



Conejo

Recreation & Park District

Water Conservation Plan

October 2021

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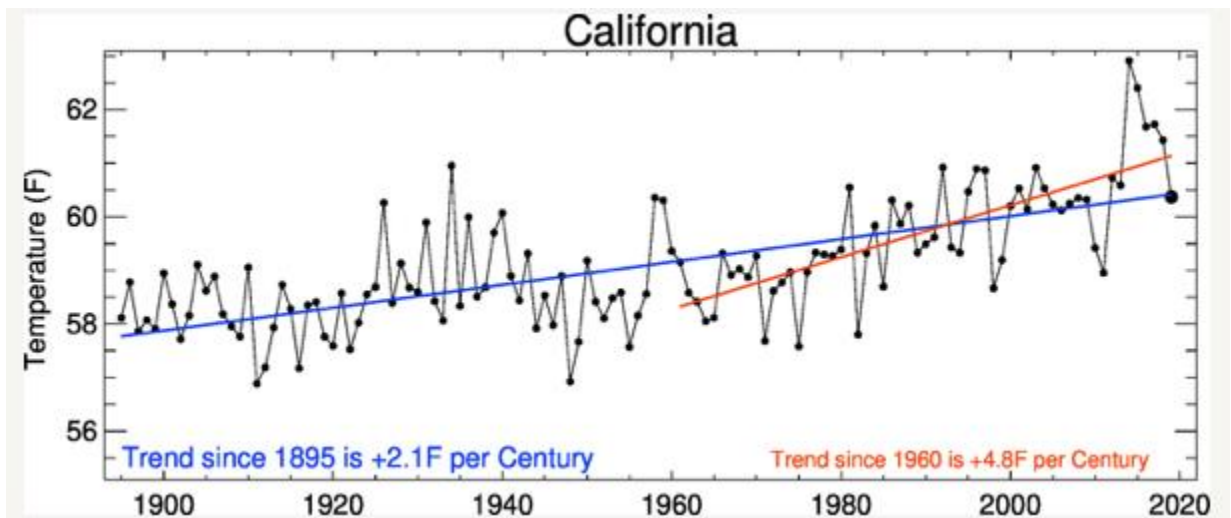
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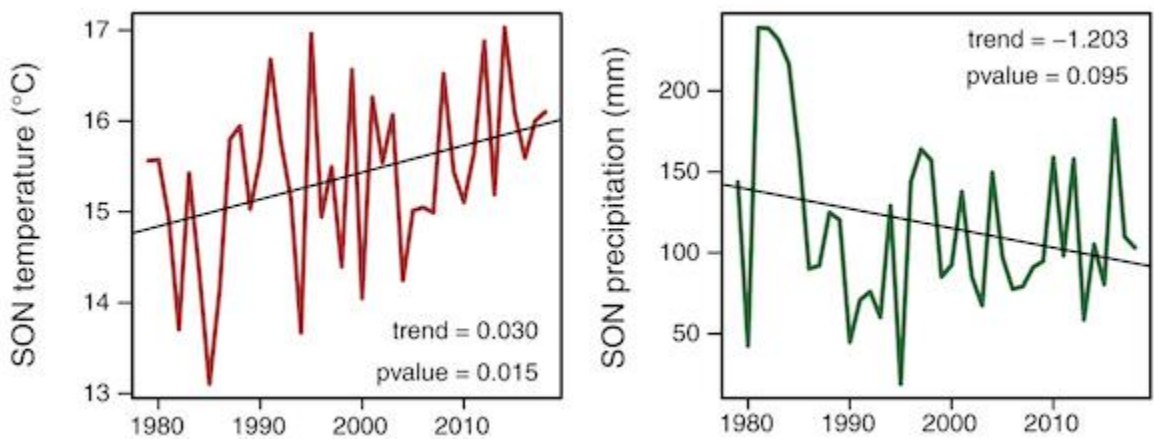
Introduction

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.

