2025 Urban Water Management Plan Public Draft

Part 2 Chapter 4

MAY 2026 | CITY OF REDLANDS

CITY OF REDLANDS

2025 Urban Water Management Plan Public Draft

MAY 2026

Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Public Draft was prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc. The primary authors are listed below.

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4 City of Redlands

This chapter describes information specific to the City of Redlands (Redlands or City), its supplies, demands, and water use efficiency programs. The information and analysis in this chapter are supplemental to the regional information presented in Part 1 of the 2025 RUWMP and is provided to meet the City of Redlands' reporting requirements for 2025 under the UWMP Act.

IN THIS SECTION

4.1 System Description

Redlands has provided water services to the community since 1910. Redlands is a retail public water supplier that meets the definition of an urban water supplier with over 23,500 municipal water service connections in 2025.

The water utility service area generally coincides with the City's incorporated area and sphere of influence. The service area encompasses 36.25 square miles inside the City's corporate boundaries and 13.85 square miles outside City boundaries. Water use is largely attributed to landscape irrigation due to arid climate and large residential lots, and some residential lots with agricultural irrigation demands.

A small part in the southeastern section of the City is currently served by Western Heights Mutual Water Company and is not part of this UWMP. Figure 4-1 shows the Redlands water service area.

All volumes of water in this chapter are presented in units of Acre-Feet (AF). One AF is the volume of water required to cover one acre with one foot of water, or approximately 325,851 gallons.

This section describes the population and land uses within Redlands' service area. The regional climate, which includes Redlands' service area, is described in Part 1, Chapter 2 of the 2025 RUWMP.

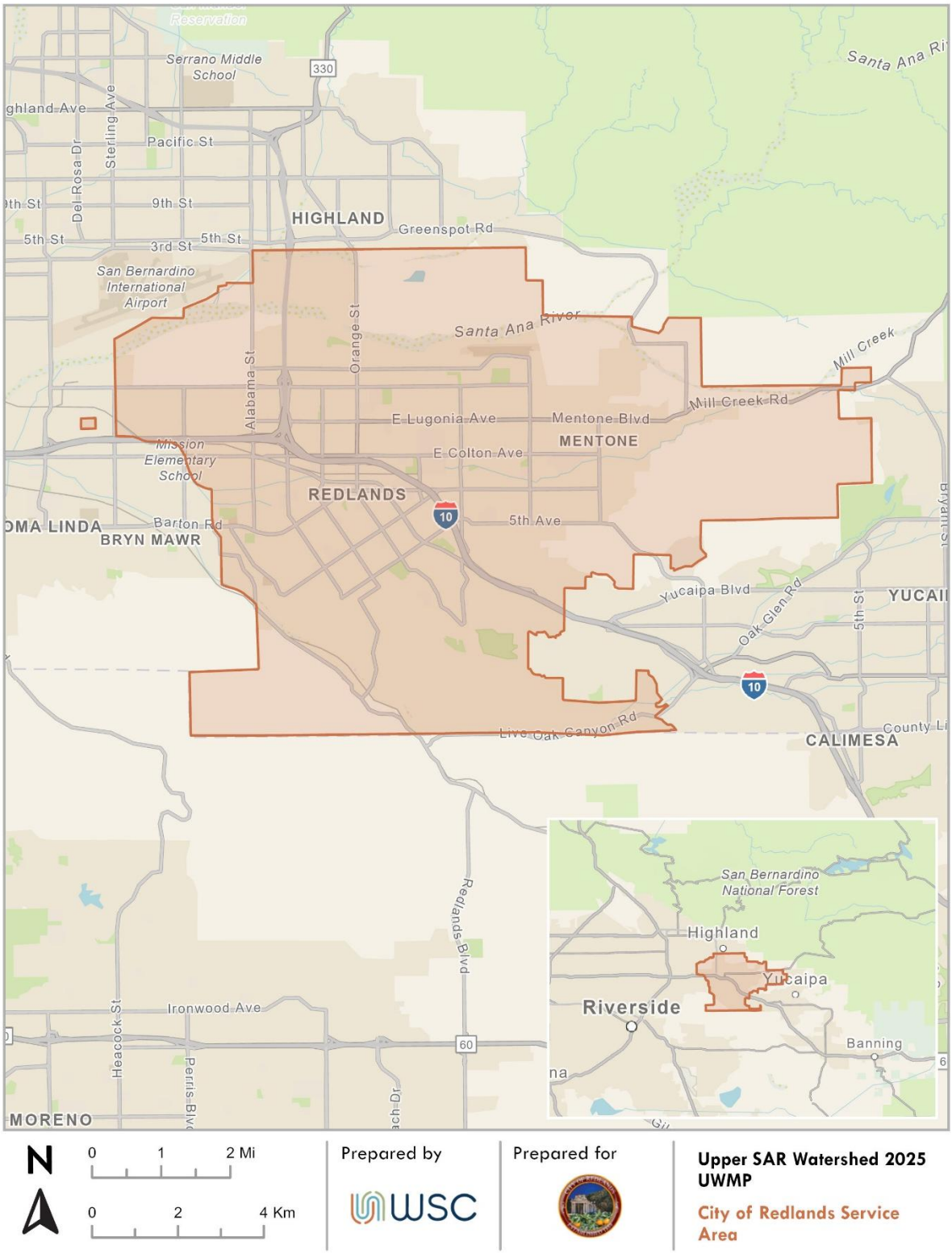

Figure 4-1: City of Redlands Water Service Area Map

4.1.1 Population

Estimates of population served by Redlands are based on the 2020 U.S. Census Bureau and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) (Governments, Connect SoCal Regional Transportation Plan (RTP), 2024). A geographic information systems (GIS) analysis of 2020 Census data was used to determine the Redlands 2020 service area population. The 2020 population and the number of residential connections served by Redlands in 2020 were used to derive a 2020 persons per residential connection factor of 3.96. This factor was then multiplied by the number of residential connections in 2024 to estimate the 2024 population served by Redlands. As discussed in Section 4.2.2, connection data can be irregular due to billing cycles, so the 2024 calculated population is the official 2025 population is reported in this plan.

To project the population served by Redlands from 2030 to 2050, average annual household growth rates from SCAG projections were applied to the 2024 population estimate. SCAG prepared population, household, and employment estimates for 2019, 2035, and 2050 as part of the 2024 Connect SoCal Regional Transportation Plan based on land use data in the region through extensive processes that emphasizes input from local planners and is done in coordination with local or regional land use authorities, incorporating essential information to reflect anticipated future populations and land uses. SCAG's projections undergo extensive local review, incorporate zoning information from city and county general plans, and are supported by Environmental Impact Reports.

A GIS analysis of SCAG projection data was used to determine the SCAG growth rates specific to the Redlands service area. SCAG projected an increase in the number of households from 2019 to 2035 averaging 0.84% per year and from 2035 to 2050 averaging 0.45% per year. Estimated current and projected populations of the Redlands service area are included in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: DWR 3-1R Current and Projected Population

POPULATION SERVED	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
TOTAL:	84,183	88,516	92,297	94,910	97,597	100,361

4.1.2 Land Use

Per the 2017 Redlands General Plan, 27% of the land within Redlands city limits is single-family residential, 3% is multi-family residential, 3% is commercial, 5% is industrial, 4% is public and institutional facilities, 16% is parks and open space, 4% is agricultural, and 5% is other uses including the Redlands Municipal Airport, utilities facilities, and public parking lots. The balance is made up of vacant land and public and private rights of way (railroads and private roads). This is shown in Figure 4-2. While the city limits is a smaller area than the water service area, it still generally represents the land uses of the water service area.

