By Senator Burgess

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to military affairs; amending s. 110.205, F.S.; deleting a provision requiring that certain military personnel have the same salary and benefits as career service employees; amending s. 121.055, F.S.; revising the list of positions in the Department of Military Affairs subject to compulsory membership in the Senior Management Service Class of the Florida Retirement System; amending s. 250.10, F.S.; modifying minimum qualifications and duties of the Adjutant General; modifying the minimum qualifications for additional officers appointed by the Adjutant General; amending s. 250.35, F.S.; designating the provisions of ch. 250, F.S., and the Uniform Code of Military Justice as the Florida Code of Military Justice; specifying that a court-martial is an administrative procedure under the executive branch of state government; revising procedures applicable to various court-martial proceedings; revising the types of punishments a person found quilty in a court-martial proceeding is subject to; authorizing certain commanders to suspend punishment, subject to specified limitations; authorizing Florida National Guard regulations to provide for nonjudicial punishment; specifying the authority of certain commanders to reduce grades of enlisted personnel, subject to specified limitations; modifying procedures governing appeals of a court-martial finding and sentence; amending s. 250.351, F.S.; revising

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provisions governing the applicability of ch. 250, F.S., and the Florida Code of Military Justice; specifying conditions under which subject matter jurisdiction is established in certain cases; amending s. 250.36, F.S.; authorizing the Adjutant General, the Adjutant General's designee, or a military judge to issue and execute search authorizations under specified circumstances; amending s. 250.375, F.S.; revising authorization for certain physicians serving as medical officers with, or in support of, the Florida National Guard to practice medicine under certain circumstances; amending s. 250.40, F.S.; revising the composition of the Armory Board; authorizing board members to request excusal from an Armory Board meeting; providing for the designation of an alternate board member in the event of an excusal; modifying a provision governing the length of the term of board members; conforming a cross-reference; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Paragraph (p) of subsection (2) of section 110.205, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

54 110.205 Career service; exemptions.—

- (2) EXEMPT POSITIONS.—The exempt positions that are not covered by this part include the following:
- (p) 1. All military personnel of the Department of Military Affairs. Unless otherwise fixed by law, the salary and benefits

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for such military personnel shall be set by the Department of Military Affairs in accordance with the appropriate military pay schedule.

2. The military police chiefs, military police officers, firefighter trainers, firefighter-rescuers, and electronic security system technicians shall have salary and benefits the same as career service employees.

Section 2. Paragraph (g) of subsection (1) of section 121.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

121.055 Senior Management Service Class.—There is hereby established a separate class of membership within the Florida Retirement System to be known as the "Senior Management Service Class," which shall become effective February 1, 1987.

(1)

(g) Effective July 1, 1996, participation in the Senior Management Service Class is shall be compulsory for any member of the Florida Retirement System employed with the Department of Military Affairs in the positions of the Adjutant General, Assistant Adjutant General-Army, Assistant Adjutant General-Air, State Quartermaster, Director of Human Resources, Director of Legislative Affairs, Inspector General, Executive Officer Military Personnel, Director of Administration, and additional directors as designated by the agency head, not to exceed a total of 10 positions. In lieu of participation in the Senior Management Service Class, such members may participate in the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program as established in subsection (6) if enrolled in the program before July 1, 2017.

Section 3. Subsections (1), (2), (4), and (5) of section

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250.10, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

250.10 Appointment and duties of the Adjutant General.-

- (1) In case of a vacancy, the Governor shall, subject to confirmation by the Senate, appoint a federally recognized officer of the Florida National Guard, who has served in the Florida National Guard for at least the preceding 5 years and attained the rank of colonel or higher, to be the Adjutant General of the state with the rank of not less than brigadier general or such higher rank as authorized by applicable tables of organization of the Department of the Army or the Department of the Air Force. The Adjutant General and all other military personnel of the Florida National Guard on full-time military duty with the Department of Military Affairs, except military police and firefighters, who are paid from state funds shall receive the pay and allowances of their respective grade as prescribed by applicable pay tables of the national military establishment for similar grade and period of service of personnel, unless a different rate of pay and allowances is specified in an appropriation act of the Legislature. An officer, with his or her consent, may be ordered to state active duty for administrative duty with the Department of Military Affairs at a grade lower than the officer currently holds.
 - (2) The Adjutant General shall:
- (a) Serve as the commanding general of Florida's organized militia.
- (b) Supervise the receipt, preservation, repair, distribution, issue, and collection of all arms and military equipment of the state.
 - (c) (b) Supervise all troops and branches of the Florida

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National Guard, including their organization, armament, discipline, training, recruiting, inspection, instruction, pay, subsistence, and supplies.

