

State Agency Use of Reclaimed Water in 2016

A Summary Prepared by

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Background

Enacted in 2004, Section 403.0646, Florida Statutes (F.S.), requires all state agencies, state universities, and water management districts to use reclaimed water at their facilities to the greatest extent practicable. Further, Section 403.0645, F.S., requires all state agencies, state universities, and water management districts to submit Annual Agency Reuse Reports to the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) by February 1 of each year. The full text of Section 403.0645, F.S., is included in Appendix A.

This report provides a summary of all 2016 Agency Reuse Reports received by DEP. In cases where an agency, university, or water management district submitted an Annual Agency Reuse Report for 2009 through 2015, but failed to submit a 2016 report, data from a previous report has been included in this report.

Coordination with Other Agencies

The Secretary of DEP wrote to the Secretary of each state agency, President of each state university, and Executive Director of each water management district in December 2004 to initiate the annual reuse reporting program. The DEP letter reminded the state agencies, universities, and water management districts about the statutory requirements and provided guidance for preparation of the initial Annual Agency Reuse Reports.

In preparation for the 2005 reporting cycle, DEP convened a workshop in Tallahassee designed to communicate information about water reuse to the state agencies, state universities, and water management districts. The July 2005 workshop also provided an opportunity to discuss the annual reporting requirements and to develop mutually agreeable report formats and desired content. Teleconferencing opportunities were provided for agencies that were unable to travel to Tallahassee.

DEP's Water Reuse Coordinator tries to maintain a list of contacts in the state agencies, state universities, and water management districts. This contact list is used to communicate with these entities via email about the annual reuse reporting program and to remind these entities about reporting requirements and deadlines as a courtesy. However, it should be noted that many of those contact email addresses were returned as undeliverable and alternate contact information was not identified. DEP also maintains a webpage devoted to [water reuse by state agencies, state universities, and water management districts](#), which contains necessary information for compliance with the statute.

The Reuse Coordinating Group (formerly Reuse Coordinating Committee) was established in 1992 to promote coordination and communication among the agencies and water management districts that play key roles in Florida's Water Reuse Program. On November 4, 2015, a meeting/teleconference of the Reuse Coordinating Group was held in Tallahassee. It is the

intent of this Group to meet regularly to coordinate reuse related activities and to promote communication between the member agencies.

2016 Annual Agency Reuse Reports

State Agencies

A total of 11 state agencies (including DEP) and Water Management Districts, submitted Annual Agency Reuse Reports for 2016 in compliance with Section 403.0645, F.S. They are listed below in alphabetical order:

- Department of Environmental Protection
- Department of Financial Services
- Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
- Department of Law Enforcement
- Department of Transportation
- Division of Administrative Hearings
- Northwest Florida Water Management District
- South Florida Water Management District
- Southwest Florida Water Management District
- St. Johns River Water Management District
- Suwannee River Water Management District

A history of agencies submitting annual agency reuse reports since 2009 can be found in the table in Appendix C.

State Universities

The Department did not receive an Annual Agency Reuse Report for 2016 from any university. A history of state universities submitting annual agency reuse reports since 2009 can be found in the table in Appendix C.

Florida Water Management Districts

All five Florida water management districts submitted Annual Agency Reuse Reports for 2016 in compliance with Section 403.0645, F.S. They are listed below in alphabetical order:

- Northwest Florida Water Management District
- South Florida Water Management District
- Southwest Florida Water Management District
- St. Johns River Water Management District
- Suwannee River Water Management District

A history of water management districts submitting annual agency reuse reports since 2009 can be found in the table in Appendix C.

Water Reuse in Florida

Florida is recognized as a national leader in water reuse (1). In 2016, approximately 478 domestic wastewater facilities made reclaimed water available for a wide range of beneficial uses (2). The permitted reuse capacity of all reuse systems was approximately 1,645 million

gallons per day – about 64 percent of the state’s total permitted capacity of all domestic wastewater treatment facilities. Floridians used about 760 million gallons per day (MGD) of reclaimed water – about 44 percent of the total volume of domestic wastewater that was treated. About 58 percent of Florida’s reclaimed water is used to irrigate areas that are accessible to the public (residential lawns, golf courses, parks, schools, etc.). In 2016 (compared to 2015), reclaimed water was used to irrigate over 397,750 (+9.7%) residential properties, 574 (+6.9%) golf courses, 1,053 (+3.0%) parks, and 381 (+3.3%) schools.

State Agencies

DEP, in association with the state’s five Florida water management districts, the Public Service Commission (PSC), the Department of Health (DOH), and other state agencies, administers a comprehensive Water Reuse Program designed to encourage and promote water reuse. Appendix B presents a brief discussion of Florida’s award-winning Water Reuse Program. The 2003 *Reuse Strategies Report* (3) includes a more detailed discussion of the Water Reuse Program. In 2006, Florida’s Water Reuse Program received an inaugural Water Efficiency Leader Award from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for achievement in conserving water. Previously, the Water Reuse Program had been recognized for excellence by EPA on three separate occasions. Florida’s Water Reuse Program also was awarded the WaterReuse Association’s 2004 WaterReuse Institution of the Year Award.

DOH has been a partner in the Water Reuse Program since the program’s inception in the mid 1980s. DOH has actively participated in all rulemaking efforts related to water reuse to ensure that public health considerations have been fully addressed. In addition, DOH is an active member of the Reuse Coordinating Group (an interagency group established in 1992 to promote coordination and communication among the agencies and water management districts that play key roles in Florida’s Water Reuse Program).

