



## Florida Department of Law Enforcement Office of Criminal Justice Grants

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### **Federal Fiscal Year 2022 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program JAG-Countywide (JAGC) Solicitation**

**SUBMISSION DEADLINE: 11:59 PM EST on Monday, October 2, 2023**

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), Office of Criminal Justice Grants (OCJG) is seeking applications for the state's Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Countywide (JAGC) Program. This program focuses on helping state and local agencies improve the criminal justice system.

#### **Eligibility**

Eligible applicants are limited to units of local government. A unit of local government is defined as a city, county, town, township, borough, parish, village, or other general-purpose political subdivision of the state, including Native American Tribes who perform law enforcement functions as determined by the Secretary of the Interior.

The allocations by county for Florida's FY 2022 JAGC program can be found in Appendix C.

#### **Contact Information**

The Office of Criminal Justice Grants (OCJG) main line is (850) 617-1250. For questions regarding this solicitation, ask to speak with the [grant manager for your jurisdiction](#).

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## Program Description

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) received an award from the United States Department of Justice (USDOJ) for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG). FDLE will distribute \$6,977,031 in JAG-Countywide (JAGC) local share funds in accordance with the JAGC distribution provisions of [Chapter 11D-9, Florida Administrative Code](#). This Notice of Funding Opportunity seeks subrecipient applications for activities as they relate to criminal justice.

Please note this program solicitation contains information provided by the USDOJ regarding specific areas of national focus and the priorities to help maximize the effectiveness of Byrne/JAG funding. Applicants are strongly encouraged to consider these federal priorities when developing their applications.

## Length of Award and Distribution of Funds

JAG-Countywide awards will be approved for a six (6) to eighteen (18) month project period between October 1, 2022 and September 30, 2024.

Grant funds are distributed on a cost reimbursement basis, with the ability to advance, for satisfactory performance of eligible activities. Payment requests can be submitted on a monthly or quarterly basis and should include total expenditures for the reporting period. Reimbursements will be processed in conjunction with the receipt and review of programmatic performance reports to determine successful completion of minimum performance deliverables as specified in the agreement.

## Local Planning and Approval Process

For JAG-Countywide each county is allocated a portion of the state's federal award for use by local units of governments within the jurisdiction. FDLE determines each county's allocation through a funding algorithm based on population and crime statistics. The county is then required to complete a local planning process to determine how the allocation will be distributed.

Chapter 11D-9, Florida Administrative Code, requires the unit of government in each county to reach consensus concerning the expenditure of JAG funds allocated to the jurisdiction. Consensus includes agreeing upon the projects to be implemented and the agency or agencies responsible for implementation through the [51% process](#). Each county must document the consensus by submitting letters from at least 51% of the units of government in the county, representing a minimum of 51% of the county's population.

Coordination is vital to meeting this program requirement, and FDLE requests that the county board of commissioners serve as the coordinating unit for all local governments within the county. The Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners is requested to return a Certificate of Participation indicating the county's willingness to serve, and designating a primary point of contact (e.g. [County Coordinator](#)) for coordination efforts. In the event the county declines to serve in this capacity, FDLE will request the governing body of each municipality within the county, in descending order of population, serve as the coordinating unit of government.

## Program Strategy and Purposes

JAG funds may be used for state and local initiatives, technical assistance, training, personnel, equipment, supplies, contractual support, and information systems for criminal justice in any one or more of the following purpose areas:

1. Law enforcement programs;
2. Prosecution and court programs;
3. Prevention and education programs;
4. Corrections and community corrections programs;
5. Drug treatment and enforcement programs;

6. Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs;
7. Crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation); and
8. Mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams.
9. Implementation of state crisis intervention court proceedings and related programs or initiatives, including but not limited to: mental health courts; drug courts; veteran courts; and extreme risk protection order programs.

Additionally, JAG funds awarded under this solicitation may be used for purposes identified in BJA's [allowable programs reference guide](#).