- (d) (e) Maintain records of all military personnel of the Florida National Guard, and maintain copies of all orders, reports, and communications received and issued by him or her.
- (e) (d) Cause the law and orders relating to the Florida National Guard to be indexed, printed, and bound, and prepare and publish blank books, forms, and stationery when necessary, and furnish them at the expense of the state.
- (f)1. (e)1. Prepare and publish by order of the Governor orders, rules, and regulations, consistent with law, to bring the organization, armament, equipment, training, and discipline of the Florida National Guard to a state of efficiency as near as possible to that of the regular United States Army and Air Force, and the Adjutant General shall attest all orders of the commander in chief relating to the Florida National Guard.
- 2. Establish by directive an organized and supervised physical fitness program for military personnel of the Department of Military Affairs, provided that the program does not exceed 1 hour per day, for a maximum of 3 hours per week, and originates and terminates at the normal worksite. All fees, membership dues, equipment, and clothing relating to such physical fitness program shall be at no cost to the state. Administrative leave, not to exceed 3 hours per week, shall be provided by the department to all personnel authorized to participate in the physical fitness program.
- 3. Establish by directive a post exchange store for members of the Florida National Guard, their families, guests, and other

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authorized users. The post exchange store shall be located at the Camp Blanding Training Site. The primary purpose of the store is to provide for the morale, recreation, and welfare of all servicemembers training at the Camp Blanding Training Site. The operation of the post exchange store must be in accordance with state and federal laws, rules, and regulations. Profits of the post exchange store, if any, shall be deposited in the Camp Blanding Management Trust Fund and shall be used to enhance the facilities and services provided by the Camp Blanding Training Site. The Adjutant General may establish an account with a federally insured financial institution in the state to facilitate the operations of the post exchange store.

- $\underline{(g)}$ Prepare reports required by the Secretary of Defense.
- (h) (g) Perform other duties required of the Adjutant General by the commander in chief.
- <u>(i) (h)</u> Employ personnel as necessary for the proper conduct of the Department of Military Affairs. The Adjutant General may accept personnel provided by the Federal Government.
- (j)(i) Establish and maintain as part of the Adjutant General's office a repository of records of the services of Florida troops during all wars, and be the custodian of all records, relics, trophies, colors, and histories relating to such wars which are possessed or acquired by the state.
- (k) (j) Maintain a seal of office, approved by the commander in chief, and all copies of papers in his or her office, duly certified and authenticated under the seal, are admissible in evidence in all cases in like manner as if the original were produced.

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(1) (k) Provide, upon request, a summary to the Governor on the number and condition of the Florida National Guard and the number and condition of the arms and property in the custody of the state, and transmit to the Governor at that time a detailed report of all funds and moneys received and disbursed by the Department of Military Affairs. The Adjutant General may also recommend needed legislation as he or she deems proper.

- (m) (1) Subject to annual appropriations, administer youth About Face programs and adult Forward March programs at sites to be selected by the Adjutant General. Both programs must provide schoolwork assistance, focusing on the skills needed to master basic high school competencies and functional life skills, including teaching students to work effectively in groups; providing basic instruction in computer skills; teaching basic problem-solving, decisionmaking, and reasoning skills; teaching how the business world and free enterprise work through computer simulations; and teaching home finance and budgeting and other daily living skills.
- 1. About Face is a summer and year-round after-school life-preparation program for economically disadvantaged and at-risk youths from 13 through 17 years of age. The program must provide training in academic study skills, and the basic skills that businesses require for employment consideration.
- 2. Forward March is a job-readiness program for economically disadvantaged participants who are directed to Forward March by the local workforce development boards. The Forward March program shall provide training on topics that directly relate to the skills required for real-world success. The program shall emphasize functional life skills, computer

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literacy, interpersonal relationships, critical-thinking skills, business skills, preemployment and work maturity skills, jobsearch skills, exploring careers activities, how to be a successful and effective employee, and some job-specific skills. The program also shall provide extensive opportunities for participants to practice generic job skills in a supervised work setting. Upon completion of the program, Forward March shall return participants to the local workforce development boards for placement in a job placement pool.

