

[Air Pollution](#)

The bill requires each major source of air pollution permitted to operate in Florida to pay the annual operation license fee by June 30 of each year, instead of between January 15 and April 1, which is the requirement in current law. (Section [6](#))

The bill removes the requirement that the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) send a written warning to a permittee if the annual operating license fee is not received by the required date. (Section [6](#))

The bill removes language providing the costs to issue and administer permits must be considered direct and indirect costs of the major stationary source air-operation permit program. (Section [6](#))

[Solar Facility Construction Best Management Practices](#)

The bill requires applicants for permits required under [s. 373.413, F.S.](#),¹ to incorporate site specific and appropriate additional protections in the development and implementation of an [erosion and sediment control plan](#) (ESC plan) for the construction of a solar facility. The bill requires such ESC plans to include, at a minimum:

- Soil percolation testing on the premises of a proposed solar facility.
- Implementation of stormwater best management practices and related erosion controls for runoff during the construction of a solar facility that are based on rainfall amounts up to the 100-year, 24-hour design storm for the project site.
- Clearing and stabilization in phases as needed to reduce disturbed portions of the project site that may be susceptible to erosion during construction. (Section [2](#))

Inspections must be performed by a certified [Florida Stormwater, Erosion, and Sedimentation Control Inspector](#) during construction to ensure the plan is being implemented in accordance with permitting requirements under [s. 373.413, F.S.](#) (Section [2](#))

The bill requires an operator of a solar facility or a proposed solar facility to implement all applicable construction and operational permit requirements. (Section [2](#))

Within the jurisdictional boundary of the Northwest Florida Water Management District, the bill requires an operational phase stormwater management system, permitted under part IV of chapter 373, F.S., that serves a solar facility to be designed based on the 100-year, 24-hour design storm for the project site. However, this provision only applies to applications for new solar facilities filed after July 1, 2026. (Section [2](#))

[Public-private Partnerships for Coastal Resiliency Projects](#)

The bill defines “coastal resiliency project” to mean:

- Planning, contracting, and executing a project to address flooding and sea level rise in a coastal or inland community in the state as part of the Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan.²
- Public infrastructure repair and upgrades to seawalls and stormwater drainage.
- Resiliency measures designed to withstand extreme weather, mitigate flooding, and prevent coastal erosion, including:
 - Acquisition of at-risk coastal and flood-prone properties;
 - Acquisition of properties in areas at high risk of flooding;
 - Infrastructure hardening and development of natural barriers;
 - Construction of large-scale seawalls, levees, and elevated flood barriers; or
 - Expansion or restoration of natural protective systems. (Section [5](#))

¹ Section [373.413, F.S.](#), relates to permits proposing to construct or alter a stormwater management system, dam, impoundment, reservoir, appurtenant work, or works.

² The Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan consists of ranked projects that address risks of flooding and sea level rise to coastal and inland communities in the state. DEP is required to develop this plan every year, which must be based on a three-year planning horizon, and submit the plan to the Governor and Legislature. See [s. 380.093\(5\), F.S.](#)