Florida Water Management Districts

Florida’s water management districts also have been key players in the Water Reuse Program. All five of the water management districts are active members of the Reuse Coordinating Group. Of particular note are the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD), the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD), and the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). The Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWWMD) and Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD) also actively encourage and promote water reuse within their districts.

The SWFWMD has risen to be a true a champion of water reuse. Through its well-funded grants programs (4), this district has been remarkably successful in encouraging water reuse within its district. Through Fiscal Year 2017, the SWFWMD have budgeted approximately \$450 million in grants for 377 reuse projects with more than 74 separate cooperators. These reuse projects collectively cost more than \$1.02 billion to complete and will result in 994 miles of reuse pipeline, 253 million gallons per day of reclaimed water capacity, 1.27 billion gallons of reuse storage, and 138 million gallons per day of traditional water supplies offset by the use of reclaimed water. SWFWMD also has published several public education materials dealing with water reuse, including the *Reclaimed Water Guide* (5) and most recently a guidance document

to assist non-utility water use permittees and applicants in the determination of economic feasibility of reclaimed water use. SWFWMD has become a major funding partner with the WateReuse Foundation for research related to water reuse.

The SFWMD also has become a strong supporter of water reuse in Florida. SFWMD administers an Alternative Water Supply Funding Program that funds up to 40 percent of the total construction of projects that develop alternative water supplies. They also developed public education materials related to water reuse and allow use of district rights-of-way for reclaimed water pipelines.

The SJRWMD also actively encourages use of reclaimed water through its water use permitting and cost-sharing programs. SJRWMD maintains a data base concerning domestic wastewater treatment and reuse on its Geographic Information System (GIS). These data are used to identify and assess reuse opportunities and to match potential reclaimed water users with suppliers. This district has developed public education materials and provides funding for water reuse projects. SJRWMD also has assisted in securing federal funding for worthy water reuse projects.

The SRWMD also has available cost-share funding for development of alternative water supply. The District provides cost-share funding to communities and other water users that have identified needs and have provided appropriate assurances the project will be implemented where fiscally practicable. In 2016, the SRWMD's Regional Initiative Valuing Environmental Resources (RIVER) program executed cost-share contracts to provide funding to local governments for expansion of the Live Oak Golf Reuse Connection, Oakmont GRU Reclaimed Water Main Extension project and the Lake City Reclaimed Water System Upgrade project. The Live Oak Golf Reuse Connection which uses 100,000 gallons per day of reclaimed water provided by the City of Live Oak and redirect it to the Suwannee Country Club for landscape irrigation. The Oakmont GRU Reclaimed Water Main Extension project provides reclaimed water for irrigation of 136 residential properties and over three acres of common area space, which resulted in offsetting the use of approximately 0.54 million gallons per day of potable water. The Lake City Reclaimed Water System Upgrade project allows for upgrades to the City's existing system allowing reclaimed water to be used by a local golf course and farmer. The project has the potential of offsetting approximately 0.54 million gallons per day.

The NFWMD promotes reuse most often through its planning and regulatory programs. The Resource Planning Program is responsible for regional reuse planning and identifying opportunities; developing and managing contracts for cooperative projects; promoting projects through Regional Water Supply Plans and other programs and reviewing and making recommendations on large development proposals. The NFWMD personnel also review and recommend projects to be funded under the Water Supply Development Grant Program and other funding sources when available.

Current Use of Reclaimed Water at State Facilities

Appendix C presents a summary of the Annual Agency Reports submitted by the state agencies, state universities, and water management districts. In cases where an agency failed to submit a 2016 report, Appendix C contains information from earlier reports.

State Agencies

Only six state agencies are known to use reclaimed water at one or more of their buildings or facilities. The agencies that have reported use of reclaimed water include:

- Department of Corrections
- Department of Health
- Department of Juvenile Justice
- Department of Transportation
- Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
- Office of the Attorney General

The Department of Corrections is a leader in the use of reclaimed water. This department previously reported that 31 of their prison facilities use reclaimed water for irrigation, ground water recharge, toilet flushing, and in laundries.

The Department of Juvenile Justice also previously reported using reclaimed water. This department previously noted that 23 of their 104 facilities used reclaimed water from local utilities for irrigation, fire suppression, and ground water recharge.

DOH previously reported that six buildings occupied by county health departments use reclaimed water for landscape irrigation.

The Department of Transportation (DOT) reported that several of their facilities use reclaimed water for landscape irrigation. Furthermore, in 2015, the Department installed Bold Landscaping Improvements for the I-4/US 27 Interchange in Polk County. The design uses reclaimed water provided by Polk County Utilities.

The Office of the Attorney General previously reported that, of their 12 offices, their office in Tampa uses reclaimed water for landscape irrigation.

The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission previously reported that their Fish and Wildlife Research Institute headquarters in St. Petersburg uses reclaimed water from the City of St. Petersburg for landscape irrigation, decorative ponds, cooling water in a cooling tower, and for exterior cleaning. In addition, the Richloam State Fish Hatchery reuses water from fish production ponds in pond culture operations.

Like the other state agencies, DEP does not own or operate most of its buildings and none of the buildings are provided with reclaimed water. DEP's Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas Program and Division of State Parks do, however, operate several facilities across the state. Nevertheless, there is little potential for use of reclaimed water at these sites largely due to the rather remote locations and small wastewater flows generated. One such popular park located

in Monroe County, John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park, used to provide reclaimed water for flushing urinals and toilets within the park. However, they converted to municipal central sewer which ended the use of its self-generated reclaimed water.