- (n) (m) Order troops to state active duty for training, subject to approved appropriations or grants.
- $\underline{\text{(o)}}$ (n) Issue decorations and awards pursuant to military regulations and instructions.
- (4)(a) The Adjutant General shall, subject to confirmation by the Senate, employ a federally recognized officer of the Florida National Guard, who has served in the Florida Army Guard for at least 3 the preceding 5 years and attained the rank of colonel or higher at the time of appointment, to be the Assistant Adjutant General for Army.
- (b) The Adjutant General may, subject to confirmation by the Senate, employ an additional, federally recognized officer of the Florida National Guard, who has served in the Florida Army Guard for at least 3 the preceding 5 years and attained the rank of colonel or higher at the time of appointment, to be a second Assistant Adjutant General for Army.
- Each officer shall perform the duties required by the Adjutant General.
 - (5) The Adjutant General shall, subject to confirmation by

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the Senate, employ a federally recognized officer of the Florida National Guard, who has served in the Florida Air Guard for at least 3 the preceding 5 years and attained the rank of colonel or higher at the time of appointment, to be the Assistant Adjutant General for Air. The officer shall perform the duties required by the Adjutant General.

Section 4. Section 250.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

250.35 Florida Code of Military Justice Courts-martial.-

- (1) The Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), 10 U.S.C. ss. 801 et seq., and the Manual for Courts-Martial (2019 2012 Edition) are adopted for use by the Florida National Guard, except as otherwise provided by this chapter. The UCMJ, together with the provisions of this chapter, shall be referred to as the Florida Code of Military Justice (FCMJ).
- (2) Courts-martial may try a member of the Florida National Guard for any crime or offense made punishable <u>under the FCMJ</u> by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (2012 Edition), except that a commissioned officer, warrant officer, or cadet may not be tried by summary courts-martial.
- (3) A court-martial in this state is an administrative procedure of the executive branch and not a court under the control of the judicial branch.
- (4) Courts-martial in the state consist of shall be of three kinds, namely: general courts-martial, special courts-martial, and summary courts-martial. General courts-martial and special courts-martial shall be tried by a military judge and a panel of officers pursuant to the Manual for Courts-Martial, except as otherwise provided by Florida as designated in

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applicable National Guard regulations. However, a panel may include enlisted members, at the request of an enlisted person who is accused of a crime or an offense defendant. The military judge in a general court-martial or special court-martial must be qualified by attendance at appropriate Judge Advocate General schools or and must be certified as qualified by the Adjutant General of Florida. In a general and special court-martial, the accused defendant may waive trial by panel and request trial by military judge alone. The granting of such waiver is shall be in the military judge's discretion. The military judge in a summary court-martial must be a commissioned officer who is appointed by the Summary Courts-Martial Convening Authority or any higher authority.

- (5)(4) General courts-martial in the Florida National Guard may be convened by order of the President of the United States, the Governor, or the Adjutant General. This duty may not be delegated. as delegated by the Governor, and Such courts may, upon a finding of guilt, adjudge no punishment or adjudge any one or more of the following punishments:
- (a) Confinement in an appropriate penal institution for a period not to exceed 367 days.
- (b) Dismissal or discharge from the Florida National Guard with a characterization of service deemed appropriate by the military judge or enlisted members, including a dishonorable or bad conduct discharge.
 - (c) A fine not to exceed \$500 per violation.
- (d) Forfeiture of all pay and allowances, or a portion thereof.
 - (e) Reduction to the lowest or any intermediate pay grade

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of enlisted persons.

(f) A written reprimand filed in the official military personnel file of the person found guilty adjudge a fine not exceeding \$500, confinement not in excess of 200 days; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reprimand, dismissal, or dishonorable discharge from the service; and reduction to the lowest enlisted grade or any intermediate grade for enlisted personnel. Any two or more of such punishments may be combined in the sentence authorized in this section.