## Federal Priority Areas for Funding

BJA issues funding priorities in conjunction with JAG program guidance to ensure recipients and subrecipients are aware of areas of national focus and priority, and maximize the effective use of JAG funds. As a result, Florida passes-through these priority areas to subgrantees in the JAG-Countywide solicitation. The federal JAG funding priorities for FY22 awards and subawards are as follows:

**Combatting Hate Crime:** Hate crimes (sometimes called bias-motivated crimes) are criminal offenses motivated by some form of bias toward victims on the basis of their perceived or actual race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, or disability. As noted in the [June 21, 2021 BJA Acting Director Mahoney Letter to SAA Directors](#) and the [January 26, 2022 DOJ Associate Attorney General Gupta Letter to SAA Directors](#), JAG funds may be used to prevent and respond to hate crimes and bias-motivated attacks. BJA encourages JAG recipients to utilize funding to prioritize efforts to identify, investigate, report, and prevent hate crimes and hate incidents; increase public awareness and expand/enhance the reporting of hate crimes; enhance the capacity of law enforcement and prosecutors to prevent and address hate crimes through education, training, and tools to investigate and prosecute hate crime cases; increase collaboration between federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) law enforcement and prosecution agencies in their investigation and prosecution of hate crimes; assist SLTT law enforcement with training in identifying and classifying hate crimes and update these crimes in their entries in the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS); create state-run hate crime reporting hotlines that direct individuals to law enforcement, if appropriate; and fund victim support services. More information on BJA's hate crimes portfolio, including the [Emmett Till Cold Case Investigations](#) and [Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes](#) programs, can be found at [Hate Crime | Bureau of Justice Assistance \(ojp.gov\)](#).

**Promoting Public Trust between Communities and Criminal Justice Agencies:** For many communities, recent high-profile incidences of excessive uses of force have contributed to strained relationships and a lack of confidence in law enforcement, courts, and prosecutors. Justice system practitioners' ability to address crime and collaborate with the public depends on having trust and legitimacy with the communities they serve. Criminal justice agencies must work together to renew and strengthen relationships with community members and leaders in order to elevate public confidence and trust in law enforcement, the courts, prosecutors, defense counsel, and corrections; reduce crime; and ensure that the rights of all are protected. In his January 21, 2022, [remarks to the U.S. Conference of Mayors](#), Attorney General Garland stated, "...promoting public trust between communities and law enforcement is essential to making both communities and policing safer. The department will continue to fulfill its duty to ensure the constitutional policing practices that promote the accountability necessary to build that public trust." As such, BJA encourages SLTT jurisdictions to utilize JAG funding in support of projects that aim to partner police and community organizations and advance constitutional policing practices that create the transparency and accountability necessary to build public trust. The practices include, but are not limited to: eliminating racial profiling and implicit bias, eliminating excessive force and chokeholds, eliminating "no-knock" warrants in drug cases, eliminating contractual arrangements that prevent investigations of law enforcement misconduct, and prohibiting sexual contact between police and persons in their custody. BJA also encourages SLTT jurisdictions to utilize JAG funding in support of projects that aim to increase trust

and confidence in prosecutorial, defense, and court practices such as neighborhood-focused [community courts](#) programs and building capacity and tools to protect constitutional rights under the [Sixth Amendment](#).

**Reducing Violent Crime:** Although the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) [Uniform Crime Report](#) (UCR) *Crime in the United States* publications for 2020 and 2021 are not yet available, there are other indicators to suggest that certain types of violent crime increased in many areas. According to an analysis of 27 cities conducted by the [Council on Criminal Justice](#), incidents of homicide increased 5 percent over 2020, which had already seen a 44 percent increase in homicides over 2019. Also, preliminary data compiled by the [National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund \(NLEOMF\)](#) indicates that as of December 31, 2021, 458 federal, state, tribal, and local law enforcement officers died in the line of duty in 2021. This is an increase of 55 percent from the 295 officers killed during the same period in 2020 and is the highest total line-of-duty officer deaths since 1930 when there were 312 fatalities. In addition, the past year has seen an unprecedented increase in threats of violence against Americans who administer the election process in our country.

In June of 2021, the Biden-Harris Administration announced a [Comprehensive Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gun Crime and Ensure Public Safety](#) to stem the flow of firearms used to commit violence including by holding rogue firearms dealers accountable for violating federal laws; supporting local law enforcement with federal tools and resources to help address summer violent crime; investing in evidence-based community violence interventions; expanding summer programming, employment opportunities, and other services and supports for teenagers and young adults; and helping formerly incarcerated individuals successfully reenter their communities.

Recognizing that violent crime and the drivers of that crime vary from community to community, BJA encourages JAG grantees to invest funds to tailor programs and responses to state and local crime issues through the use of data and analytics; coordinate with United States Attorneys and Project Safe Neighborhoods grantees in order to leverage funding for violence reduction projects, and coordinate their law enforcement activities with those of federal law enforcement agencies such as the FBI, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the United States Marshals Service, and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS); and form partnerships with federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecutors to identify persons who use guns in the commission of a crime and who purchase or sell guns illegally. This includes ensuring that persons prohibited from purchasing firearms (see e.g., 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)) are deterred from doing so by enhancing complete, accurate, and timely access to the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and the submission of all necessary records to the FBI databases in a timely fashion, thereby helping to prevent illegal transfers of firearms to those who are prohibited from owning firearms under current law.