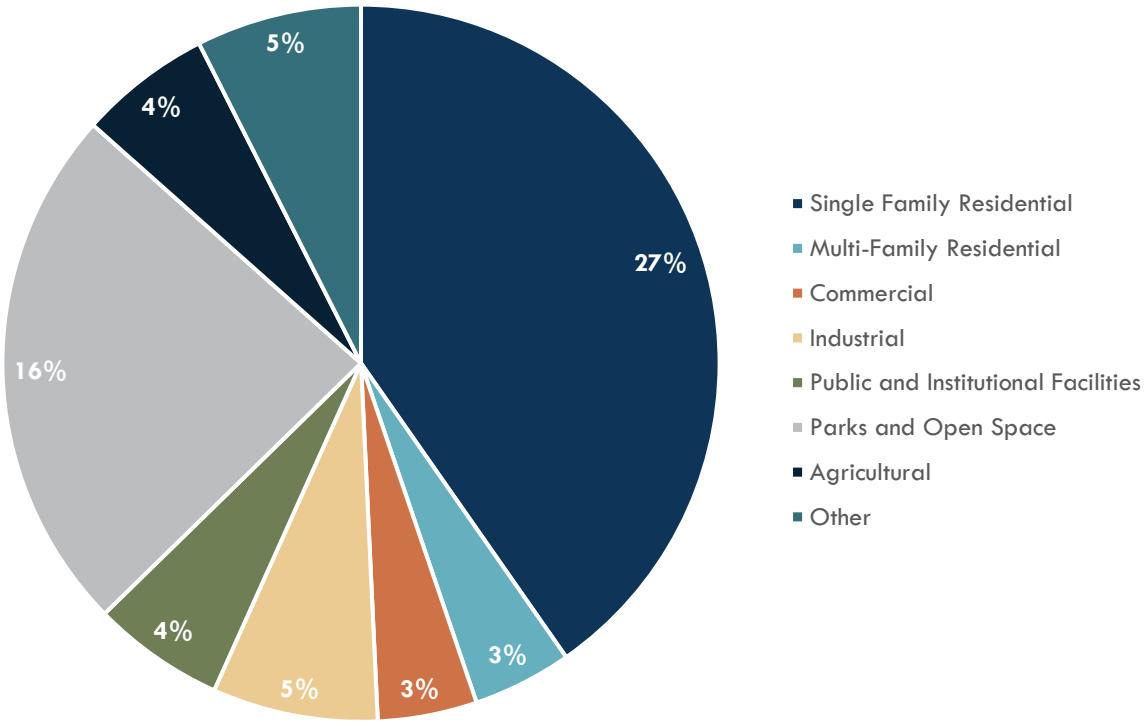

Figure 4-2: Land Uses Within the City of Redlands

4.2 Water Use

This section describes the current and projected water uses within Redlands' service area.

4.2.1 Potable versus Non-Potable Water Use

In addition to serving potable water for domestic use, Redlands provides non-potable groundwater and recycled water to customers in its service area for irrigation and industrial uses. Recycled water from the City of Redlands Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) is used by the Mountain View Power Plant and the California Street Landfill. Recycled water that is not used by those two customers is used by some landscape customers. This recycled water supply to landscape customers is sometimes augmented by non-potable water from wells. Redlands also maintains other separate non-potable systems that are supplied exclusively by non-potable groundwater, which also deliver to non-potable landscape customers, as well as non-potable agricultural irrigation and non-potable commercial/industrial customers.

4.2.2 Water Use by Sector

Redlands categorizes its water customers into six categories for potable deliveries: Single-Family, Multi-Family, Commercial/Institutional, Landscape, Agricultural Irrigation, and Other, which includes fire suppression, construction water, and bulk water sales. Redlands also makes deliveries of non-potable water to three customer categories: Commercial/Institutional, Landscape, and Agricultural/Landscape Irrigation. Redlands delivers recycled water to Mountain View Power Plant and a landfill. There are also 70 approved and 67 active landscape customers that receive a blend of non-potable groundwater and recycled water, listed as recycled water customers throughout this Plan. The number of connections by customer class from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 4-2. Redlands utilizes bi-monthly billing which can cause inconsistencies in some categories of connections data, as shown by a perceived reduction in connections from 2021 to 2022 and 2024 to 2025.

Table 4-2: City of Redlands 2021-2025 Connections by Customer Class

CUSTOMER CLASS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Single-Family	19,274	19,139	19,250	20,087	19,590
Multi-Family	972	973	1,001	1,185	1,005
Commercial/Institutional	1,378	1,361	1,373	1,399	1,327
Landscape	533	536	545	544	571
Agricultural Irrigation	16	16	17	17	20
Other	693	684	708	661	766
Non-Pot – Commercial/Institutional	11	11	12	11	12
Non-Pot – Landscape	136	139	144	147	148
Non-Pot – Agricultural Irrigation	3	1	1	-	-
Total Potable and Non-Pot	23,016	22,860	23,051	24,051	23,439
Recycled Water	60	60	62	65	67
TOTAL:	**23,076**	**22,920**	**23,113**	**24,116**	**23,506**

4.2.2.1 Past Water Use

Redlands' actual water use by customer class from 2021-2025 is shown in Table 4-3 and Figure 4-3. Approximately 89% of Redlands deliveries are potable water. Of potable deliveries, approximately 58% are to single-family connections, followed by 13% to multi-family connections, 14% to commercial and institutional connections, with the balance going to landscape, irrigation, and other connections.

Table 4-3: 2021-2025 Actual Water Use (AF)

CUSTOMER CLASS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Single-Family	13,079	12,440	10,912	11,732	12,467
Multi-Family	3,053	2,959	2,700	2,836	2,887
Commercial/Institutional	2,855	3,046	2,942	4,198	3,040
Landscape	2,347	2,325	1,941	2,255	2,353
Agricultural Irrigation	339	401	295	356	476
Other	235	159	167	166	212
Non-Pot – Commercial/Institutional	166	189	217	165	209
Non-Pot – Landscape	1,404	1,426	1,467	1,211	1,383
Non-Pot – Agricultural Irrigation	2	2	-	-	-
Water Losses	2,954	2,880	1,026	915	1,202
TOTAL POTABLE AND NON-POTABLE:	**26,433**	**25,828**	**21,667**	**23,835**	**24,229**
Recycled Water – Direct	1,986	3,042	2,854	2,329	1,705
TOTAL DEMAND:	**28,419**	**28,870**	**24,521**	**26,164**	**25,934**

Notes: Recycled Water – Direct customers include Mountain View Power Plant, California Street Landfill, and some Landscape customers. These recycled water Landscape customers occasionally receive a blend of non-potable groundwater (max of 760 AFY annually from 2021-2025; 40 AFY in 2025) depending on operational needs. This non-potable groundwater is included in the Recycled Water – Direct line item. All customer categories listed as Non-Pot only receive non-potable groundwater.