- (6) (5) Special courts-martial authorized to adjudicate a bad conduct discharge in When not in the active service of the United States, the commanding officer of each major command of the Florida National Guard or his or her superior commander may be convened by order of commanding officers of the Florida

 National Guard who are in the accused's chain of command and hold the rank of colonel, or any person who is authorized to convene a general court-martial convene special courts-martial empowered to adjudicate a bad conduct discharge from the service, subject to the procedural protections provided in 10 U.S.C. s. 819. This duty may not be delegated. Such a court-martial may, upon a finding of guilt, adjudge no punishment or adjudge any one or more of the following punishments:
- (a) Confinement in an appropriate penal institution for a period not to exceed 100 days.
- (b) Discharge from the Florida National Guard with a bad conduct discharge.
 - (c) A fine not to exceed \$400 per violation.
- (d) Forfeiture of all pay and allowances, or a portion thereof, for a period not to exceed 1 year.

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(e) Reduction to the lowest or any intermediate pay grade of enlisted persons.

- (f) A written reprimand filed in the official military personnel file of the person found guilty Special courts-martial with bad conduct discharge authority have the same powers of punishment as do general courts-martial, except that fines adjudged by special courts-martial may not exceed \$300 and confinement may not exceed 100 days. Special courts-martial with bad conduct discharge authority may adjudicate a bad conduct discharge from the service, but may not adjudicate a dismissal or dishonorable discharge from the service.
- (7) (6) Special courts-martial not authorized to adjudicate a bad conduct discharge in the Florida National Guard may be convened by order of the commanding officers of the Florida National Guard who are in the accused's chain of command and hold the rank of lieutenant colonel, or any person who is authorized to convene a general court-martial or special court-martial that is authorized to adjudicate a bad conduct discharge. This duty may not be delegated. Such a court-martial may, upon a finding of guilt, adjudge no punishment or adjudge one or more of the following punishments:
- (a) Confinement in an appropriate penal institution for a period not to exceed 100 days.
 - (b) A fine not to exceed \$300 per violation.
- (c) Forfeiture of all pay and allowances, or a portion thereof, for a period not to exceed 60 days.
- (d) Reduction to the lowest or any intermediate pay grade of enlisted persons.
 - (e) A written reprimand filed in the official military

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personnel file of the person found guilty When not in the active service of the United States, the commanding officer of each garrison, fort, post, camp, air base, auxiliary air base, any other place where troops are on duty, division, brigade, group, regiment, battalion, wing, or squadron may convene special courts-martial for his or her command; but such special courts-martial may be convened by superior commanders when advisable. Special courts-martial have the same powers of punishment as general courts-martial, except that fines adjudged by special courts-martial may not exceed \$300 and confinement may not exceed 100 days, and dismissal or discharge from the service may not be adjudicated.

- (8) (7) Summary courts-martial in the Florida National Guard may be convened by order of commanding officers of the Florida National Guard who are in the accused's chain of command and hold the rank of lieutenant colonel, or any person authorized to convene a general court-martial or special court-martial. This duty may not be delegated. Such courts-martial may, upon a finding of guilt, adjudge no punishment or adjudge any one or more of the following punishments:
- (a) Confinement in an appropriate penal institution for a period not to exceed 25 days.
 - (b) A fine not to exceed \$200 per violation.
- (c) Forfeiture of all pay and allowances, or a portion thereof, for a period not to exceed 60 days.
- (d) Reduction to no more than two pay grades below the person's current pay grade.
- (e) A reprimand When not in the active service of the United States, the commanding officer of each battalion, higher

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headquarters, or similar type unit may convene summary courts—martial for such place or command. Any person who may convene a general court-martial or special court-martial may convene a summary court-martial. Summary courts-martial may adjudge a fine not in excess of \$200 per offense, confinement not in excess of 25 days, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and reduction by one grade of members whom the convening authority had the authority to promote to their present grade. Any two or more of such punishments may be combined in the sentence authorized to be imposed by such courts, except that confinement may not be combined with a fine.