State Universities

Four state universities are known to use reclaimed water. The University of Florida is a leader in the use of reclaimed water. The University of Florida owns and operates a water reclamation facility and makes extensive use of reclaimed water for irrigation of landscaped areas, for irrigation of the university's golf course, and for industrial purposes. Florida Atlantic University and Florida International University use reclaimed water for irrigation on their campuses. The University of Central Florida previously reported that reclaimed water is used for irrigation at the Rosen College of Hospitality Management.

Florida Water Management Districts

Of the five Florida water management districts, only SJRWMD and SRWMD reported using reclaimed water in 2016. Both report using reclaimed water used for landscape irrigation.

Although SFWMD and SWFWMD do not own or operate any wastewater treatment facilities, both districts send their untreated wastewater generated at its buildings to municipal utilities that produce reclaimed water for distribution within their service areas.

It should be noted that the majority of state buildings and facilities do not have their own domestic wastewater treatment facilities and, for the most part, reclaimed water service is not currently available from local utilities.

Planned Reuse Expansion

Numerous state agencies, state universities, and water management districts have exciting plans to expand or initiate reclaimed water use at their facilities. Please note that some of these plans may have already come to fruition, however, much of this information is based on previously submitted agency reuse reports.

Tallahassee is the State Capital and obviously has a large concentration of state offices along with two state universities. In April 2007, the City of Tallahassee began providing reclaimed water for landscape irrigation and other purposes compatible with use at state offices and universities. With financial assistance from the Northwest Florida Water Management District, the City of Tallahassee is moving to provide reclaimed water service to the Capital Circle Office Complex, which houses numerous state offices.

The Fish and Wildlife Commission previously reported that their new Florida Bass Conservation Fish Hatchery and Research Center in Eustis will feature a state-of-the-art water recirculation system.

The University of Central Florida previously reported that they have an agreement with the City of Orlando to initiate reclaimed water service at their main campus.

The University of North Florida previously reported that they are moving toward use of reclaimed water from JEA at their campus. JEA is installing reclaimed lines to serve the campus area and the university has completed an engineering study for the conversion to use of reclaimed water for landscape irrigation and for cooling water.

SFWMD's Fort Lauderdale Field Station plans to have access to reclaimed water from the Town of Davie in the future.

SJRWMD previously reported expanding the use of reclaimed water for vehicle washing and land resources fire management program in addition to using reclaimed water for landscape irrigation at their Palatka headquarters.

Public Education Activities

One of the driving forces behind creation of Section 403.0645, F.S. was the recognition that use of reclaimed water at state facilities offers significant opportunities to educate the public about the desirability, need, and safety of water reuse. Provision of effective public education displays at state parks, rest areas, offices, universities, and other facilities can increase public awareness and acceptance.

DEP and the water management districts have developed rather extensive public education materials related to water reuse. These include:

- DEP's color brochure on water reuse.
- Other reuse brochures and flyers developed by the water management districts.
- A DVD-formatted video introducing water reuse.
- A public service announcement dealing with water reuse that is suitable for airing on local television channels and is available for loan.
- The *Reclaimed Water Guide* (5).
- [DEP's water reuse webpage](#).
- [SWFWMD's reclaimed water webpage](#).

In their Annual Agency Reuse Reports, several agencies, including DEP, noted their interest in providing effective signage and displays as they implement use of reclaimed water.

References

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3. Reuse Coordinating Committee and the Water Conservation Initiative Water Reuse Work Group. Water Reuse for Florida: Strategies for Effective Use of Reclaimed Water. Tallahassee: DEP. 2003.
4. Southwest Florida Water Management District. Annual Alternative Water Supply Report FY 2006. Brooksville, FL: Southwest Florida Water Management District. 2006.
5. Southwest Florida Water Management District. Reclaimed Water Guide. Brooksville, FL: Southwest Florida Water Management District. 1999.
6. Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Florida Water Conservation Initiative. Tallahassee: DEP. 2002.
7. Florida Department of Environmental Protection. "Reuse of Reclaimed Water and Land Application." Chapter 62-610. Florida Administrative Code. Tallahassee: DEP. 2007.
8. Reuse Coordinating Committee. Guidelines for Preparation of Reuse Feasibility Studies for Applicants Having Responsibility for Wastewater Management. Tallahassee: DEP. 1991.
9. Reuse Coordinating Committee. Guidelines for Preparation of Reuse Feasibility Studies for Consumptive Use Permit Applicants. 1996.
10. Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Implementing Regional Water Supply Plans: Is Progress Being Made? Tallahassee: Florida Department of Environmental Protection. 2002.
11. Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Annual Status Report on Regional Water Supply Planning and Water Resource Development Work Programs. Tallahassee: Florida Department of Environmental Protection. 2003.

Appendix A

Section 403.0645, F.S.

403.0645 Reclaimed water use at state facilities.

(1) The encouragement and promotion of reuse of reclaimed water has been established as a state objective in ss. 373.250 and 403.064. Reuse has become an integral part of water and wastewater management in Florida, and Florida is recognized as a national leader in water reuse.

(2) The state and various state agencies and water management districts should take a leadership role in using reclaimed water in lieu of other water sources. The use of reclaimed water by state agencies and facilities will conserve potable water and will serve an important public education function.