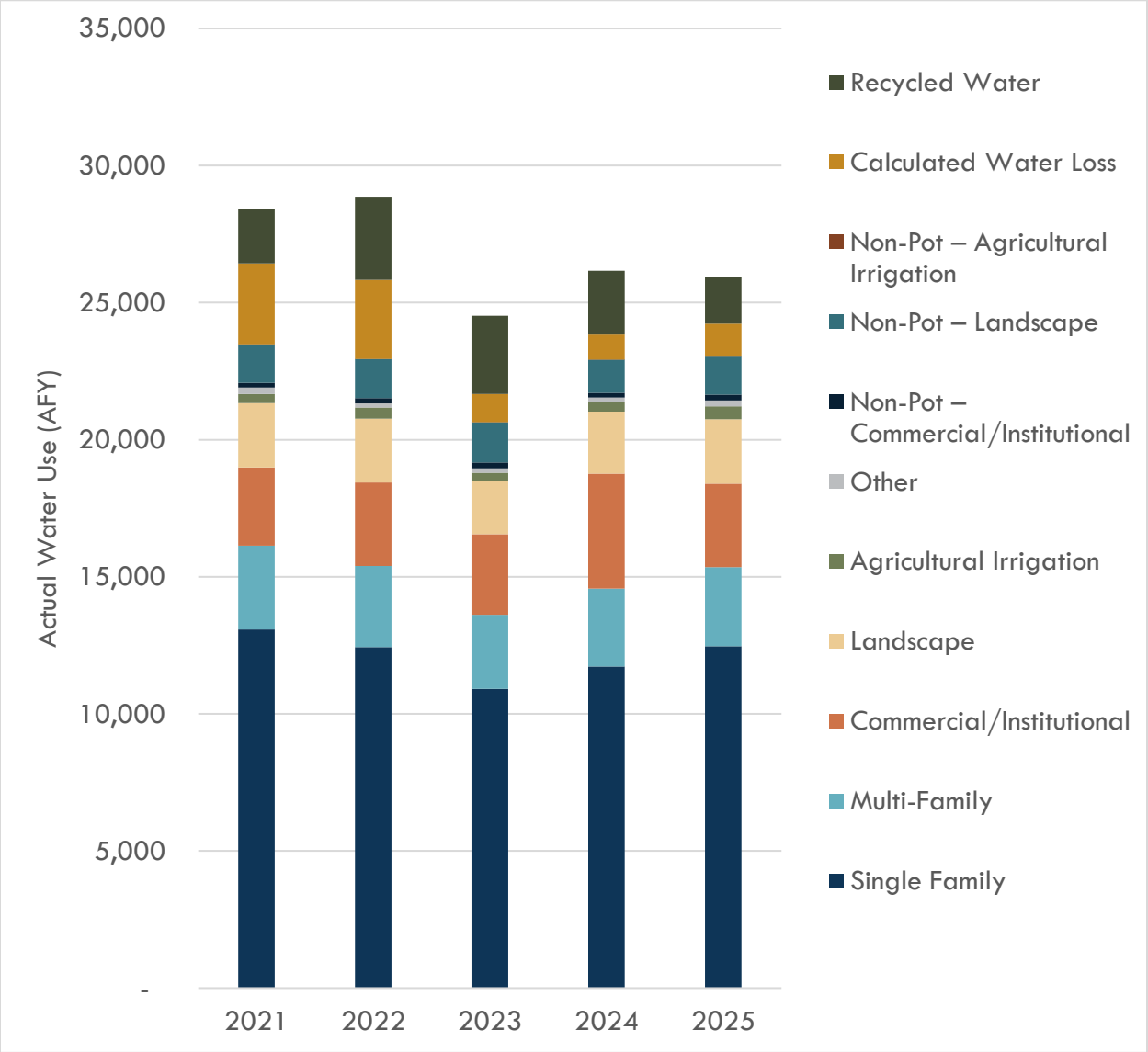

Figure 4-3: City of Redlands 2021-2025 Water Consumption by Customer Class

4.2.2.2 Distribution System Water Losses

Distribution system water losses are the physical potable water losses from the point of water entry to the distribution system to the point of delivery to the customer's system. Water loss can result from aging infrastructure, leaks, seepage, theft, metering inaccuracies, data handling errors, and other causes. Addressing water losses can increase water supplies and recover revenue. Redlands monitors its water loss and prepares an annual American Water Works Association (AWWA) Water Audit to estimate the volume of water loss. Redlands has submitted all required water loss audits to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), as shown in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4: DWR 4-5R Month Water Loss Audit Reporting

Public Water System ID # Reported in Table 2-1R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program
CA3610037	2020	Yes
CA3610037	2021	Yes
CA3610037	2022	Yes
CA3610037	2023	Yes
CA3610037	2024	Yes

DWR NOTES:

2020 AWWA: Copy of 2020 Redlands Calendar Year Water Loss Audit_Final.xlsx

2021 AWWA: Redlands 2021 CY Water Loss Audit - Final.xlsx

2022 AWWA: Redlands 2022 CY Water Loss Audit (FWAS v6.0) FINAL.xlsx

2023 AWWA: PWSID CA3610037 - Redlands - 2023 - Water Loss Audit (FWAS v6.0) FINAL.xlsx

2024 AWWA: Redlands 2024 CY Water Loss Audit (FWAS_V6.1).xlsx

4.2.2.3 Progress Toward Meeting the Water Loss Performance Standard

California Water Code (CWC) Section 10608.34 required the SWRCB to develop water loss performance standards for urban retail water suppliers to minimize water waste through system leaks. Water loss performance standards were developed through a rulemaking that became effective in 2023. Under the regulations, each supplier will be required to comply, by 2028, with an individualized volumetric water loss standard based on real loss, using the economic model developed by the SWRCB and the supplier's own unique data. Real loss is the physical loss of water from water distribution systems, as opposed to apparent losses, which are revenue losses due to meter inaccuracies, billing errors, or unauthorized consumption. A supplier's baseline water loss is calculated as the average water loss from at least three of the four water loss audits from 2017 – 2020. The real water loss performance standard is based on gallons per service connection per day (gpscd), or gallons per mile of pipe per day (gpmd), depending on how the supplier reports real loss. Post-2028 compliance with volumetric water loss standards will be assessed every three years based on the average of the supplier's real loss from the preceding three years, with an allowed variation of five gpscd above the supplier's water loss standard. Apparent loss standards are equal to the baseline apparent loss and compliance is evaluated at the same time as compliance with the Real Water Loss Performance Standard.

Although the compliance period has not yet started, CWC Section 10631 (d)(3)(C) requires water suppliers to provide data in the UWMP to show whether the supplier met its SWRCB water loss performance standard.

Based on data released by the SWRCB on January 30, 2026, Redlands' baseline water loss is 46.1 gpscd, which is made up of the baseline real water loss standard of 24.8 gpscd, and the baseline apparent loss standard of 29.6 gpscd. As shown in Table 4-5, based on the most recent water loss audit from 2024, Redlands has met the real water loss and apparent water loss performance standards. Section 4.1 discusses Redlands' programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss.

Table 4-5: DWR 4-6R Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard

Public System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1R	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public System?	2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss Standard	Number of Units	Volume of Total Real Water Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit)	2025 or Most Recent Year Real Water Loss per Unit per Day	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	Units for Apparent Water Loss	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit)	2025 or Most Recent Year Apparent Water Loss per Unit per Day
CA3610037	Yes	24.8	gpscd	22,859	618	24.1	29.6	gpscd	22,859	328	12.8

gpscd = gallons per service connection per day

4.2.3 Projected Water Use

Various demand projection scenarios and conditions were considered for this UWMP. Historic demand trends and water use per connection for each connection type (single-family residential, multi-family residential, commercial, etc.) were assessed along with expected growth rates to project demand through 2050. The major assumptions used to develop demand projections are listed below and summarized in Table 4-6.

Baseline Water Use: A historic baseline period is used to approximate "normal" demand patterns representative of what is expected in the future given normal conditions for influential factors impacting demand, known as "demand drivers." A key demand driver is rainfall. Baseline years incorporate impacts of dry and wet years since demand typically fluctuates with rainfall due to the need for more irrigation in dry years and less in wet years. For this UWMP, a baseline period of 2021-2024 is used, which captures two dry years and one wet year. A baseline water use per connection was established for each connection type.

Connection Growth Rate: Indoor residential usage is considered separately from outdoor usage since indoor use is associated with people in a housing unit and outdoor use is associated with the landscape of a housing unit. Therefore, the growth of "indoor residential connections" and "outdoor residential connections" are considered separately just for purposes of projecting demand (residential services only have one connection, except multi-family units may have dedicated landscape irrigation connections). Indoor residential "connections" are projected to scale with population and outdoor residential "connections" are projected to scale with household projections. Since Redlands is basing population growth off household growth (see Section 4.1.1), these rates will be the same. Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) and Landscape connections were assumed to grow at the SCAG employment growth rate.

Water Loss: 2021-2024 losses ranged from 4% to 11%. This demand projection assumes water losses will be 8% through 2050.

Total Projected Demand ("status quo"): For each connection type, the baseline water use per connection was multiplied by the projected future number of connections to estimate future water use by connection type. The water loss percentage was applied to the subtotal of demand for all connection types to determine the total projected future demand. This represents a "status quo" future demand assuming demand patterns remain the same as the baseline period.

Table 4-6: Demand Projection Assumptions

Parameter	Assumption	Value
Baseline	2021-2024	N/A
Residential Growth Rate	SCAG Households	0.84% by 2035 0.56% 2035 - 2050
CII Growth Rate	SCAG Employee Growth Rate	0.84% by 2035
Landscape Growth Rate	SCAG Employee Growth Rate	0.52% 2035 - 2050
Water Losses	Baseline average	8%

Improvements in Per-Connection Water Use: To reflect that Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) requirements, building code changes, and social behavior changes may impact future water use, the following assumptions were made for how existing and future connections' water use will change:

- **Existing Connections**
  - Indoor residential use will become 1% more efficient by 2030.
  - Outdoor residential use will become 1% more efficient by 2030.
  - Landscape use will become 1% more efficient by 2030.
- **Future Connections**
  - Residential indoor water use will become 9% more efficient by 2030, reflecting that indoor water use in future connections should be 42 gpcd (or less) due to water efficiency standards and building codes.
  - Residential outdoor water use will become 10% more efficient by 2030.
  - Landscape water use will become 10% more efficient by 2030.