- (9) (8) Commanding officers When not in the active service of the United States, commanders may impose nonjudicial punishment in accordance with Florida National Guard regulations. Enlisted personnel may receive nonjudicial punishment from the unit commander or from any higher commander in their chain of command. Company grade and warrant officers may receive nonjudicial punishment from any commander who is a field grade or general officer in their chain of command. Field grade officers may receive nonjudicial punishment from any commander who is a general officer in their chain of command. Such commanders may, upon a finding of guilt, adjudge no punishment or adjudge one or more of the following punishments 10 U.S.C. s. 815, except that punishment may not exceed:
 - (a) Oral or written reprimand.
- (b) Extra duty for <u>a period not to exceed</u> 14 days <u>of active</u> duty, whether state active duty, annual training, or any similar duty, or 14 unit training assemblies.
 - (c) Restriction to the armory, training site, or any other

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specified limitations, with or without suspension from duty, for a period not to exceed 14 days of active duty, whether state active duty, annual training, or any similar duty, or 14 unit training assemblies.

- (d) A fine not to exceed Fines of \$200 per violation.
- (e) Reduction of up to two grades for enlisted personnel in the E-4 pay grade or below and reduction of one grade of enlisted personnel in the E-5 pay grade or above by one grade of a member whom the commander had the authority to promote.
- (f) Forfeiture of base pay for a period not to exceed 14 days of active duty, whether state active duty, annual training, or any similar duty, or 14 unit training assemblies.
- $\underline{(g)}$ Any combination of paragraphs $\underline{(a)-(f)}$ $\underline{(a)-(e)}$, except that a combination of punishment imposed under paragraphs (b) and (c) may not exceed 14 days or 14 unit training assemblies.
- (10) The commander who imposes nonjudicial punishment, or a successor in command over the person being punished, may suspend any part or amount of the punishment at any time, subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) Any unexecuted punishment may be suspended at any time.
- (b) An executed punishment of any grade reduction, fine, or forfeiture of pay may only be suspended within a period of 8 months after the date of execution.
- (c) A punishment may not be suspended for a period exceeding 12 months from the date of suspension, and the expiration of the affected servicemember's current enlistment or term of service automatically terminates the period of suspension.
 - (11) Florida National Guard regulations may provide for

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plenary and summarized nonjudicial punishment.

- (12) A commander is authorized to reduce the grade of enlisted personnel in ranks through courts-martial or nonjudicial punishment, subject to the following conditions:
- (a) Unless jurisdiction is withheld by a higher level commander, commanders in command positions with the rank of captain are authorized to reduce grades of personnel serving in grades E-2 through E-4.
- (b) Unless jurisdiction is withheld by a higher level commander, commanders in command positions with the rank of lieutenant colonel are authorized to reduce grades of personnel serving in grades E-2 through E-6.
- (c) Unless jurisdiction is withheld by a higher level commander, commanders in command positions with the rank of colonel and above are authorized to reduce grades of personnel serving in grades E-2 through E-9.
- (13) (a) (9) A finding of guilt and the sentence of a summary court-martial may be appealed to the convening authority. If a sentence of imprisonment has been adjudged, the findings and sentence may be appealed to the Adjutant General.
- (b) (10) (a) A finding of guilt and the sentence of a court-martial convened under this chapter, as approved by the convening authority and the Adjutant General if a sentence of imprisonment has been adjudged, may be appealed to the First District Court of Appeal.
- <u>(c) (b)</u> Any dismissal of a general or special court-martial case, or any specific charge or offense, by the military judge which does not violate the <u>accused's</u> defendant's constitutional rights may be appealed by the Florida National Guard to the

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First District Court of Appeal.

- (d) A finding of guilt and the sentence of a nonjudicial punishment may be appealed only to the next highest commander in the accused's chain of command. Any such appeal is final.
- (14) (11) When the Florida National Guard is not in the active service of the United States, a sentence of dismissal from the service or dishonorable discharge from the service, imposed by court-martial, may not be executed until approved by the Governor.