(3) Each state agency and water management district shall use reclaimed water to the greatest extent practicable for landscape irrigation, toilet flushing, aesthetic features such as decorative ponds and fountains, cooling water, and other useful purposes allowed by department rules at state facilities, including, but not limited to, parks, rest areas, visitor welcome centers, buildings, college campuses, and other facilities.

(4) Each state agency and water management district shall submit to the Secretary of Environmental Protection by February 1 of each year a summary of activities designed to utilize reclaimed water at its facilities along with a summary of the amounts of reclaimed water actually used for beneficial purposes.

Appendix B

Florida's Water Reuse Program

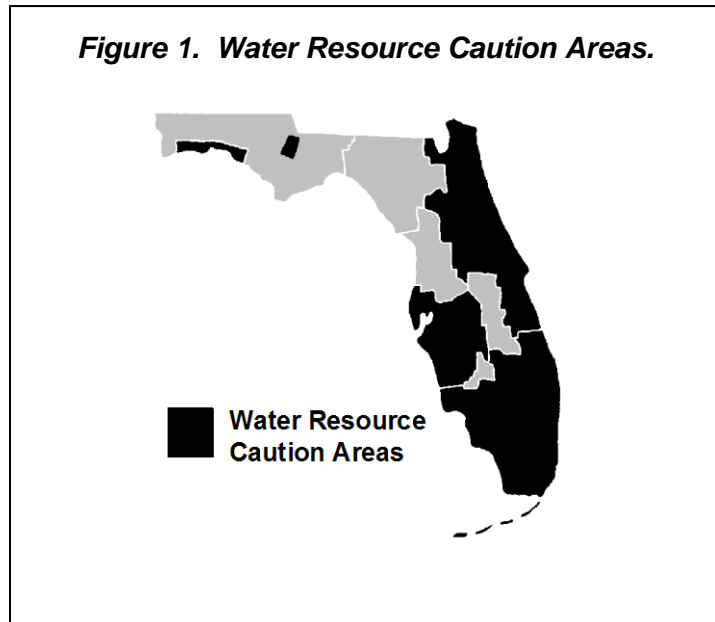
Water reuse is an important component of both wastewater management and water resource management in Florida (3). Reuse offers an environmentally sound means for managing wastewater that dramatically reduces environmental impacts associated with discharge of wastewater effluent to surface waters. In addition, use of reclaimed water provides an alternative water supply for many activities that do not require potable quality water (like irrigation and toilet flushing), which serves to conserve available supplies of potable quality water. Finally, some types of reuse offer the ability to recharge and augment available water supplies with high-quality reclaimed water. These facts prompted the establishment of state objectives in Sections 373.250 and 403.064, F.S., encouraging and promoting water reuse in Florida. In turn, this led to development of Florida's Water Reuse Program designed to accomplish the state objectives. In addition, the water resource benefits of reuse were clearly recognized in the *Water Conservation Initiative* (6). It is instructive to note that water reuse comprised one of the six major focus groups during development of the *Water Conservation Initiative* (along with four water use categories and a water pricing work group).

In response to Florida's reuse objectives, the DEP, in association with the water management districts and other state agencies, have implemented a comprehensive Water Reuse Program. In 2006, Florida's Water Reuse Program received an inaugural Water Efficiency Leader Award from EPA in recognition of the significant water conservation benefits derived from the Water Reuse Program. In addition, Florida's Water Reuse Program has been recognized for excellence by the WaterReuse Association in 2004 and by EPA in 1993, 1996, and 1999. The 2003 *Reuse Strategies Report* (3) contains an excellent summary of the Water Reuse Program. This report can be found on [DEP's water reuse webpage](#). Key components of Florida's Water Reuse Program include:

- Comprehensive rules governing water reuse in Chapter 62-610, F.A.C. (7).
- Statutory language in Section 403.064, F.S., directing the use of reclaimed water.
- Rule language in the "Water Resource Implementation Rule" (Chapter 62-40, F.A.C.) directing the use of reclaimed water.
- Provisions in the Antidegradation Policy that provide a state preference for water reuse over new or expanded surface water discharges.
- Statutory and rule requirements directing the evaluation of the feasibility of water reuse using guidelines developed by DEP and the Reuse Coordinating Committee (8,9).
- Interagency coordination provided by the Reuse Coordinating Committee.
- Public education materials (color brochure, video, public service announcement, reuse webpage).

While Florida's freshwater resources are finite, the state faces continuing population growth, which will result in an additional four million Floridians between 2000 and 2020. With continued population growth, the state will see increased demands for water and increased volumes of wastewater, which must be managed to prevent pollution. It appears inevitable that, at some time, the state will see demands for water approach the available supplies.

Chapter 62-40, F.A.C., "Water Resource Implementation Rule," required the water management districts to assess their water resources and to designate "water resource caution areas." The designated water resource caution areas (areas having current or future critical water supply problems) are shown in Figure 1. These water resource caution areas generally represent areas in the state where traditional water sources may not be adequate to meet expected water needs. Within these areas, water conservation, reuse, and other alternative resources will play critical roles in ensuring adequate water supply.



Reuse has been identified as a key component of the regional water supply plans prepared by the water management districts. Reuse strategies recommended in the regional water supply plans include further development of urban reuse systems, reuse system interconnections, aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) for storage, and ground water recharge (10,11).