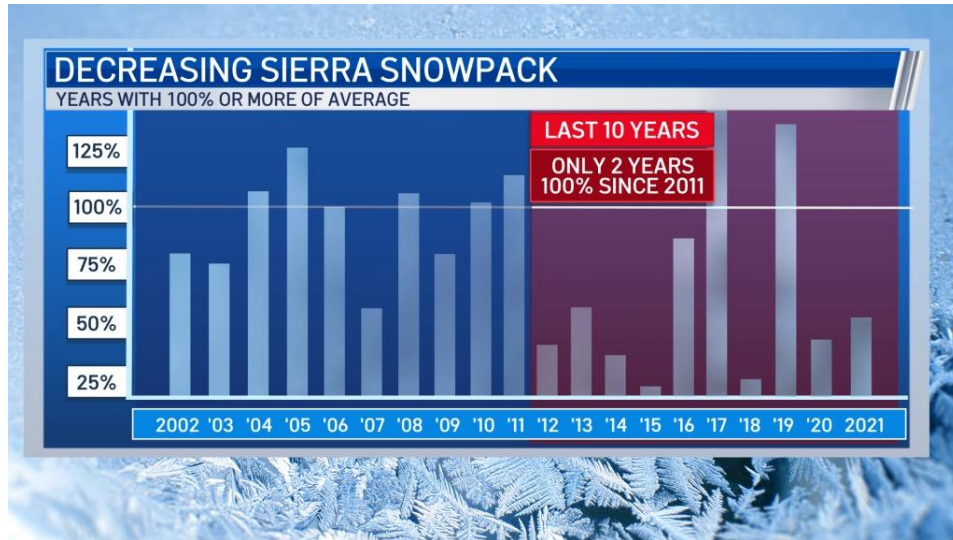


Additionally, an August 2020 study in Environmental Research Letters finds that since 1979, there have been rising temperatures and falling average precipitation. The researchers report trends for the months of September, October, and November (SON) in both temperatures (up about 1° Celsius) and precipitation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

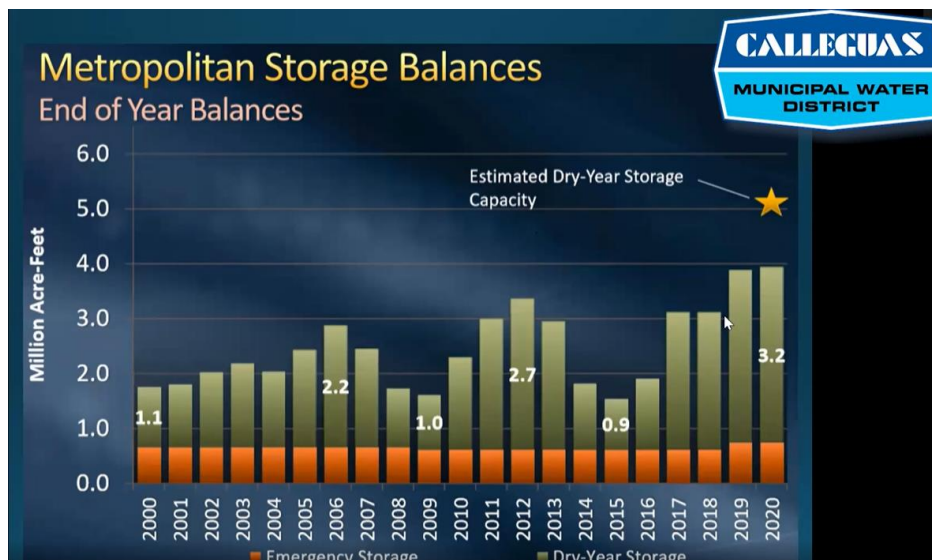


Current Conditions

Southern California’s two main sources of imported water – the Colorado River Basin and Northern California – continue to face dry conditions. Heading into a second consecutive dry year, the Northern Sierra snowpack was only 63% of average (as of April) in 2021, continuing the trend of mostly drought conditions in the past decade for the state of California.



Water supply availability for the Calleguas service area (which includes the Conejo Recreation and Park District) will not be impacted in 2021. Prudent planning and ratepayer investments have built a critical drought buffer for Southern California. The most recent 2012-2016 drought spurred a massive investment in conservation programs and turf removal. Over \$350 million was devoted to turf removal rebates during that period with approximately 165 million square feet of lawn removed. It is also noteworthy to recall that the State imposed – for the first time in California history – emergency drought regulations and community specific water conservation targets. Record breaking storms in 2017 pulled most of California out of drought and significantly improved imported water conditions. Dry year imported water storage reserves registered their highest level in history at 3.2 million acre-feet at the end of 2020 (and was at 2.6 million acre-feet at the end of September 2021) for the Metropolitan Region for Southern California.



Although the water supply availability for the Calleguas service area will not be impacted in 2021, the state of California is experiencing drought emergencies:

- April 2021 the Governor proclaimed a drought emergency for two northern California counties (Sonoma and Mendocino)
- May 2021 the Governor expanded the proclamation to include an additional 39 counties, representing 30 percent of the state's population.
- July 2021, the Governor called upon Californians to reduce water use by 15 percent.

