

CVWD AT A GLANCE



OUR SERVICE AREA

- La Crescenta-Montrose
- Portions of Glendale & La Cañada Flintridge



OUR SYSTEM

- 95 miles of pipeline
- 12 wells
- 17 reservoirs
- 740 fire hydrants
- 6 emergency water connections to neighboring water agencies
- 10+ above ground connection points between zones and other agencies



KEY STATISTICS

- 33,000 customers
- 1.2 billion gallons of water supplied
- 11 water pressure zones
- 17.5 million gallons of water storage



BEHIND THE TAP

When you pay your water bill, you are paying for the installation, operation, maintenance, and improvement of our water system. While every effort is made by the District to improve efficiency and reduce expenses, the costs to provide services involve many factors.

- **Water Supply:** CVWD utilizes groundwater from the Verdugo Basin and imported supplies from the Colorado River and the State Water Project.
- **Operating Expenses:** Costs to operate the District and support its daily functions, including water quality tests, leak repairs, proactive infrastructure upgrades, and maintaining adequate water storage for fire protection.
- **Labor:** Specialized staff to support daily operations, customer service, and emergency response.
- **Capital Improvement Projects:** Improve and secure our water infrastructure to maintain water quality and improve reliability.
- **Debt Service:** Costs to repay money borrowed to build existing and future infrastructure.

OUR MISSION

To provide quality water and wastewater services to the Crescenta Valley community in a dependable and economically responsible manner.

OUR VISION

Maintain sustainable water supplies and ensure infrastructure reliability, while furthering our commitment to accountability, transparency, and cost-effectiveness.

OUR COMMITMENT

CVWD is committed to providing safe and reliable water service now and in the future.

Much of our critical infrastructure was first installed between 1930 and 1960. This means that many of our pipelines, wells, and facilities have reached the end of their useful life. The District has made significant community investment in rehabilitating wells and reservoirs, and replacing pipeline.

CVWD also faces increasing costs to deliver the same quality water and sewer service our customers deserve. With rising costs of imported water, materials, and electricity, the District has identified areas it could control costs, such as implementing an in-house pipeline program and getting ahead of supply chain interruptions by stockpiling materials.



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CVWD'S AGING PIPELINE SYSTEM

- 45% of our water pipelines are over 60 years old
- Our average pipeline is 46 years old
- Our oldest operational pipe was installed in 1929
- Current plans call for approximately 1.5 to 2 miles of pipe to be replaced each year at an estimated average annual cost of \$7 million per 10,560/LF (2 miles)



FIRE SAFETY

Firefighters need access to reliable water infrastructure to save lives and protect properties in an emergency. When seconds matter, we cannot afford to wait for critical infrastructure repairs and improvements.



RISING OPERATIONAL COSTS

CVWD, along with many other water providers throughout California, continues to face increasing operational and financial challenges. Contributing factors include escalating energy and gas costs, expanding regulatory costs, and rising imported water costs. Growing construction costs and deferred facility maintenance are compounded by soaring construction demand, inflation, supply chain disruptions, and labor shortages. Construction materials have seen double digit increases since 2021.



WATER SUPPLY

CVWD pumps local groundwater from about 100-400 feet underground in the Verdugo Basin. Local water production is highly dependent on precipitation, which may take up to three years to fully infiltrate and replenish the basin.

CVWD imports water through Foothill Municipal Water District (FMWD), which is a member agency of Metropolitan Water District (MWD). Imported water travels nearly 400 miles from Northern California and 300 miles from the Colorado River.



CHALLENGES

- Ruptures and leaks from aging pipeline
- Soaring costs of repairs and operational costs
- Greater risk of pipeline damage due to high pressures
- Slow pace of infrastructure replacement
- Funding gap between needed infrastructure repairs and available funds



DISTRICT ACTIONS

- Cost savings through in-house pipeline, which reduces overall costs and improves reliability
- Keeping pace with inflation by stockpiling materials
- Ensuring revenues meet or exceed expenditures, preserving critical reserve fund for emergencies
- Securing grant funding
- Building regional partnerships for collaboration in emergencies
- Using in-house resources to implement a stormwater capture program