The *Reuse Strategy Report* (3) presents 16 major strategies designed to move water reuse to an "Age of Enlightenment" in Florida - a time when reclaimed water will be used efficiently and effectively to conserve water and to augment available water resources. One strategy deals specifically with encouraging ground water recharge and indirect potable reuse in Florida - reuse concepts that will play increasing roles in water management in Florida. Hence, Florida's regulatory framework must ensure that we do not impose unwarranted constraints on development of viable water reuse projects.

The DEP's Water Reuse Program will continue to encourage and promote water reuse in Florida. The Water Reuse Program will continue to pursue strategies outlined in the 2003 *Reuse Strategies Report* (3), in an effort to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of water reuse to maximize the resulting water conservation and management benefits.

Reuse Trends in Florida

Reuse has become an integral part of wastewater management, water resource management, and ecosystem management in Florida. During the past 20 years, Florida has risen to be

recognized as a national leader (along with California) in water reuse (1). Approximately 760 MGD of reclaimed water was reused for beneficial purposes in 2016 (2). As shown in Figure 2, the total permitted reuse capacity of Florida’s domestic wastewater treatment facilities has increased from 1,009 MGD in 1998 to 1,645 MGD in 2016. The current permitted reuse capacity represents about 64 percent of the total permitted domestic wastewater treatment capacity in Florida.

Figure 3 shows the distribution of reclaimed water use by reuse types in Florida.

While Florida has been remarkably successful in implementing water reuse, work remains in this area. As reported in the *2016 Reuse Inventory* (2), Florida disposed of nearly 848 MGD of wastewater effluent using deep injection wells, ocean outfalls, and other surface water discharges. This represents a waste of what is potentially a valuable water resource. Where technically, environmentally, and economically feasible, this effluent should be reclaimed and reused for beneficial purposes.

Figure 2. Growth of Reuse in Florida

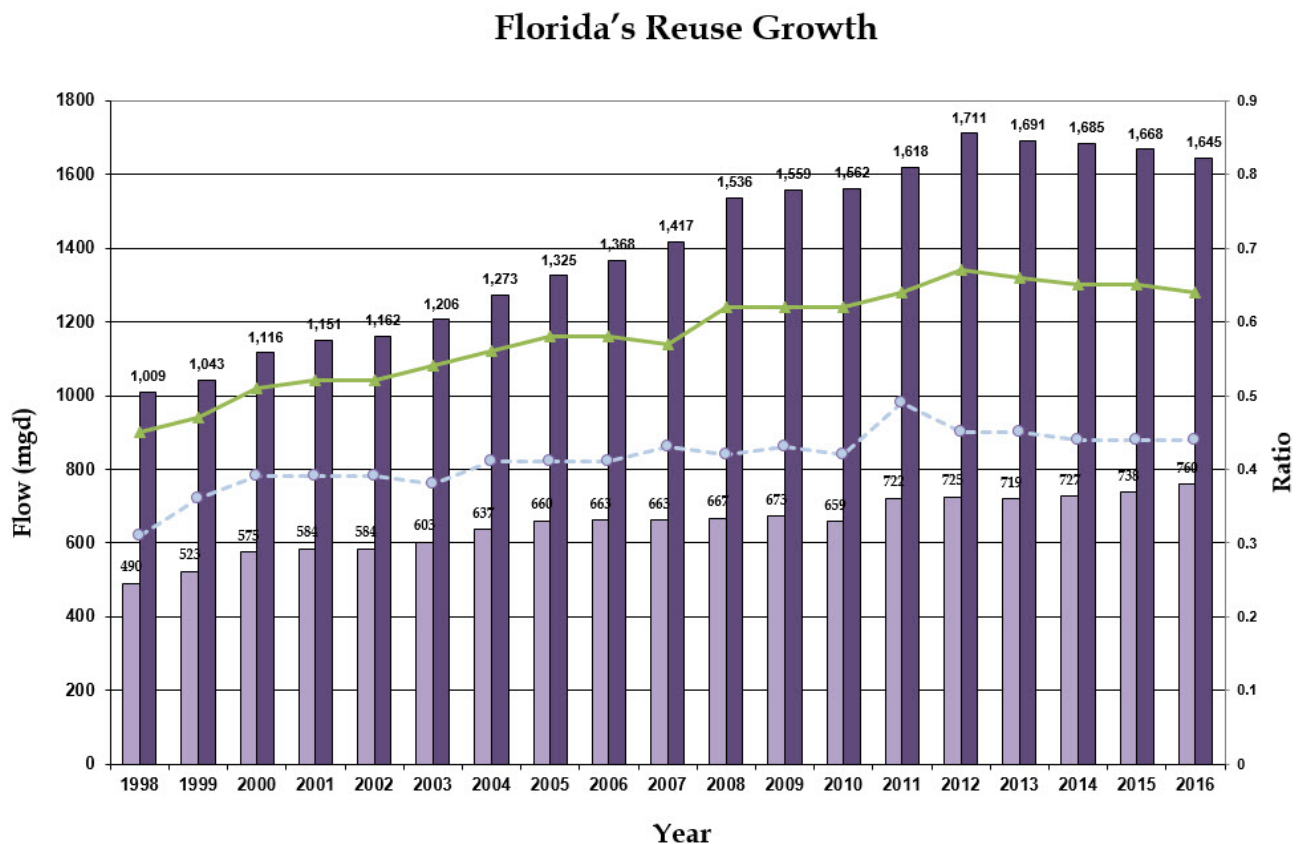
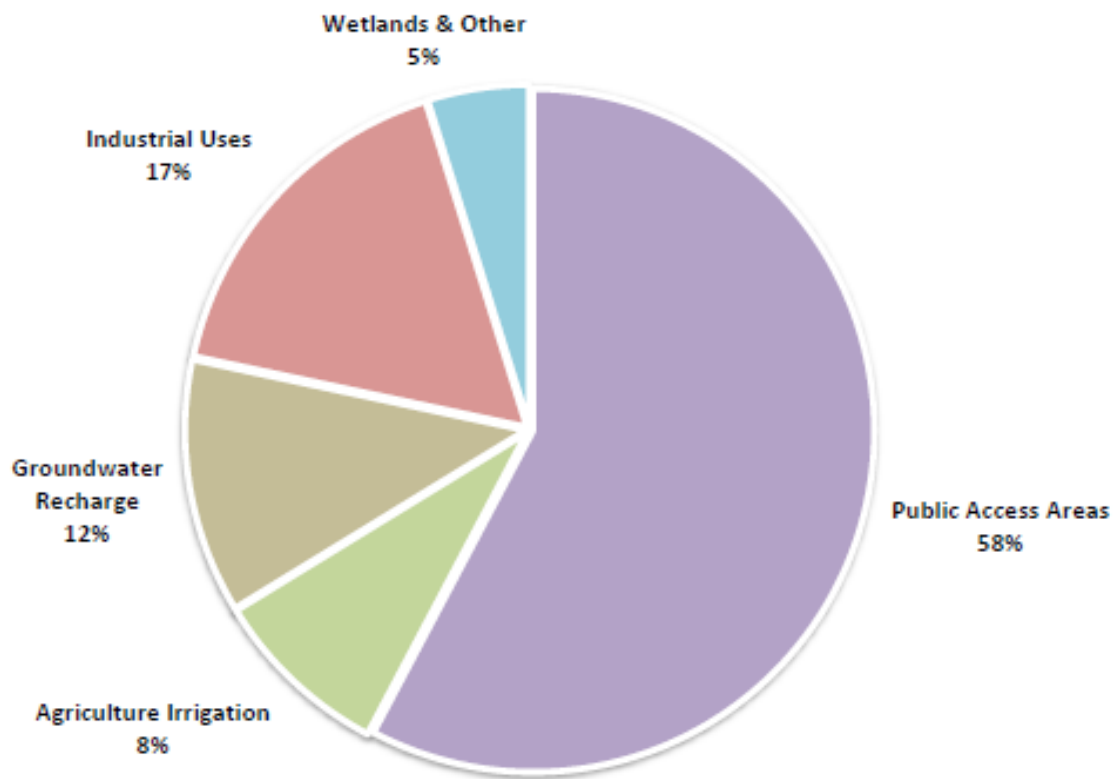