Recycled Water Direct Use: Projected recycled water use by the Mountain View Power Plant and California Street Landfill is based on 2021-2024 average deliveries throughout the planning horizon. Projected recycled water use by landscape connections is based on 2021-2024 deliveries and is expected to grow as new connections come online per the SCAG employee growth rate. Some existing Non-Pot – Landscape customers currently served all non-potable groundwater are assumed to be converted to recycled water as the recycled water system is improved. For simplicity, the recycled water demand projections assume that the blended system will not need to be augmented with non-potable groundwater, however under certain operating conditions this may still occur.

Projected future demands by customer class are presented in Table 4-7, Table 4-8, and Figure 4-4.

Table 4-7: DWR 4-2R Projected Demands for Potable, Non-Potable, and Recycled Water (AFY)

CUSTOMER CLASS	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Single-Family	12,806	13,285	13,642	13,999	14,356
Multi-Family	3,435	3,564	3,659	3,755	3,851
Commercial/Institutional	3,447	3,588	3,685	3,782	3,879
Landscape	2,300	2,386	2,445	2,504	2,563
Agricultural Irrigation	360	360	360	360	360
Other	175	175	175	175	175
Non-Pot – Commercial/Institutional	180	180	180	180	180
Non-Pot – Landscape	820	820	820	820	820
Non-Pot – Agricultural Irrigation	-	-	-	-	-
Water Losses	1,941	2,015	2,072	2,128	2,184
Recycled Water – Direct	3,357	3,510	3,642	3,773	3,905
TOTAL:	**28,821**	**29,882**	**30,678**	**31,474**	**32,271**

Notes: Recycled Water – Direct customers include Mountain View Power Plant, California Street Landfill, and some Landscape customers which in this projection are assumed to only receive recycled water. All customer categories listed as Non-Pot only receive non-potable groundwater.

Table 4-8: Total Gross Water Use (AFY)

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Potable and Non-Potable Water From Table 4-1R and 4-2R	24,229	25,463	26,372	27,036	27,702	28,367
Recycled Water Demand[1] From Table 6-4R	1,705	3,357	3,510	3,642	3,773	3,905
TOTAL WATER USE:	**25,934**	**28,821**	**29,882**	**30,678**	**31,474**	**32,271**

[1]Mountain View Power Plant, California Street Landfill, and Landscape recycled water demands.

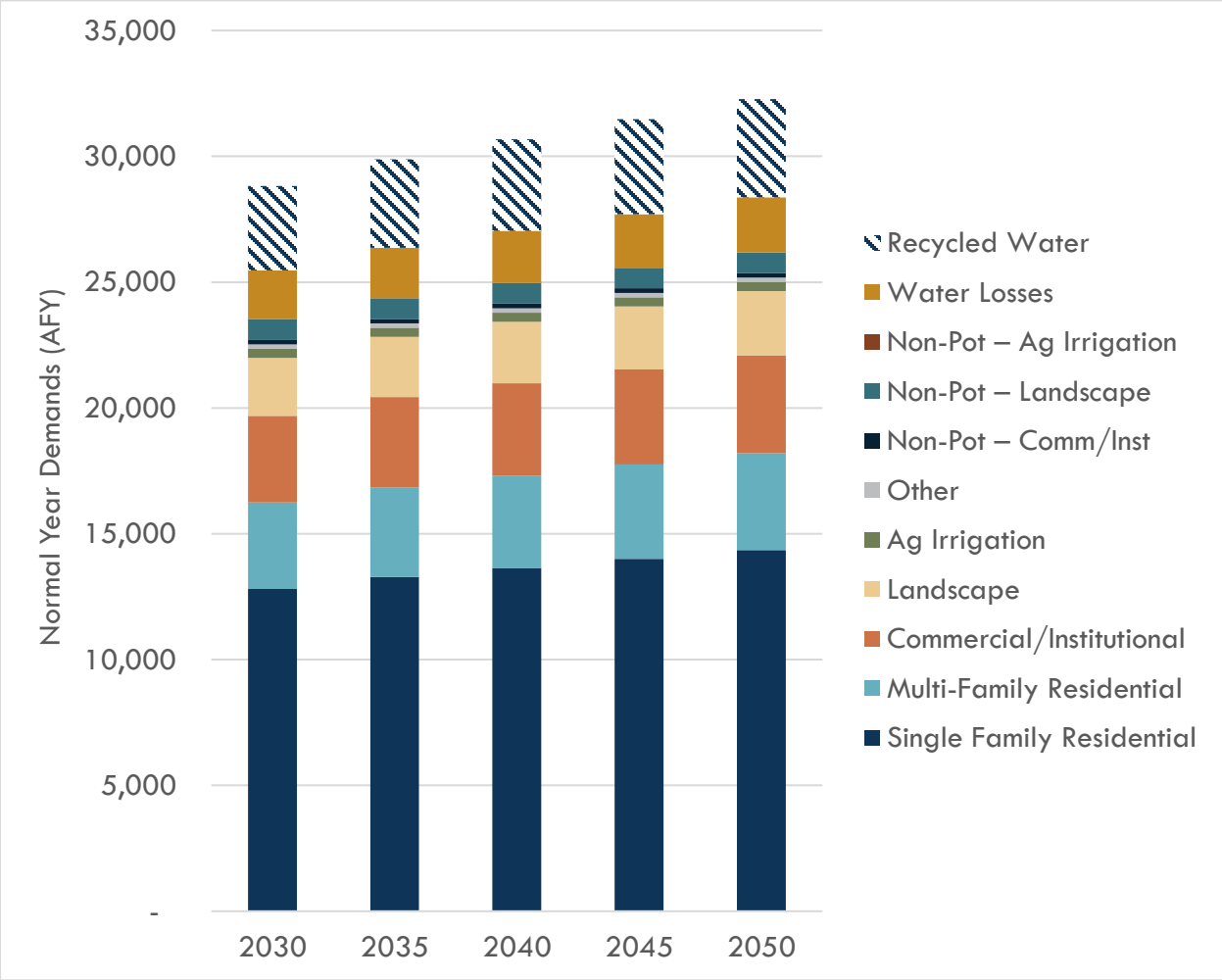

Figure 4-4: City of Redlands Projected Water Demand, by Customer Class

4.2.4 Water Use for Lower Income Households

Senate Bill 1087 requires water use projections in a UWMP include the projected water use for single-family and multi-family residential housing for lower income households as identified in the housing element of any city or county in the service area of the supplier. The Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) establishes housing needs for each jurisdiction over the applicable planning period. SCAG adopted the 6th Cycle RHNA Allocation Plan, which covers the planning period from October 2021 through October 2029 (Governments, Connect SoCal Regional Transportation Plan (RTP), 2021)). SCAG's population and household projections inform the RHNA Allocation Plan and are used in the determination and allocation of housing needs, including lower income housing, for individual jurisdictions. The growth projections in this UWMP are based on SCAG projections for the service area and therefore also incorporate the lower income housing projections. The projected demands in this UWMP represent water use from all future growth and are inclusive of water use for lower income households. Table 4-9 demonstrates compliance with Senate Bill 1087.

Table 4-9: DWR 4-3R Inclusion in Water Use Projections

Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections?	Yes
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included in Projections?	Yes

4.2.5 Climate Change Considerations

A topic of growing concern for water planners and managers is climate change and the potential impacts it could have on California's future water supplies.

Recent climate change modeling for the Santa Ana River watershed suggests that a changing climate will have multiple effects on the Region. Adaptation and mitigation measures will be necessary to account for these effects. Part 1, Chapter 2 of the 2025 RUWMP includes an assessment of the potential impacts of climate change.

4.3 SBX7-7 Compliance & Future Water Use Efficiency Requirements

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBX7-7) was incorporated into the UWMP Act in 2009 and required that all water suppliers increase water use efficiency with the overall goal to decrease per-capita water consumption within the state by 20 percent by the year 2020.

SBX7-7 required DWR to develop certain criteria, methods, and standard reporting forms through a public process that water suppliers could use to establish their baseline water use and determine their water conservation targets. SBX7-7 and DWR's *Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use* (State of California Department of Water Resources, 2021) specify methodologies for determining the baseline water demand, 2015 interim urban water use target, and the 2020 urban water use target for Redlands as described in the 2020 IRUWMP. This section also demonstrates that Redlands achieved its 2020 water use target.