In addition, in June 2021, DOJ issued guidance regarding threats against election workers and launched a [task force](#) to address the rise in such threats. BJA also sent a [letter to SAA Directors](#) clarifying that JAG funds can be used to deter, detect, and protect against threats of violence against election workers, administrators, officials, and others associated with the electoral process. BJA encourages JAG recipients to utilize funds to prevent and respond to violent threats of this kind.

**Community Violence Interventions:** In April 2021, the [Biden-Harris Administration announced historic investments in community violence intervention \(CVI\)](#) efforts to combat the gun violence epidemic. CVI is an approach that uses evidence-informed strategies to reduce violence through tailored, community centered initiatives. These multidisciplinary strategies engage individuals and groups to prevent and disrupt cycles of violence and retaliation and establish relationships between individuals and community assets to deliver services that save lives, address trauma, provide opportunity, and improve the physical, social, and economic conditions that drive violence. CVI strategies typically focus on high risk individuals and gang and gun violence, as well as the historical and structural challenges that often contribute to community violence. CVI strategies should involve holistic, coordinated interventions attending to the multiple needs of individuals at high risk of gang and gun violence. For example, hospital-based violence intervention programs use credible messengers to connect with victims of gun violence while they are still in the hospital, and then wraparound services are typically deployed such as behavioral health supports, employment access, housing advocacy, and family supports. For more examples of CVI strategies, visit <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/community-violence-intervention/overview>. BJA encourages JAG recipients to invest JAG funds to tailor programs and responses to CVI in an effort to build strong, sustained partnerships

with community residents and organizations to support CVI work in communities most impacted by violent crime. CVI strategies will be highlighted on [BJA's National Training and Technical Assistance Center \(NTTAC\) website](#), and jurisdictions looking to implement those strategies can request training and technical assistance (TTA) on the [NTTAC website](#).

**Addressing COVID-19 Criminal Justice Challenges and Sustaining Innovations:** As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, SLTT criminal justice agencies implemented various community mitigation policies to prevent and reduce the spread of COVID-19. Courts at every level were forced to cancel or significantly scale back proceedings, which commonly included suspending in-person hearings, granting extensions of court deadlines and waivers of speedy trials, restricting access to court buildings, and postponing jury trials. This created a backlog of cases, which impacted criminal court operations and court staff, victims, and witnesses, as well as defendants. To address backlogs and other consequences of the necessary mitigation policies, SLTT agencies created innovative ways to administer justice. While many of these innovations had an up-front cost, they hold significant potential to be cost saving and efficient over time. For example, correctional facilities have enabled virtual programming, education, medical appointments, and family visits, as well as efforts to reduce incarcerated populations. Police departments have hosted virtual community engagement events and opportunities, and courts and community corrections have increased the use of virtual staffing, status hearings, client visits, and access to treatment and support services. In addition, resources have supported the purchase of technology like headsets and Wi-Fi hotspots to ensure confidentiality of defense counsel with clients, as well as partnerships with community partners to host outdoor events like drug court graduations. It is important for SLTT agencies to sustain innovations that improved both the efficiency and effectiveness of justice system operations, and BJA encourages JAG recipients to utilize funds for continued innovation sustainment activities and to continue to address the backlog of cases. This could include the purchase of technology to enhance the use of virtual tools to conduct outreach to witnesses and defendants, as well as for hearings and status conferences, staffing, and enhancing access to services; resources to assist the jurisdiction to develop or enhance its case management system to assess and work to eliminate the backlog of cases; building tools to support diversion and alternatives to incarceration as part of the review of backlogged cases; and technology and equipment to retrofit court houses and staff to mitigate risks to staff and those coming to court. In addition to or in conjunction with support for technology, BJA encourages SLTT agencies to address backlogs by instituting triage and other case -processing improvements, including diversion practices, by prosecutors and courts pretrial, as well as the implementation of legal and nonlegal navigators to guide and support defendants through the legal process.

