park Acreage

Park Name	Total Acres	Developed Acres	Undeveloped Acreage	Projected Development	Projected Year	Notes
Estella Park	1.9	1.9	0.0	None		
Banyan Park	7.4	7.4	0.0	None		
Morrow Circle	4.0	0.0	4.0	None		
Del Norte	3.7	0.0	3.7	None		
Old Meadows Park	31.0	6.7	24.3	None		
Stagecoach Inn Museum	5.0	5.0	0.0	None		
Hickory Park	4.6	4.6	0.0	None		
Cypress Park	5.0	5.0	0.0	None		
Borchard Community Park	28.7	28.7	0.0	None		
Suburbia Park	2.0	2.0	0.0	None		
Thousand Oaks Community Park	35.8	22.0	13.8	None		
Oakbrook Neighborhood Park	13.5	13.5	0.0	None		
Evenstar Park	4.0	4.0	0.0	None		
Lynn Oaks Park	8.8	4.0	4.8	4.8	**2028/2029**	Initial planning exercises for development started Fall 2021
Russell Access Strips	1.0	1.0	0.0	None		
Russell Park	7.0	7.0	0.0	None		
Triunfo Park	23.4	23.4	0.0	None		
Conejo Creek North	36.0	36.0	0.0	None		
Fiore Playfield	9.6	7.1	2.5	None		
Beyer Park	4.0	4.0	0.0	None		
Conejo Creek West (NW)	**51.1**	**44.0**	**7.1**	**7.1**	**2034/2035**	
Conejo Creek South	54.7	50.3	4.4	None		
Conejo Community Park	38.4	20.0	18.4	None		
Wendy Park	4.3	4.3	0.0	None		
Glenwood Park	5.2	5.2	0.0	None		
Conejo Valley Botanic Garden	39.6	39.6	0.0	None		
Waverly Park	5.5	5.5	0.0	None		
Thousand Oaks Teen Center	0.0	0.0	0.0	None		

Table 3: Park Acreage *(continued)*

Park Name	Total Acres	Developed Acres	Undeveloped Acreage	Projected Development	Projected Year	Notes
Paige Lane Neighborhood Park	**14.1**	**14.1**	**0.0**	None		
Goebel Senior Center	0.0	0.0	0.0	None		
Knoll Park	21.1	0.0	21.1	None		
Pepper Tree Playfield	21.7	21.7	0.0	None		
Wildwood Neighborhood Park	5.8	5.8	0.0	None		
Cañada Park	9.2	4.0	5.2	None		
Sunset Hills Park	5.8	5.8	0.0	None		
Spring Meadow Park	7.2	7.2	0.0	None		
Wildflower Playfield	19.0	19.0	0.0	None		
Stagecoach Inn Park	4.9	4.9	0.0	None		
Kimber Park	8.3	8.3	0.0	None		
Walnut Grove Park	6.5	6.5	0.0	None		
Southshore Hills Park	4.5	4.5	0.0	None		
Northwood Park	8.5	8.5	0.0	None		
Newbury Gateway Park	6.9	2.3	4.6	None		
Crowley House	0.0	0.0	0.0	None		
El Parque de la Paz	4.8	4.8	0.0	None		
North Ranch Neighborhood Park	12.0	12.0	0.0	None		
North Ranch Playfield	12.0	12.0	0.0	None		
Lang Ranch Neighborhood Park	10.4	7.0	3.4	None		
Sapwi Trails Community Park	124.0	17.0	107.0	None		
McCrea Ranch	219.4	0.0	219.4	None		
Rancho Conejo Playfield	12.7	12.7	0.0	None		
Dos Vientos Neighborhood Park	5.2	5.2	0.0	None		
Walnut Grove Equestrian Center	13.0	4.5	8.5	None		
McCrea Ranch West	58.9	0.0	58.9	None		
Hillcrest Center	8.8	4.0	4.8	None		
Dos Vientos Community Park	27.8	27.8	0.0	None		
Sycamore Neighborhood Park	4.5	4.5	0.0	None		

Table 3: Park Acreage *(continued)*

Park Name	Total Acres	Developed Acres	Undeveloped Acreage	Projected Development	Projected Year	Notes
Del Prado Playfield	26.0	16.0	10.0	None		
Rancho Potrero Community Equestrian Center	19.9	19.9	0	None		
Rolling Oaks Neighborhood Park	5.5	0	5.5	5.5	**2028/2029**	
Total	1151.7	592	545.5	**21.2**		
***Bold Denotes Future Park Acreage**						

- Projected development as per June 2025 10-Year Capital Improvement Plan/Notes.

- In response to this projection, the District concludes there will be approximately 17.4 acres of new development over the next 10 years (2025/2026-2034/2035). This justifies a continued increase in total annual water consumption despite a continuous reduction in per acre water use, as illustrated by the graph and tables 1 and 2.

Exhibit 3
Links & References Used

California Department of Water Resources

California Green Building Code

California Storm Water Quality Association

California Water Action Plan

California Water Association

City of Thousand Oaks Sustainability and Water

Conejo Recreation & Park District 5-Year Strategic Plan (2024-2028)

Conejo Recreation & Park District 10-Year Capital Improvement Plan (25/26-34/35)

Conejo Recreation & Park District Water Conservation

National Integrated Drought Information System

Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life

MWD Water Supply Conditions Report

National Weather Service - Climate