Table 4-10 below establishes Redlands' 2020 actual and 2020 target gallons per capita per day (GPCD). As shown, Redlands met its 2020 target. Most recently, in 2025, the water use was 257 GPCD, which is well below the 2020 target of 285 GPCD.

Table 4-10: SBX7-7 2020 Target Progress

2020 Target GPCD	2020 Actual GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Target?
285[2]	279[1]	Yes

[1]The 2020 Actual GPCD value was calculated in the 2020 IRUWMP using a population for the City of Redlands that was artificially low, which made the reported value of 279 artificially high. This was because the 2020 IRUWMP used the city limits of Redlands to determine 2020 population, rather than the water service area. The water service area is larger and has a larger population.

[2]The 2020 Target GPCD was calculated during the 2015 RUWMP Update, which used the correct water service area. The correct water service area was also used in determining 2025 GPCD. Redlands met the SBX7-7 requirements in 2020 and in 2025. No action is required.

New water use efficiency standards from the "Making Conservation a California Way of Life Regulation" (CWOL Regulation) supersede SBX7-7 standards. In 2018, two policy bills were enacted by the California Legislature, Assembly Bill 1668 (AB1668, 2018), and Senate Bill 606 (SB606, 2018), collectively referred to as the "2018 Water Conservation Legislation." Based on the 2018 Water Conservation Legislation, related legislation, and subsequent adoption of the CWOL Regulation, each urban retail water supplier must comply with its UWUO. DWR and the SWRCB have developed a reporting framework for calculating the UWUO and compliance annually with efficiency standards becoming increasingly stringent through 2040.

Redlands has an agreement with Bear Valley Mutual Water Company (BVMWC) under which BVMWC lets Redlands use some of its water rights to the Santa Ana River to be treated and delivered to potable customers, and in exchange Redlands serves a set of BVMWC customers off their potable water system. There are approximately 139 single-family residential connections served under this arrangement, and many of them also irrigate agricultural land on their property. These connections account for approximately 8% of single-family water use, but account for less than 1% of single-family connections. This arrangement leads to an inflation of per capita water demand for Redlands.

4.4 Water Supply

Redlands' water supply is composed primarily of surface water from the Santa Ana River and Mill Creek and supplemented by groundwater extracted from the Bunker Hill Basin (part of the San Bernardino Basin) and Yucaipa Basin (through 2023) and a small amount of imported water. More information about local groundwater basins is included in Part 1, Chapter 3 of the 2025 RUWMP.

4.4.1 Purchased or Imported Water

Imported water from the State Water Project (SWP) is available for Redlands to purchase from San Bernardino Valley Mutal Water District (San Bernardino Valley or SBVMWD) when needed. Redlands has purchased supplemental SWP water only in years when surface water flows have not been able to meet demands and on occasion when surface water supplies are turbid and require blending or for other operational purposes. Redlands will continue to request SWP water in these situations. However, during SWP outages or extended dry periods, Redlands will prioritize use from other sources.

If SWP water is not available in a future year, Redlands will shift to increase groundwater production and may implement conservation measures to reduce demands if needed. Redlands contributes to regional efforts to recharge the Bunker Hill groundwater basin with SWP water and local surface water in wet years when available so that storage is available for use in dry years when other supplies may be limited.

4.4.2 Groundwater

Redlands extracts groundwater from the Bunker Hill Subbasin (also known as San Bernardino Basin or SBB). Redlands' historical production for the past five years is shown in Table 4-11. Extractions shown include both potable and non-potable water. Redlands was the majority shareholder in South Mountain Water Company through 2023 and received water from South Mountain Water Company wells producing from the Yucaipa Subbasin. Redlands has sold its majority interest in South Mountain Water Company and no longer receives water from the Yucaipa Subbasin.

Table 4-11: DWR 6-1R Groundwater Volume Pumped (AF)

GROUNDWATER TYPE	LOCATION OR BASIN NAME	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Alluvial Basin	Bunker Hill (part of SBB)	18,392	18,293	13,067	13,215	18,232
Alluvial Basin	Yucaipa	697	906	422	-	-
	TOTAL:	19,089	19,199	13,489	13,215	18,232

4.4.3 Surface Water

The City receives its surface water from the following sources:

- **Mill Creek Watershed:** Water from the Mill Creek watershed is treated at Henry Tate (Tate) Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP).
- **Santa Ana River Watershed:** Water from the Santa Ana River watershed is treated at the Horace P. Hinckley SWTP.

Redlands has ownership in a variety of mutual water companies to supply water to Redlands' Tate and Hinckley SWTP's. For decades, the City has increased its ownership in these companies in an effort to increase its access to a reliable local source of water. Based on a 10-year average from 2016-2025, surface water totals 44% of Redland's annual potable production.

As discussed in Section 4.4.1, Redlands sometimes supplements surface water supplies with SWP water, which is then treated at Tate or Hinckley SWTP and distributed for potable use.

4.4.4 Stormwater

Redlands is participating in regional project planning efforts to capture additional stormwater for purposes of groundwater recharge to increase sustainability of the basins Redlands produces water from. These regional projects are discussed in Part 1, Chapter 3 of the 2025 RUWMP.

4.4.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

Redlands is a sewer agency that treats approximately 5.1 million gallons of wastewater daily as of 2025. Redlands' Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) has the capability of treating 9.5 million gallons per day (MGD) to a secondary level. Of that, 6.5 MGD can be treated to a Title 22 tertiary recycled water level.

Redlands utilizes all wastewater collected and treated at its WWTP in its service area for:

- Distribution to customers
- Percolation into Bunker Hill

Treated wastewater distributed to customers is tertiary treated, known as Title 22-Recycled Water. Redland's recycled water customers include Southern California Edison (SCE) Company, California Street Landfill, and recycled/non-potable water customers located in the 1350 pressure zone. SCE uses recycled water as cooling water at its Mountain View Power Plant and recycled/non-potable water customers use recycled water for irrigation when supply is available. All remaining wastewater is treated to a secondary level and released into spreading basins located east of the WWTP for recharge back into Bunker Hill basin. Based on 2025 volumes, approximately 1.5 MGD of treated wastewater was used as recycled water supply for customers, and 3.3 MGD was used for recharge. The remaining water was used within the WWTP or accounted for as losses through the process, meter inaccuracies or evaporation. Information about wastewater collected and treated is presented in Table 4-12 and Table 4-13.

4.4.5.1 Potential, Current, and Projected Recycled Water Uses

The expansion of the recycled water system is limited by its supply, as well as infrastructure development and the Title 22-Recycled Water permitting process. However, because Redlands requires new commercial development to provide dual metering for irrigation systems, to accommodate the use of recycled/non-potable water, all recycled water may be utilized for distribution to recycled/non-potable water customers in the 1350 zone and eventually the 1570 pressure zone, as demand and infrastructure increases. Redlands recently developed a preliminary design to expand recycled water deliveries to the 1350 zone for irrigation use. Recycled water system expansion is expected to include additional storage to meet peak irrigation demands in the blended non-potable/recycled system. These facilities will decrease reliance on non-potable groundwater from the San Bernardino Basin and/or accommodate more non-potable/recycled irrigation customers and demands. Redlands also has plans for a second recycled water reservoir and distribution system upgrades to increase utilization of recycled water supplies.

Table 4-12: DWR 6-2R Wastewater Collected within Service Area in 2025 (AF)

NAME OF WASTEWATER COLLECTION AGENCY	WASTEWATER VOLUME METERED OR ESTIMATED	WASTEWATER VOLUME COLLECTED FROM UWMP SERVICE AREA IN 2025	NAME OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT (WWTP) AND PLACE ID NUMBER	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT LOCATED WITH UWMP AREA
City of Redlands	Metered	5,685	Redlands WWRF, Place ID 259148	Yes
	TOTAL:	**5,685**		

Table 4-13: DWR 6-3R Wastewater Treatment and Discharge within Service Area in 2025 (AF)

WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT NAME & PLACE ID NUMBER	DOES THIS PLANT TREAT WASTEWATER GENERATED OUTSIDE THE UWMP SERVICE AREA	2025 VOLUME OF WASTEWATER RECEIVED FROM UWMP SERVICE AREA	TOTAL 2025 VOLUME OF WATER TREATED	WATER RECYCLED WITHIN UWMP SERVICE AREA		WATER RECYCLED OUTSIDE OF UWMP SERVICE AREA		EFFLUENT DISCHARGE THAT IS NOT A PERMITTED RECYCLED WATER USE		REQUIRED DISCHARGE FOR INSTREAM FLOW		DELIVERED TO ANOTHER ENTITY FOR ADDITIONAL TREATMENT		
				TREATMENT LEVEL	VOLUME	TREATMENT LEVEL	VOLUME	TREATMENT LEVEL	VOLUME	TREATMENT LEVEL	VOLUME	TREATMENT LEVEL	VOLUME	NAME OF OTHER ENTITY
Redlands WWRF, Place ID 259148	No	5,685	5,685	Tertiary	1,665		-	Secondary, Disinfected-23	3,663		-		-	
	TOTAL:	**5,685**	**5,685**		**1,665**		**-**		**3,663**					

4.4.6 Water Exchanges and Transfers

Redlands exchanges water with San Bernardino Valley and local water companies through various agreements.