**Crime Analysis and Investigation:** With the recent increases in violent crime, crime analysis and investigations have become increasingly vital. Law enforcement agencies that have robust analysis capabilities are better able to focus their limited resources in ways that directly improve public safety while protecting the rights of civilians. According to the [International Association of Crime Analysts \(IACA\)](#), "Crime analysis is both a profession and a set of techniques." The professionals who perform crime analysis, and the techniques they use, are dedicated to helping law enforcement agencies become more effective through the use of relevant metrics, information, and analytical practices.

This past year ransomware has emerged as an international challenge affecting public sectors, private sectors, and even individuals. According to Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) [Alert \(AA22-040A\)](#), "ransomware tactics and techniques continued to evolve in 2021, which demonstrates ransomware threat actors' growing technological sophistication and an increased ransomware threat to organizations globally." To combat this growing threat, DOJ, DHS, and other federal partners have launched a centralized repository of resources for organizations and individuals at [StopRansomware.gov](#). This is a collaborative effort across the federal government and is the first joint website created to help private and public organizations mitigate their ransomware risk.

BJA encourages JAG recipients to utilize funds to support crime analysis efforts, including the hiring of cybercrime analysts and investigators, as well as cybercrime training for state or local law enforcement and emergency dispatch personnel. Recipients utilizing grant funds to support technological devices, artificial intelligence, predictive analytics, and other data-driven solutions ("Technological enhancements") directly should ensure those projects address the tenants of digital trust to include: how the technology will be carefully implemented through training of personnel and the setting and enforcement of policies governing its use to ensure that it contributes to positive outcomes for public safety, the community and/or the criminal



justice system; and how the recipient will safeguard privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties throughout the duration of the project period.

### **Additional Uses of JAG Funds**

JAG funds awarded under this FY 2022 solicitation may be used to:

- Enforce state and local laws that establish offenses similar to offenses established in 21 U.S.C. § 801 et seq. and/or improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenses, by providing additional personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance, and information systems for the more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of persons who violate these laws, and assist the victims of such crimes (other than compensation).
- Support projects related to preventing, detecting, seizing, and/or stopping the presence and use of contraband cellphones within correctional facilities. This includes the purchasing of managed access systems and other mitigation technologies (as permitted by applicable law).
- Purchase fentanyl and methamphetamine detection equipment, equipment including handheld instruments and training for law enforcement safety, as well as opioid reversal agents.
- Purchase drug-detection canines to combat the rise of drug trafficking, including that of methamphetamines.
- Support efforts to seal and expunge criminal history information in accordance with state laws and policies.
- Support efforts to attract and retain an all-inclusive, diverse, expert, and accountable law enforcement workforce.
- Support virtual reality de-escalation training.
- Purchase humane remote restraint devices that enable law enforcement to restrain an uncooperative subject without requiring the infliction of pain.
- Purchase gunfire detection technology.

Additionally, JAG funds awarded under this FY 2022 solicitation may be used for any purpose indicated here: [Purposes for Which Funds Awarded the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants \(JAG\) Program May Be Used \(ojp.gov\)](#).

## **State-wide Funding Priorities**

In order to comply with the statewide strategic planning requirements outlined in Section 502 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, FDLE conducted a survey in 2019 to gauge statewide priorities within each program area for funding.

Subrecipients are strongly encouraged to fund projects addressing at least one of the priorities outlined below. If the subrecipient wishes to fund a project that does not address one of the identified funding priorities, a written justification will need to be submitted to OCJG along with the application.

### **Law Enforcement**

- Equipment
- Training
- Traffic Enforcement
- Community Policing & Engagement

### **Prevention and Education**

- Anti-drug Programs
- School Violence Prevention
- Domestic Violence Prevention
- Pharmaceutical & Substance Abuse

### **Prosecution & Courts**

- Pre-trial Diversion
- Recidivism
- Training
- Property & White-Collar Crime

### **Corrections and Community Corrections**

- Behavioral Health Services
- Workforce
- Recidivism
- Diversion

### **Drug Treatment and Enforcement**

- Surveillance Equipment
- Drug Enforcement – Single Jurisdiction
- Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces & Pharmaceutical Partnerships
- First responders, Crisis Response, Stabilization, Antagonists/Detox

### **Planning, Evaluation & Technology**

- Technology Upgrades
- Crime Statistics Reporting
- Investigative & Surveillance Technology
- Grant Management

### **Crime Victim & Witness**

- Behavioral Health Services
- Advocacy Services
- Counseling & Clinical Services
- Children Exposed to Violence, Abuse, & Neglect

### **Mental Health**

- Crisis Intervention Team Training & Support
- Evaluation/Assessments
- Suicide Risk Assessment, Response & Protocols
- Outpatient/Community Based Behavioral Health Programs

FDLE's Byrne/JAG strategic plan is available for review at:

[http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Grants/Documents/JAGC/SFY2020/2019\\_JAG-Strategic-Plan\\_FINAL.aspx](http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Grants/Documents/JAGC/SFY2020/2019_JAG-Strategic-Plan_FINAL.aspx)

## **Eligibility Requirements**

Applicants for JAG subawards must comply with all terms and conditions of the federal award and subaward, including those incorporated by reference. This section identifies specific program requirements that must be met as a condition of eligibility to receive federal funds under this program.