Figure 3. Use of Reclaimed Water in Florida



Appendix C

Summary of 2016 Annual Agency Reuse Reports

State Agency	2016 Report	2015 Report	2014 Report	2013 Report	2012 Report	2011 Report	2010 Report	2009 Report	Summary of Report
Agency for Health Care Administration	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No use of reclaimed water. Listed 16 buildings occupied by this agency. Seven of these buildings are owned by DMS. None have reclaimed water service available in the vicinity, and none have on-site wastewater treatment plants.
Agency for Persons with Disabilities	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No use of reclaimed water. Listed 29 facilities and noted that none of these facilities had wastewater treatment plants on-site.
Agency for Workforce Innovation (AWI)	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No use of reclaimed water. AWI provided data for their 11 office locations. None have reclaimed water available in their area and none have on-site wastewater treatment facilities. The Ft. Lauderdale Reed Act building complex uses water collected in a retaining pond as a source for landscape irrigation.
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No use of reclaimed water. Reclaimed water service currently is not available at their facilities.
Department of Business and Professional Regulation	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No data.
Department of Children and Families (DCF)	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No use of reclaimed water. Listed 28 facilities. Only one of these facilities (Florida State Hospital in Chattahoochee) has an on-site wastewater treatment plant. This treatment plant has a surface water discharge. Previous studies concluded that continued use of the surface discharge was less costly than implementation of reuse.
Department of Citrus	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No use of reclaimed water. Uses water only at their headquarters in Lakeland. Reclaimed water is not available at this site.
Department of Community Affairs (DCA)	No	No	No	No	No	N/A	No	Yes	DCA was abolished.

State Agency	2016 Report	2015 Report	2014 Report	2013 Report	2012 Report	2011 Report	2010 Report	2009 Report	Summary of Report
Department of Corrections (DOC)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	<p>31 prison facilities use reclaimed water for agricultural irrigation, ground water recharge, laundries, and toilet flushing.</p> <p>Completed installation of reuse system at the Martin County facility enabling use of reclaimed water for toilet flushing and irrigation of edible crops.</p> <p>The Suwannee CI facility has been equipped with reuse piping for toilet flushing and laundries. The City of Live Oak is extending reuse water to Suwannee CI in 2010.</p> <p>Plan to add toilet flushing and laundries to the reuse system at the Marion County facility. These upgrades should be complete by late 2011.</p> <p>As existing prisons are renovated or expanded, the DOC will look at ways to expand use of reclaimed water. This report noted that additional funding for reuse facilities would be desirable.</p>
Department of Education	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No data.
Department of Elder Affairs (DEA)	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	<p>No use of reclaimed water.</p> <p>DEA does not own any buildings. They rely on DMS for leasing arrangements. They encourage use of reclaimed water by their leased space owners and managers.</p>
Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>DEP administers the state's award-winning Water Reuse program.</p> <p>None of DEP's 15 office buildings use reclaimed water. Only 1 of these buildings has reclaimed water service available within the vicinity. DEP will urge landlords to use reclaimed water, if and when reclaimed water service becomes available.</p> <p>The 161 state parks operated by DEP are typically remote and do not have reclaimed water services available.</p>
Department of Financial Services (DFS)	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	<p>No use of reclaimed water.</p> <p>Listed data for 18 buildings (2 are owned by DFS. Most are relatively small, leased spaces.). None have reclaimed water available and none have wastewater treatment facilities.</p>