4.4.6.1 Emergency Interties

Redlands has two interties with neighboring water agencies, Western Heights Water Company and the City of Loma Linda.

4.4.7 Future Water Projects

The City is planning to construct recycled water system improvements to replace irrigation demands on potable and non-potable supplies with recycled water (see Section 4.4.5.1).

Additionally, the City completed a seismic assessment of its water infrastructure that identified projects to strengthen the infrastructure to further enhance reliability during a catastrophic earthquake. Based on the results of this assessment, Redlands is designing replacement reservoirs for the existing Sunset Reservoir. Construction of two replacement reservoirs is planned for 2028-2029.

Redlands is replacing the Tate SWTP influent Mill Creek pipeline crossing to improve supply reliability, with construction schedule for 2028-2029.

Redlands is drilling one new potable well (Alta Well) in the San Bernardino Basin which is planned to be constructed in 2026-2027. Redlands is also equipping existing Wells 38 and 39 with ion exchange wellhead treatment to combat water quality issues, also expected in 2026-2027. These projects will improve Redlands' ability to access its San Bernardino Basin groundwater supply.

4.4.8 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

Redlands' water supply is composed primarily of surface water from the Santa Ana River and Mill Creek and supplemented by groundwater extracted from the Bunker Hill Basin (part of the San Bernardino Basin) and a small amount of imported water when needed. This same mix of supplies is anticipated to be used in the future.

The volume of water utilized from each source in 2025 is summarized in Table 4-14 and projected supply by source is summarized in Table 4-15. In 2025, Santa Ana River supplies were interrupted due to poor water quality after the Line Fire, and San Bernardino Basin groundwater was relied on to make up the balance. Supply reliability is discussed in more detail in Section 4.5.

Table 4-14: DWR 6-8R Actual Water Supplies in 2025 (AF)

WATER SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL DETAIL	ACTUAL VOLUME	WATER QUALITY	TOTAL RIGHT OR SAFE WATER YIELD
Groundwater (Not Desalinated)	Bunker Hill (Part of SBB)	17,043	Drinking Water	
Groundwater (Not Desalinated)	Bunker Hill (Part of SBB)	1,189	Other Non-Potable Water	
Surface water (Not Desalinated)	Santa Ana River (Part of SBB)	1,033	Drinking Water	
Surface water (Not Desalinated)	Mill Creek (Part of SBB)	4,097	Drinking Water	
Purchased or Imported Water	SWP – Direct	907	Drinking Water	
Recycled Water	Recycled Water – Direct	1,665	Recycled Water	
	TOTAL:	**25,934**		

Table 4-15: DWR 6-9R Projected Water Supplies (AF)

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
WATER SUPPLY	**ADDITIONAL DETAIL**	**REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME**	**REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME**	**REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME**	**REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME**	**REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME**
Groundwater (Not Desalinated)	Bunker Hill (Part of SBB), Potable	13,963	14,872	15,537	16,202	16,867
Groundwater (Not Desalinated)	Bunker Hill (Part of SBB), Non-potable	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Surface water (Not Desalinated)	Santa Ana River (Part of SBB)	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Surface water (Not Desalinated)	Mill Creek (part of SBB)	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
Purchased or Imported Water	SWP – Direct	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Recycled Water	Recycled Water – Direct	3,357	3,510	3,642	3,773	3,905
	TOTAL:	**28,821**	**29,882**	**30,678**	**31,474**	**32,271**

Table 4-16: DWR 7-2R Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply Totals From Table 6-9R	28,821	29,882	30,678	31,474	32,271
Demand Totals From Table 4-2R	28,821	29,882	30,678	31,474	32,271
DIFFERENCE:	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Redlands has sufficient supplies to meet all normal year demands. When surface water supplies are interrupted or unavailable due to low rainfall, Redlands can switch to utilize San Bernardino Basin groundwater to meet demands. Redlands can also utilize imported water from the SWP when it is available. Supply reliability is discussed further in Section 4.5.

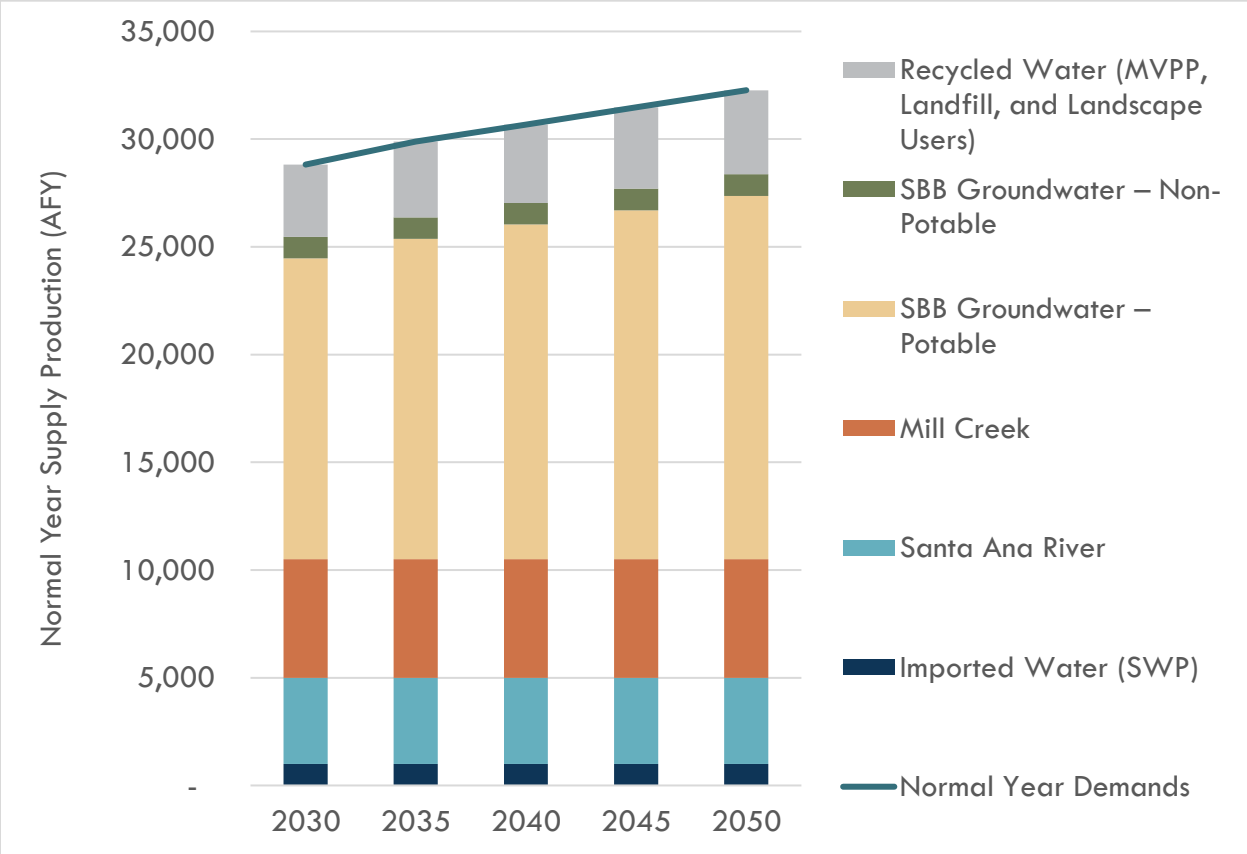

Figure 4-5: City of Redlands Projected Supply and Demand Comparison

4.4.9 Energy Intensity

Redlands monitors energy consumed at its facilities. In 2025, Redlands used approximately 12,735,307 kWh on production of imported water, groundwater, and surface water; treatment of imported water and surface water; and distribution of potable water supplies. Over this period, Redlands produced 22,637 AF of potable water, for an average energy intensity of 563 kWh/AF.