Future Outlook

California faces uncertainties for the near and longer-term water picture as a result of the impacts of climate change on water supplies. 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 snow pack 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 Governor Brown'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, which must be in place by 2022. 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 grass turf (approximately 70 acres of grass turf were converted to drought-tolerant planting and mulch between 2015 and 2017), 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 \$4,950,000 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 |
| 2020-2021 | \$1,731,970 | 259,292 units | \$6.680 |
| COMPARISON | 109.22% increase | 21.11% decrease | 165.18% 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 \$300,000 each year (with the exception of 2020 – 2021 which was \$235,000) for Annual Drought

Response Irrigation Improvements (Annual Master Flow Valve installation projects were complete in 2018-2019). 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.

Conejo Recreation & Park District

Water Conservation Plan

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 reseeded 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 is starting a fertigation system program (2 parks per year) 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 turf at some play areas (most recently over 200,000 SF at Rancho Conejo Playfield and Dos Vientos Community Park) to Bermuda turf which requires less intensive watering
- The District has developed a drought-tolerant planting palate. (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, project completion pending.
- 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.

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 thirteen years (2007/2008 through 2019/2020) and comparison to the District's water target of 503 units per acre.

In 2020/2021 (most recent completed year), the District was **12.1% below** its water target of 503 units per acre.

The District has **decreased its water use by 29.6%** when comparing water consumption in 2020/2021 (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 850,000 units (over 635,794,000 gallons) and over \$4,919,000**. 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 \$272,000 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

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

SHRUBS / GROUND COVER

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

BOTANICAL NAME

Eschscholzia californica
Festuca glauca
Feijoa
Fremontodendron
Heteromeles arbutifolia
Heuchera
Hesperaloe parviflora
Lavandula
Lantana montevidensis
Leptospermum
Mahonia
Myrtus communis
Pelargonium
Pyracantha
Rhanthus
Rhus integrifolia
Rhus
Ribes
Phormium tenax
Romneya coulteri
Rosa banksiae
Rosmarinus officinalis Irene
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Tuscan Blue'
Salvia leucantha
Salvia leucophylla 'Point Sal Spreader'
Sambucus
Sedum
Senecio mandraliscae
Teucrium
Thymus
Verbena lilacina 'De La Mina'
Westringia fruticosa
Zauschneria

COMMON NAME

California Poppy
Blue Fescue
Pineapple guava
Flannel Bush
Toyon
Coral Bells
Red Yucca
Lavender
Lantana
Tea Tree
Barberry
Myrtle
Geranium
Firethorn
Buckthorns
Lemonade Berry
Sumac
Currant
New Zealand Flax
Matilija Poppy
Lady Bank's Rose
Trailing Blue Rosemary
Upright Rosemary
Mexican Sage
Purple Sage
Elderberry
Stonecrop
Blue Iceplant
Germander
Thyme
Verbena
Coast Rosemary
California Fuchsia



