

2. Assess potential of supply management;
3. Analyze cost-effectiveness and impacts of management programs;
4. Identify actions to minimize adverse impacts;
5. Design management program;
6. Select and evaluate equipment; and
7. Summarize plan and its potential effects.

While water supply planning is conducted at all levels of government, the water supplier has the primary responsibility for developing adequate sources, ensuring safe and potable water, and delivering water in the most cost-effective and equitable manner possible. The water purveyor also has primary responsibility for water conservation planning.

Each water conservation plan will vary based on a number of factors. Listed below are several factors that can have a substantial effect on the design of an appropriate plan.

1. Number of connections/people in the service area;
2. Average annual water use;
3. Average annual use by user category (residential, industrial/commercial, public/institutional);
4. Average annual water use by user category, in percentage of total;
5. Average annual summer use;
6. Peak to average use ratio;
7. System safe yield;
8. Major high volume users and existing water use;
9. How much of the system is metered, according to user category;
10. Water rate structure; and