Section 5. Section 250.351, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

250.351 Court-martial; jurisdiction.-

- (1) Members of the Florida National Guard are subject to this chapter and the Florida Uniform Code of Military Justice, including any provision authorizing punishment, at all times during their enlistment or appointment, regardless of whether in civilian or military status or serving in this state or outside the state. Jurisdiction is based exclusively on membership in the Florida National Guard and is not subject to any additional requirements.
- exists between an offense, either military or nonmilitary, and the state military force. Courts-martial under the Florida Code of Military Justice have primary jurisdiction of military offenses committed when the member is not in the active service of the United States. A proper civilian court has primary jurisdiction of a nonmilitary offense when an act or omission violates both the Florida Code of Military Justice and local criminal law, foreign or domestic. In such cases, a court-

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martial may be initiated only after the civilian authority has declined to prosecute or has dismissed the charge, provided jeopardy has not attached. Jurisdiction over attempted crimes, conspiracy crimes, solicitation, and accessory crimes must be determined by the underlying offense. Courts-martial under the Florida Code of Military Justice may be initiated for offenses committed by a Florida National Guard member while in the active service of the United States only after the commander with authority over the offense under the Uniform Code of Military Justice has declined to prosecute or dismissed the charge, provided jeopardy has not attached.

(3) Courts-martial A court-martial or court of inquiry may be convened and held in a unit of the Florida National Guard serving outside the state, and the court has the same jurisdiction and powers as if the court-martial or court of inquiry were held within the state. An offense committed outside the state may be tried and punished outside the state or within the state.

Section 6. Section 250.36, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

250.36 Mandates and process.-

(1) Military courts may issue all process and mandates, including writs, warrants, and subpoenas, necessary to carry out the powers vested in the courts. Such mandates and process may be directed to the sheriff of any county and must be in the form prescribed by the Adjutant General in the rules issued by him or her under this chapter. All officers to whom such mandates and process are directed must execute the same and make returns of their acts thereunder according to the requirements of the form

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of process. Any sheriff or other officer who neglects or refuses to perform the duty enjoined upon him or her by this chapter is subject to the same liabilities, penalties, and punishments as are prescribed by the law for neglect or refusal to perform any other duty of his or her office.

- (2) When not in the active service of the United States, the Adjutant General, or his or her designee, or a military judge of the Florida National Guard may issue a pretrial confinement warrant for the purpose of securing the presence of an accused at trial. The warrant must be directed to the sheriff of the county, directing the sheriff to arrest the accused and bring the accused before the court for trial if the accused has disobeyed an order in writing to appear before the court which was delivered to the accused in person or mailed to the accused's last known address, along with a copy of the charges. Pretrial confinement may not exceed 48 hours. However, the Adjutant General or military judge may extend pretrial confinement for not more than 15 days in order to facilitate the presence of the accused at trial. For purposes of this subsection, the term "military judge" does not include a summary court-martial officer who is not qualified to act as a military judge in general or special courts-martial.
- (3) When not in the active service of the United States, the Adjutant General, or his or her designee, or a military judge of the Florida National Guard may issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum and enforce by attachment the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents and other items of evidentiary value.
 - (4) When not in the active service of the United States,

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the Adjutant General, or his or her designee, or a military judge may issue and execute search authorizations when the Florida National Guard or the Department of Military Affairs has control over the location where the property or the person to be searched is situated or found. If the location is not under military control, the commander has control over such property or persons subject to military law or law of war.

(5) When a sentence of confinement is imposed by any courtmartial of the Florida National Guard, the Adjutant General or his or her designee whose approval makes effective the sentence imposed by the court-martial shall issue a warrant directing the sheriff of the appropriate county to take the convicted person into custody and confine him or her in the jail of such county for the period specified in the sentence of the court. Any sheriff receiving such warrant must promptly execute the warrant by taking the convicted person into custody and confining him or her in jail. The sheriff or jailer in charge of any county jail shall receive any person committed for confinement in such jail under proper process from a court-martial, and provide for the care, subsistence, and safekeeping of such prisoner just as the sheriff or jailer would a prisoner properly committed for custody under the sentence of any civil or criminal court.

 $\underline{(6)}$ All sums of money collected through fines adjudged by a general, special, or summary court-martial or through the imposition of nonjudicial punishment of the Florida National Guard shall be paid over at once by the officer collecting the fine to the commanding officer of the organization to which the member belongs and be deposited in accordance with s. 250.40(5)(c)1.