Each applicant must be able to document compliance with the following requirements:

[8 U.S.C §1373](#) *Communication Between Governments and the Immigration and Naturalization Service*

[8 U.S.C §1644](#) *Communication Between State and Local Government Agencies and Immigration and Naturalization Service*

[2 C.F.R. § 200.318-327](#) *Federal Procurement Standards*

[2 C.F.R Part 200.300-309](#) *Standards for Financial and Program Management*

[2 C.F.R. Part 25](#) *Universal Identifier and System for Award Management (SAM) Requirements*

[28 C.F.R. Part 42](#) *Nondiscrimination; Equal Employment Opportunity; Policies and Procedures*

### **SAM Registration**

To apply for JAG funds, an organization and its users must be registered in AmpliFund and the organization must be registered with the U.S. Federal Government's System for Award Management (SAM) (2 C.F.R. Part 25).

To create or update your organization's annual SAM registration, go to [SAM.gov](https://sam.gov). The process can take up to 10 business days.

### **Compliance with Applicable Federal Laws**

At the time of application, potential subrecipients are required to certify compliance with all applicable federal laws. All applicants should understand that if the DOJ Office of Justice Programs receives information indicating an applicant may be in violation of any applicable federal law, the applicant may be referred to the DOJ Office of Inspector General (OIG) for investigation. If the applicant is found to be in violation of an applicable federal law by the OIG, the applicant may be subject to criminal and civil penalties, in addition to relevant OJP programmatic penalties, including suspension or termination of funds, inclusion on the high-risk list, repayment of expended funds, and/or suspension and debarment.

### **Civil Rights Requirements**

Federal laws prohibit subrecipients of financial assistance from discriminating on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, or age in funded programs or activities. All subrecipients,



implementing agencies, and contractors must comply with any applicable statutorily-imposed nondiscrimination requirements, which are summarized below:

- **Title VI of the Civil Rights Act (Title VI) of 1964**, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d, and the DOJ implementing regulation, 28 C.F.R. pt. 42, subpts. C & D (prohibiting discrimination in federally assisted programs based on race, color, and national origin in the delivery of services or benefits).
- **Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act (Safe Streets Act) of 1968**, as amended, 34 U.S.C. §§ 10228(c) & 10221(a), and the DOJ implementing regulations, 28 C.F.R. pt. 42, subpts. D (prohibiting discrimination in programs funded under the statute, both in employment and in the delivery of services or benefits, based on race, color, national origin, sex, and religion) & E (requiring certain DOJ-funded programs subject to the administrative provisions of the statute to prepare, maintain, and submit an Equal Employment Opportunity Plan (EEO)). Applicants are advised to use the Office for Civil Rights EEO Reporting Tool at (<https://ojp.gov/about/ocr/eeop.htm>).
- **Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (Section 504) of 1973**, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 794, and the DOJ implementing regulation, 28 C.F.R. pt. 42, subpt. G (prohibiting discrimination in federally assisted programs based on disability both in employment and in the delivery of services or benefits).
- **Title IX of the Education Amendments (Title IX) of 1972**, as amended, 20 U.S.C. § 1681, and the DOJ implementing regulations, 28 C.F.R. pt. 42, subpt. D & pt. 54 (prohibiting discrimination in federally assisted education programs based on sex both in employment and in the delivery of services or benefits).
- **Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990**, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 12132, and the implementing regulation at 28 C.F.R. § 35.171(a)(1)(i), (3)(i) (prohibiting discrimination based on disability both in employment and in the delivery of services or benefits).
- **Age Discrimination Act (Age Act) of 1975**, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 6102, and the DOJ implementing regulation, 28 C.F.R. pt. 42, subpt. I (prohibiting discrimination in federally assisted programs based on age in the delivery of services or benefits).
- **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) of 1974**, as amended, 34 U.S.C. § 11182(b), and the DOJ implementing regulations, 28 C.F.R. §§ 31.202, .403 & pt.42, subpart. D (prohibiting discrimination in programs funded under the statute, both in employment and in the delivery of services or benefits, based on race, color, national origin, sex, and religion)
- **Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) of 1984**, as amended, 34 U.S.C. § 20110(e) and the regulation implementing the Victim of Crime Act Victim Assistance Program, 28 C.F.R. § 94.114 (prohibiting discrimination in programs funded under the statute, both in employment and in the delivery of services or benefits, based on race, color, national origin, sex, religion, and disability).
- **Executive Order 13559**, amending Executive Order 13279, and the DOJ implementing regulation, Partnerships with Faith-Based and Other Neighborhood Organizations, 28 C.F.R. pt. 38 (prohibiting discrimination in federally assisted social service programs based on religion in the delivery of services or benefits).
- **Equal Employment Opportunity Certification (EEOC)**: Applicants must submit an EEO Certification annually within 120 days of the subaward. Failure to submit the required EEO Certification will result in the withholding of grant funds. Applicants are advised to use the Office for Civil Rights EEO Reporting Tool at (<https://ojp.gov/about/ocr/eeop.htm>).
- **Limited English Proficiency (LEP)**: In accordance with Department of Justice Guidance pertaining to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. Part 2000d, applicants in receipt of federal financial assistance must take reasonable steps to provide meaningful access to their