4.5 Water Service Reliability Assessment

This section considers Redlands' water supply reliability during normal years, single dry years, and up to five consecutive dry water years. The supply reliability assessment discusses factors that could potentially limit the expected quantity of water available from Redlands' current source of supply through 2050.

4.5.1 Constraints on Water Sources

Redlands has three water sources that may be constrained:

- **Imported SWP water**: supplies reduced in dry years.
- **Mill Creek surface water**: supplies reduced in dry years OR when high turbidity prevents treatment.
- **Santa Ana River surface water**: supplies reduced in dry years OR when high turbidity prevents treatment.

Poor water quality in the Mill Creek and Santa Ana River watersheds can be due to flooding.

4.5.2 Year Type Characterization

In general, groundwater is less vulnerable to seasonal and climatic changes than surface water (i.e., local and imported) supplies. The Western-San Bernardino Watermaster, in collaboration with the Basin Technical Advisory Committee (BTAC), monitor groundwater levels and implement supplemental recharge to maintain long term sustainability of local groundwater sources. Further discussion of regional water resource management is included in Part 1, Chapter 3 of the 2025 RUWMP.

Per UWMP requirements, Redlands has evaluated reliability for an average year, single dry year, and a five consecutive dry year period.

The UWMP Act defines these years as:

- **Normal Year:** This condition represents the water supplies a supplier considers available during normal conditions. This could be a single year or averaged range of years that most closely represents the average water supply available.
- **Single Dry Year:** The single dry year is recommended to be the year that represents the lowest water supply available.
- **Five-Consecutive Year Drought:** The driest five-year historical sequence for the Supplier, which may be the lowest average water supply available for five years in a row.

4.5.3 Water Service Reliability

The results of the reliability assessment are summarized in the tables below.

Under single dry and consecutive dry year conditions, the assessment assumes that demands will increase by as much as 4% due to increased outdoor water use. Although water use may decrease in the later years of a multiple year drought due to implementation of conservation

measures and drought messaging, the assessment is based on a 4% increase throughout the 5-year drought to be conservative.

As described in Part 1, Chapter 3 of the 2025 RUWMP, the effects of a local drought are not immediately recognized since the region uses the local groundwater basins to simulate a large reservoir for long term storage. If surface water flows and SWP supplies are reduced in dry years, the City will shift to increase groundwater production in Bunker Hill and increase conservation measures to reduce demands if needed. The City contributes to regional efforts to recharge the Bunker Hill groundwater basin with SWP water and local surface water in wet years when available so that storage is available for use in dry years. As a result, Redlands' total supplies are not reduced in dry years so 2025 is considered the base year for all year types. Based on the analysis, Redlands does not anticipate any shortage due to single or consecutive dry years. Even though localized drought conditions should not affect supply, Redlands participates in several ongoing water conservation measures and regional recharge projects to optimize and enhance the use and reliability of regional water resources. Redlands also has a water shortage contingency plan to put into action as appropriate to reduce the demand during critical drought years or other supply emergencies.

A summary of the basis of water year data is presented in Table 4-17. The percent of average supply increases in drought years because Redlands's groundwater production will increase to meet an assumed increase in demands.

Table 4-17: Basis of Water Year Data

YEAR TYPE	BASE YEAR	AVAILABLE SUPPLY IF YEAR TYPE REPEATS AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE SUPPLY
Average Year	2025	100%
Single Dry Year	2025	104%
Consecutive Dry Year 1st Year	2025	104%
Consecutive Dry Year 2nd Year	2025	104%
Consecutive Dry Year 3rd Year	2025	104%
Consecutive Dry Year 4th Year	2025	104%
Consecutive Dry Year 5th Year	2025	104%

The projected supply and demand during a normal year are shown in Figure 4-5. The projected supply and demand during a single dry year are shown in Table 4-18. Redlands' demands in single dry years are assumed to increase by 4% above normal year demands. The local groundwater basins Redlands produces water from have storage for use in dry years so

Redlands can produce the volume of water needed to meet 100% of demands in single dry years. Redlands' supplies are 100% reliable during single dry years.

Table 4-18: DWR 7-3R Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply Totals	30,085	31,193	32,024	32,855	33,687
Demand Totals	30,085	31,193	32,024	32,855	33,687
DIFFERENCE:	-	-	-	-	-

The projected supply and demand during five consecutive dry years are shown in Table 4-19. Redlands' demands in multiple dry years are assumed to increase by 4% above normal year demands. The local groundwater basins Redlands produces water from have storage for use in dry years so Redlands can produce the volume of water needed to meet 100% of demands in multiple dry years. Redlands's supplies are 100% reliable during multiple dry years.

Table 4-19: DWR 7-4R Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
FIRST YEAR	Supply Totals	30,085	31,193	32,024	32,855	33,687
	Demand Totals	30,085	31,193	32,024	32,855	33,687
	DIFFERENCE:	-	-	-	-	-
SECOND YEAR	Supply Totals	30,085	31,193	32,024	32,855	33,687
	Demand Totals	30,085	31,193	32,024	32,855	33,687
	DIFFERENCE:	-	-	-	-	-
THIRD YEAR	Supply Totals	30,085	31,193	32,024	32,855	33,687
	Demand Totals	30,085	31,193	32,024	32,855	33,687
	DIFFERENCE:	-	-	-	-	-
FOURTH YEAR	Supply Totals	30,085	31,193	32,024	32,855	33,687
	Demand Totals	30,085	31,193	32,024	32,855	33,687
	DIFFERENCE:	-	-	-	-	-
FIFTH YEAR	Supply Totals	30,085	31,193	32,024	32,855	33,687
	Demand Totals	30,085	31,193	32,024	32,855	33,687
	DIFFERENCE:	-	-	-	-	-

4.6 Drought Risk Assessment

The Drought Risk Assessment focuses on the five-year consecutive drought scenario beginning in 2026. Because Redlands has access to groundwater basins with significant storage, total available supplies do not vary on a monthly or seasonal basis, so this analysis is conducted on an annual basis. Projected demands and supplies from 2026-2030 are shown in Table 4-20.

Demands for 2026-2030 were assumed to increase at a uniform rate between the 2025 actual use and 2030 projected use. The 2025 and 2030 values were increased by 4% to reflect higher anticipated demands during dry years, based on the same methodology when calculating the five-dry consecutive years scenario.

Although projections in this Plan show that the regional water supplies are sufficient to meet the demands of Redlands and the Region as a whole, even during a 5-year drought (see Part 1, Chapter 5 of the 2025 RUWMP), Redlands remains committed to water conservation and to being a good steward of regional water resources to preserve supplies for the future due to the possibility of experiencing more severe droughts than anticipated in this Plan.

Table 4-20: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment (AF)

2026	Gross Water Use	27,674
	Total Supplies	27,674
	SURPLUS:	-
2027	Gross Water Use	28,277
	Total Supplies	28,277
	SURPLUS:	-
2028	Gross Water Use	28,880
	Total Supplies	28,880
	SURPLUS:	-
2029	Gross Water Use	29,482
	Total Supplies	29,482
	SURPLUS:	-
2030	Gross Water Use	30,085
	Total Supplies	30,085
	SURPLUS:	-

4.7 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is a strategic plan that Redlands uses to prepare for and respond to foreseeable and unforeseeable water shortages. A water shortage occurs when water supply available is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time. A shortage may occur due to a number of reasons, such as water supply quality changes, climate change, drought, regional power outage, and catastrophic events (e.g., earthquake). Additionally, the State may declare a statewide drought emergency and mandate that water suppliers reduce demands, as occurred in 2014 and 2022. The WSCP serves as the operating manual that Redlands will use to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive, rather than reactive, mitigation of water shortages. The WSCP provides a process for an annual water supply and demand assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions. The level of detailed planning and preparation provide accountability and predictability and will help Redlands maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of any supply shortages and/or interruptions.