State Agency	2016 Report	2015 Report	2014 Report	2013 Report	2012 Report	2011 Report	2010 Report	2009 Report	Summary of Report
Department of Health (DOH)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	6 buildings occupied by the county health departments use reclaimed water for landscape irrigation (2 in Brevard County, 1 in Lee County, 1 in Osceola County, 2 in Sarasota County). 4 other facilities have reclaimed water service available. Health Departments in Clay, Flagler, and Volusia Counties have jurisdiction over the well drilling programs and encourage use of reclaimed water for irrigation. DEP outreach materials are distributed by the Clay, Flagler, Lee, Okaloosa, Sarasota, and Volusia County Health Departments. The Manatee Health Department has spoken in support of the water reuse systems in this county. DOH is a supportive partner in the state's efforts to conserve and protect water resources and has communicated the benefits of reuse to the 67 county health departments.
Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV)	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No use of reclaimed water. DHSMV owns or leases approximately 65 facilities. Supports use of reclaimed water and will endeavor to use reclaimed water at facilities located within municipal reclaimed water service areas.
Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	23 of DJJs 104 sites use reclaimed water from local utilities for irrigation, fire suppression, and ground water recharge. 6 sites have on-site wastewater treatment facilities. However, all of these are very small. DJJs 2004 report included a comprehensive inventory of their 104 sites.
Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No use of reclaimed water. No facilities have wastewater treatment facilities. FDLE leases all office space. However, FDLE landlords have been encouraged to visit DEP's website for the benefits of using reclaimed water.
Department of Lottery (DOL)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No use of reclaimed water. Reclaimed water service is not available at the DOL headquarters or district locations.
Department of Management Services (DMS)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	DMS continues to work with the City of Tallahassee to implement reuse at the CCOC. Pipes are being placed for the reclaimed water connection to the City. Expected tie-in to take place in late 2010 or early 2011. Reclaimed water is not being used at other DMS-managed facilities statewide. DMS will continue to coordinate with their utility providers.

State Agency	2016 Report	2015 Report	2014 Report	2013 Report	2012 Report	2011 Report	2010 Report	2009 Report	Summary of Report
Department of Military Affairs	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No use of reclaimed water. Operates 55 facilities (54 armories and the Camp Blanding Joint Training Center). 32 of these facilities are reported to have reclaimed water available in the vicinity. The Camp Blanding Joint Training Center has a wastewater treatment plant. The report noted that use of reclaimed water from this treatment plant may have potential for use in the adjacent vehicle washing system.
Department of Revenue (DOR)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No use of reclaimed water. DOR provided a listing of their 64 office buildings/spaces in 2004.
Department of State	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No data.
Department of Transportation (DOT)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Initiated development of policies needed to increase awareness of water reuse opportunities in DOT. Florida Highway Beautification Council grant applications include use of reclaimed water as a scoring criterion (10% of total score). District 1 (Bartow) - In 2015, the Department installed Bold Landscaping Improvements for the I-4/US 27 Interchange in Polk County. The design uses reclaimed water provided by Polk County Utilities. No use of reclaimed water. Have 6 wash-water recycling systems at DOT facilities. District 2 (Lake City) - Has two facilities that uses reclaimed water for landscape irrigation and two facilities that uses reclaimed water at car washes. District 3 (Chipley) - Uses reclaimed water for landscape irrigation at one facility. District 4 (Ft. Lauderdale) - Reclaimed water used for landscape irrigation at 6 facilities. District 5 (DeLand) - Uses reclaimed water for landscape irrigation at 8 facilities. District 6 (Miami) - No use of reclaimed water. District 7 (Tampa) - one facility uses reclaimed water for landscape irrigation. Turnpike - No use of reclaimed water. Central Office (Tallahassee) - No use of reclaimed water, no availability.
Department of Veteran's Affairs (DVA)	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No use of reclaimed water at their 7 facilities. Reclaimed water is available in the vicinity of one of their facilities (St. Augustine) but is currently awaiting connection to St. Johns County Reclaimed Water System.
Division of Administrative Hearings (DAH)	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No use of reclaimed water. DAH leases 15 facilities.

State Agency	2016 Report	2015 Report	2014 Report	2013 Report	2012 Report	2011 Report	2010 Report	2009 Report	Summary of Report
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Fish and Wildlife Research Institute headquarters in St. Petersburg uses reclaimed water from the City of St. Petersburg for landscape irrigation, decorative ponds, cooling water in a cooling tower, and for exterior cleaning. When completed in August 2005, the Florida Bass Conservation Fish Hatchery and Research Center in Eustis will include a state-of-the-art water recirculation system. Richloam State Fish Hatchery reuses water from fish production ponds in pond culture applications. During 2005, the Commission plans to evaluate the possible retrofit of other older hatcheries to reuse water used in their fish ponds.
Florida Courts (Supreme Court)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No data.
Office of the Attorney General	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Leases 12 offices. Their office in Tampa uses reclaimed water for landscape irrigation.
Public Service Commission (PSC)	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No use of reclaimed water. Reclaimed water currently is not available at their headquarters building in the Capital Circle Office Complex (CCOC) in Tallahassee. Reclaimed water service is not available at the PSC offices in Miami or Tampa. PSC encourages water reuse and has been an active partner in Florida's Water Reuse Program. The City of Tallahassee plans to provide reclaimed water to CCOC in the future.