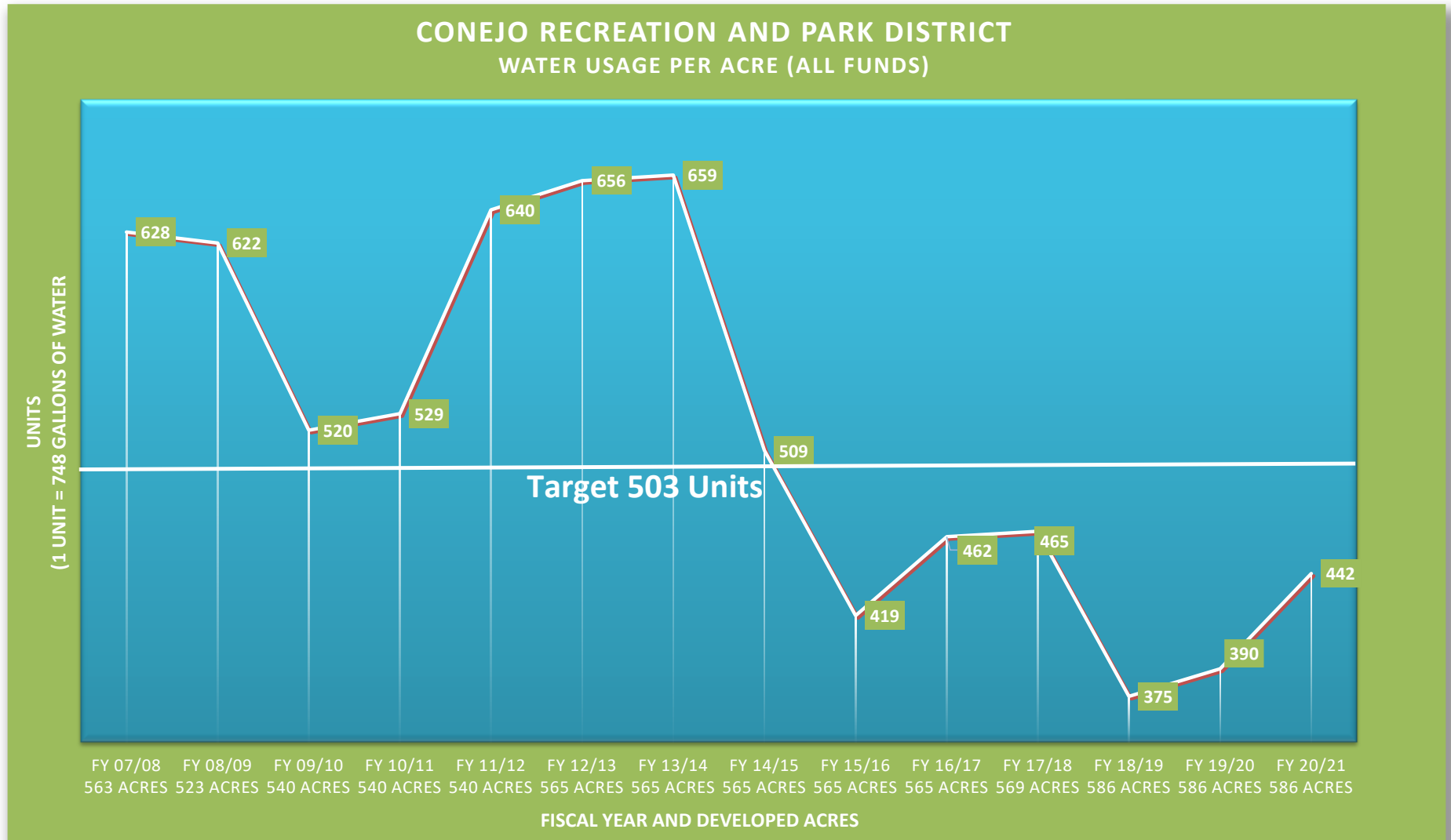
Exhibit 2

Water Usage & Park Acreage

Table 1: 2007-2021 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 | 219,516 | 586 | 503 | 375 | 40.3% | 25.4% |
| 11.69 | 2019/2020 | 228,394 | 586 | 503 | 390 | 37.9% | 22.5% |
| 0.89 | 2020/2021 | 259,292 | 586 | 503 | 442 | 29.6% | 12.1% |

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 | \$941,076 | 148,740 |
| 2019/2020 | 368,256 | 228,394 | \$883,366 | 139,862 |
| 2020/2021 | 368,256 | 259,292 | \$747,490 | 108,964 |

Table 3: Park Acreage

| Park Name | Total Acres | Developed Acres | Undeveloped Acreage | Projected Development | Projected Year |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 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 | None | |
| 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 | 44.1 | 44.1 | 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 | 2030/2031 |
| 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 | |
| Conejo Creek Southwest | 14.1 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 2021/2022 |
| Goebel Senior Center | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | None | |
| Knoll Park | 21.1 | 0.0 | 21.1 | None | |

Table 3: Park Acreage (continued)

| Park Name | Total Acres | Developed Acres | Undeveloped Acreage | Projected Development | Projected Year |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 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 | |
| Farland House | 0.0 | 0.0 | 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 | |
| Del Prado Playfield | 26.0 | 16.0 | 10.0 | None | |
| Total | 1126.3 | 586.3 | 540.0 | 21.2 | |
| *Bold Denotes Future Park Acreage | | | | | |

In response to this projection, the District concludes there will be approximately 21 acres of new development over the next 10 years (2021/2022-2030/2031). 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

<https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency>

California Green Building Code

<https://www.hcd.ca.gov/building-standards/calgreen/index.shtml>

California Storm Water Quality Association

<https://www.casqa.org>

California Water Action Plan

https://resources.ca.gov/CNRALegacyFiles/docs/California_water_action_plan/Final_California_Water_Action_Plan.pdf

California Water Association

<https://www.calwaterassn.com>

City of Thousand Oaks Sustainability

<https://www.toaks.org/departments/public-works/sustainability>

Conejo Recreation & Park District 5-Year Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

<https://www.crpdp.org/5-YearSP>

Conejo Recreation & Park District 10-Year Capital Improvement Plan (FY 2021/2022 – FY 2030/2031)

<https://www.crpdp.org/10CIP>

Conejo Recreation & Park District Water Conservation page, including a complete set of turf conversion maps for each park

<https://www.crpdp.org/water>

National Integrated Drought Information System

<https://www.drought.gov>

Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life

<https://water.ca.gov/-/media/DWR-Website/Web-Pages/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/Make-Water-Conservation-A-California-Way-of-Life/Files/PDFs/Final-WCL-Primer.pdf>

Weather Underground

<https://www.wunderground.com/weather/us/ca/camarillo/93010>