The WSCP was prepared in conjunction with the 2025 RUWMP and is a standalone document that can be modified as needed. Redlands' WSCP is attached in Part 4 Appendix D of the 2025 RUWMP.

4.8 Demand Management Measures

Redlands is committed to an effective water conservation program and has had a program in place since 1997. The Demand Management Measures (DMMs) section outlines the water conservation framework Redlands has utilized over the past five years, currently is implementing, and plans to implement to reduce demand. By successfully achieving its SBX7-7 targets in 2020 and 2025, Redlands has demonstrated the effectiveness of its conservation strategy. Moving forward, these measures will serve as the foundation for meeting new urban water use objectives and ensuring long-term supply reliability.

4.8.1 Existing Demand Management Measures

Consistent with CWC requirements, the following details the specific demand management measures within the service area. These programs represent Redlands' ongoing commitment to water use efficiency and are designed to maintain consumption levels below established benchmarks. Redlands intends to continue programs for the foreseeable future to provide stable, sustainable water management for all customers.

4.8.1.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

In 1991, Redlands enacted Municipal Code Chapter 13.06 which established Redlands' Water Conservation Plan to address water waste and shortages (see Part 4 Appendix D of the 2025 RUWMP). The ordinance prohibits the unreasonable use of water and assures the maximum beneficial use of water supplies in addition to outlining conservation stages based on water supply availability. However, Stage I requires only voluntary conservation from June 1-October 1 and does not require any specific prohibition of water waste. As State mandates on water use practices increase, Redlands intends to modify the Ordinance by adding additional stages as well as require specific prohibitions of water waste at all times.

4.8.1.2 Metering

Redlands' water distribution system is fully metered and supported by a maintenance and replacement program established in 2008. Following a 2020 accuracy study involving randomized testing, Redlands launched a five-year capital improvement project to replace all inaccurate meters. Currently, Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) is utilized for all customer meters, and Redlands continues to conduct annual testing focused on large meters.

4.8.1.3 Conservation Pricing

Redlands currently uses a traditional tiered rate structure that promotes water conservation at an accurate price for the service provided. The traditional tiered rate structure has two components, a service charge, which is based on meter size, and a commodity charge. The commodity charge is based on the amount of water delivered and increases as the amount of water delivered increases, based on the cost of providing the additional amounts of water. This increase is due to Redlands utilizing its least expensive sources first before using more costly sources. The amount of water available within each of the three tiers is based on a 10-year

average of water utilized from each source. Regardless of the customer type, each customer receives the same amount of water from each tier throughout the year.

4.8.1.4 Public Education and Outreach

Redlands continues to advance its conservation framework through public education and outreach, driven by the mandates of SBX7-7, lessons from recent droughts, and evolving urban water use objectives. This framework reinforces customer responsibility while ensuring Redlands provides the essential educational outreach needed to drive successful conservation.

Redlands uses multiple methods to reach customers and improve engagement in conservation programs and include:

- **High-User Outreach:** Direct notification and consultation for the top 10% of water users.
- **Sustainable Landscapes**: Design and maintenance of four local demonstration gardens to model climate-appropriate landscaping.
- **Regional Collaboration**: Active participation in regional water-saving marketing campaigns.
- **Educational Programming**: Hosting community-wide outreach and instructional events.
- **Direct Billing**: Inclusion of bill messages and year-over-year water use comparison charts.
- **Print Media**: Bulk postcard mailers, Consumer Confidence Report advertisements, and local newspaper placements.
- **Digital Outreach**: Updates via Redlands' website, social media channels, and smartphone app.
- **Physical Signage**: Electronic signboards, street banners, and a consistent presence at community events.

In 2017, Redlands created an educational program focused on educating children on water waste and efficiency outdoors. The program is built on the story of sibling alligators--Ira the irriGATOR and Eva the investiGATOR, who go on adventures to teach children about proper outdoor irrigation techniques for turf and low water use plants and how to identify water waste. Approximately 70% of water use in Redlands is attributed to outdoor irrigation. This campaign expects to yield long-term water savings as its focus assists in shifting mindsets to view water efficiency and water saving landscapes as the "new normal" for California.

In addition, Redlands prioritizes resident education through on-site technical assistance, including Irrigation Timer Scheduling and Water Use Analysis. These programs help customers understand their water meter, usage, and optimal irrigation scheduling.

4.8.1.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Water Loss

From 2019 to 2025, Redlands replaced approximately 29 miles of pipeline to maintain reliability of the distribution system. As a result of the aggressive water pipeline replacement program, approximately 50 leaks occur each year on the distribution mainlines. Additionally, conducting

the annual water loss audits has allowed Redlands to identify areas needing improvement and develop plans to further reduce system water loss.

4.8.1.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

Redlands' water conservation program currently staffs two full-time employees. One full-time staff person has been dedicated to water conservation since 2007. Since 2015, one additional full-time staff has been added to assist with implementing and enforcing water conservation mandates.

Efforts to implement these DMM's have been both significant and successful. Since implementation of State restrictions in 2014, Redlands has nearly tripled its water conservation budget. From 2020 to 2025, over $1.8 million has been spent on conservation rebates, messaging, and programs. Additionally, Redlands has watering restrictions in place with active enforcement by our water waste investigators, which has resulted in the issuance of about 250 violations during the last five years.

4.8.2 Other Demand Management Measures

Redlands also maintains a robust rebate program which includes:

- Weather Based Irrigation Controllers (WBIC's)
- Drought Tolerant Lawn Conversions
- Synthetic Turf Replacement
- Water Efficient Clothes Washers
- High Efficiency Sprinkler Nozzles
- High Efficiency Toilets

Additionally, Redlands offers free water saving products to customers to assist in water conservation. These products have included:

- Hose nozzles
- Toilet leak detection tablets
- Lawn/plant moisture meters
- Low water use plants (at local events)
- Shower timers
- Faucet aerators
- Water efficiency educational collateral

From 2020 to 2025, over 515 devices have been issued to customers.

Redlands is also removing all turf from the remaining Redlands-owned medians and converting over 200 Redlands-operated irrigation controllers to weather-based irrigation controllers connected to a centralized system. Significant water savings are anticipated from this conversion as these controllers control the irrigation for large areas of Redlands-owned right of way, trails, facilities, parks, and community fields.

4.9 Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This section describes Redlands' process for adopting, submitting, and implementing the 2025 RUWMP and Redlands' WSCP.

4.9.1 Notice of Public Hearing

A joint notice was provided on behalf of all agencies whose 2025 UWMPs are part of the 2025 Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP) to all cities and counties and other stakeholders within the region that the 2025 RUWMP is being prepared for. This notice was sent at least 60 days prior to Redlands' public hearing. The recipients are identified in Part 1, Chapter 1 of the 2025 RUWMP and include all cities and counties within Redlands' service area. A second notice was provided to these cities and counties with the date and time of the public hearing and the location where the report was available for review.

Redlands provided notice to the public through its website and published announcements of the public hearing in a newspaper on two occasions before the hearing. Copies of the proof of publication are included in Part 4 Appendix D of the 2025 RUWMP.

4.9.2 Public Hearing and Adoption

Redlands held a public hearing on June 2, 2026, to hear public comment and consider adopting this 2025 RUWMP and Redlands' WSCP.

As part of the public hearing, Redlands provided information on their baseline values, water use targets and compliance, and implementation plan required in the Water Conservation Act of 2009. The public hearing on the 2025 RUWMP took place before the adoption of the Plan, which allowed Redlands the opportunity to modify the 2025 RUWMP in response to any public input before adoption. After the hearing, the Plan was adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

Redlands' adoption resolution for the 2025 RUWMP and Redlands' WSCP is included in Part 4 Appendix D of the 2025 RUWMP.

4.9.3 Plan Submittal

Redlands will submit the 2025 RUWMP and Redlands's WSCP to DWR, the State Library, and cities and counties within 30 days after adoption. The 2025 RUWMP submittal to DWR will be done electronically through WUEdata, an online submittal tool.

4.9.4 Public Availability

No later than 30 days after filing a copy of its Plan with DWR, Redlands will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours in the City's Municipal Utilities and Engineering Department located at 35 Cajon Street, Suite 15 A, Redlands, California 92373, and by posting the plans on the City's website for public viewing.

4.9.5 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

If the adopted 2025 RUWMP or Redlands' WSCP is amended, each of the steps for notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal will also be followed for the amended plan.