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Section 7. Section 250.375, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

250.375 Medical officer authorization.—Physicians who hold an active license to practice medicine in any other state, any territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia

Puerto Rico, while serving as medical officers with, or in support of, in the Florida National Guard, pursuant to federal or state orders, are expressly authorized to practice medicine on military personnel or civilians during an emergency, declared disaster, or during federal military training.

Section 8. Subsections (2) and (3) and paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section 250.40, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

250.40 Armory Board; creation; membership, terms, and compensation; duties and responsibilities.—

- (2) (a) Voting members of the Armory Board include the Governor as Commander in Chief and chair of the board, the Adjutant General as vice chair, the Assistant Adjutants General of the Army, and major subordinate command commanders reporting directly to the Adjutant General, in the active Florida National Guard. If necessary due to exigencies of military duty, any member of the board may delegate his or her deputy commander to attend the meetings as an alternate member with voting privileges.
- (b) Any member of the Armory Board may request excusal from a meeting from the Adjutant General or his or her designee. Any excused member may delegate his or her deputy commander or executive officer to attend such meeting as an alternate member with voting privileges.

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(c) The Governor may appoint one representative from his or her staff to attend meetings of the Armory Board. The appointee shall serve as a nonvoting advisory member and liaison to the board.

- (d) (e) The State Quartermaster shall act as the recorder and secretary of the Armory Board. In addition, the State Quartermaster shall execute the policy, decisions, and official actions of the board. When the board is in recess, the State Quartermaster shall conduct the day-to-day business of the board. The State Quartermaster and his or her staff are not liable, civilly or criminally, for any lawful act done by them in the performance of their duty, while acting in good faith, and while acting in the scope of either state or federal duty.
- (3) The term of each member of the Armory Board is the period during which the member possesses the <u>title and</u> qualifications for such membership <u>as provided in this chapter under subsection (1)</u>.
 - (5) The Armory Board must:
- (c) Receive from counties, municipalities, and other sources donations of land, services, or money to aid in providing, operating, improving, and maintaining armories and other facilities used for military purposes. The national military policy recognizes the Florida National Guard as an important component of the United States Army and Air Force, and a member of the total force, sharing in the defense of the country. The Florida National Guard is available to assist the state and local governments in the event of an emergency. Therefore, it is reasonable and equitable that the expense of maintaining the Florida National Guard be shared by the federal,

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state, and local governments. As the Federal Government is providing liberally for the equipment and training of the Florida National Guard and the state for its administration, management, and maintenance, local governments are encouraged to provide services at no cost to Florida National Guard armories.

- 1. Any contributions of money, any moneys derived from the rental of armories and other facilities, the armory-operations allowances provided in s. 250.20, and all money collected through fines imposed by a court-martial or nonjudicial proceeding of the Florida National Guard, as provided in \underline{s} . $\underline{250.36(6)}$ s. $\underline{250.36(5)}$, shall be received on behalf of the Armory Board by the post commander of such facility and must be deposited into a federal depository, approved by the Department of Military Affairs, in an account in a banking institution in the county in which such facility is located.
- 2. The funds received shall be disbursed for the purposes enumerated in this subsection at the discretion of the post commander.
- 3. Any real property donated shall be held as other property for use by the state, and counties and municipalities may make donations of lands by deed or long-term lease and contributions of moneys for the purposes set forth in this section, and may issue bonds or certificates of indebtedness to provide funds for such purposes. Boards of county commissioners may levy taxes, not to exceed 1 mill, to provide funds for the construction of armories or for the retirement of bonds or certificates of indebtedness issued to provide funds for the construction of armories. Counties and municipalities may construct armories upon state-owned land, which may be made

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available for such purpose by action of the Armory Board. Counties and municipalities may also grant to the Armory Board, by deed or long-term leases, property that is acquired or buildings that are constructed for military purposes. Each local government is encouraged to provide economic incentives to reduce the cost of locating Florida National Guard facilities in its jurisdiction. A local government may appropriate funds to pay expenses of the Florida National Guard unit in its jurisdiction. Such funds will be received, accounted for, and dispersed as other funds received by the unit.

Section 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 2021.