University	2016 Report	2015 Report	2014 Report	2013 Report	2012 Report	2011 Report	2010 Report	2009 Report	Summary of Report
Florida A & M University	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No use of reclaimed water. Reclaimed water service not available. No wastewater treatment facilities at the university.
Florida Atlantic University (FAU)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	FAU uses reclaimed water for landscape irrigation at the main campus in Boca Raton. Reclaimed water from the Loxahatchee River District is used for landscape irrigation at the smaller Jupiter campus.
Florida Gulf Coast University	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No data.
Florida International University (FIU)	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	FIU uses reclaimed water from the Miami-Dade North WWTP for landscape irrigation.
Florida State University	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No use of reclaimed water. Reclaimed water service not available. No wastewater treatment facilities at the university.
University of Central Florida (UCF)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Reclaimed water service not available on any UCF campus. Reclaimed water is used for landscape irrigation at the Rosen College of Hospitality Management. UCF has an agreement with the City of Orlando to provide reclaimed water for use at the UCF main campus beginning in the fall of 2005.
University of Florida (UF)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	UF owns and operates a wastewater treatment plant on campus. Reclaimed water from this treatment plant is used to irrigate the UF golf course, residential properties, and other landscaped areas. Reclaimed water also is used for industrial activities.
University of North Florida (UNF)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Currently, no use of reclaimed water. JEA is extending reclaimed water service, which will enable service to the UNF campus. UNF has completed an engineering study for conversion to use of reclaimed water for irrigation and cooling water.
University of South Florida	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No data.
University of West Florida (UWF)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No use of reclaimed water at the main campus in Pensacola (142 buildings), at the Historic District in Pensacola (23 buildings), or at other facilities (total of 4 buildings). Reclaimed water service is not available and UWF does not have a wastewater treatment facility. UWF has been active in water conservation and has reduced water consumption at the main campus by 17.5%.

Water Management District	2016 Report	2015 Report	2014 Report	2013 Report	2012 Report	2011 Report	2010 Report	2009 Report	Summary of Report
Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWWMD)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No use of reclaimed water at NFWWMD facilities. NFWWMD does not irrigate any of their facilities; minimal nonpotable water needs. NFWWMD provides financial assistance for water reuse projects. NFWWMD encourages water reuse and actively encourages use of reclaimed water through its consumptive use permitting program. NFWWMD provides speakers to discuss the benefits of reuse.
St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD)	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	SJRWMD uses reclaimed water for landscape irrigation at the headquarters in Palatka. Reclaimed water service is currently not available at their Palm Bay facilities; however, SJRWMD continues to check with local utilities on future availability of reclaimed water services. SJRWMD supports water reuse and actively encourages use of reclaimed water through its water use permitting program.
South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Currently, no use of reclaimed water. SFWMD and Palm Beach County conducted a pilot study of sophisticated treatment technologies for the use of reclaimed water at their headquarters in West Palm Beach. SFWMD's Service Center in Ft. Myers has been connected to the City's reclaimed water system, however, since that time, the City has postponed the expansion of this reclaimed water system. SFWMD actively encourages use of reclaimed water as part of their water use permitting program. SFWMD administers an Alternative Water Supply Funding Program. SFWMD has developed public education materials related to water reuse. SFWMD organized group site visits to water reuse projects and updated treatment facilities in an effort to educate groups and promote innovative reuse ideas. SFWMD is an active member of the WateReuse Association, WateReuse Foundation, and WateReuse Florida. SFWMD allows use of its rights-of-way for reclaimed water pipes.

Water Management District	2016 Report	2015 Report	2014 Report	2013 Report	2012 Report	2011 Report	2010 Report	2009 Report	Summary of Report
Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>No use of reclaimed water at SWFWMD facilities. SWFWMD's headquarters in Brooksville and 2 service centers in Tampa and Sarasota all send their wastewater to local utilities where it is reused. SWFWMD administers a remarkably successful funding program for water reuse and other alternative water supply projects. Since 1987, SWFWMD has funded 377 reuse projects with grants totaling more than \$450 million. SWFWMD has published several public education materials dealing with water reuse, including the Reclaimed Water Guide. SWFWMD requires recipients of financial assistance to implement public information programs related to water reuse. SWFWMD has developed a comprehensive webpage devoted to water reuse. SWFWMD is a major funding partner with the WasteReuse Foundation for research related to water reuse.</p>
Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	<p>SRWMD uses reclaimed water for landscape irrigation at their headquarters in Live Oak. SRWMD with the assistance from the Regional Initiative Valuing Environmental Resources (RIVER) program executed cost-share contracts to provide funding for the expansion of the Live Oak Golf Reuse Connection, Oakmont GRU Reclaimed Water Main Extension project, and the Lake City Reclaimed Water System Upgrade project in 2016. SRWMD encourages and promotes water reuse and provides outreach related to reuse, including press releases, brochures and newsletters, speaking engagements, web and social media sites, and community outreach initiatives.</p>