programs and activities for persons with LEP. FDLE strongly advises applicants to have a written LEP Language Access Plan. For more information visit <https://www.lep.gov/>.

- **Partnerships with Faith-Based and Other Neighborhood Organizations:** Applicants, must comply with all applicable requirements of [28 C.F.R. Part 38](#), “Partnerships with Faith-Based and Other Neighborhood Organizations”, specifically including the provision for written notice to current or prospective program beneficiaries.

**Filing a Complaint** - If the applicant or any of its employees, contractors, vendors, or program beneficiaries has a discrimination complaint, they may file a complaint with the FDLE, its subrecipient, or with the Office for Civil Rights.

Discrimination complaints against the FDLE OCJG or one of its subrecipients may be filed using the OCJG complaint form or by letter and be submitted to FDLE by mail at: FDLE Office of General Counsel, Attention Civil Rights Complaint Coordinator, PO Box 1489, Tallahassee, FL 32302. Alternatively, the complaint may be delivered by facsimile to (850) 410-7699, or via email to the Office of General Counsel via the General Counsel for FDLE or the General Counsel's designee.

Complaints filed by letter should include the following information:

1. Name, address, telephone number, and email address of the complainant.
2. The victim or other witness of the alleged discrimination, if it is someone other than the complainant, if known.
3. The basis for the complaint, e.g., the complaint alleges (1) discrimination in services or employment based on race, color, national origin, sex, religion, or disability, or discrimination in services based on age, or (2) retaliation for engaging in protected activity. Please include as much detail as possible.
4. The date of the alleged discriminatory or retaliatory conduct.
5. The name and title of the person(s) who is alleged to have engaged in the discriminatory or retaliatory conduct.
6. The complaint must be in writing, dated, and signed by the complainant.

As an alternative, or in addition to filing a complaint with the FDLE or a subrecipient, an individual may file a complaint with an appropriate external federal agency.

If a complaint involves employment discrimination, the complainant may file a complaint with:

U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission  
31 M Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20507  
Phone: 202-663-4900  
TTY: 202-663-4494  
<http://www.eeoc.gov/employees/charge.cfm>

If a service discrimination complaint involves a program receiving federal financial assistance from the USDOJ, the complainant may file a complaint with:

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs  
Office for Civil Rights  
810 7<sup>th</sup> St NW  
Washington, DC 20531  
Phone: 202-207-0690  
TTY: 202-307-2027  
<http://ojp.gov/about/ocr/complaint.htm>

Additional details and information regarding the FDLE's complaint procedures can be found on OCJG's [Civil Rights Training for Grantees](#) webpage.

**Intergovernmental Review:** The FY22 JAG program is subject to Executive Order 12372. As a result,

FDLE may provide information regarding subrecipient applications to the state single point of contact to satisfy this requirement.

## Match

Match is not required for the JAG program. However, if a subrecipient identifies match on an application that is approved for award, the match portion will be required.

## Administrative Costs

Administrative costs/fees are not eligible on JAG subawards.

## Prohibited Uses & Expenditures

JAG funds may not be used (whether directly or indirectly) for any purpose prohibited by federal statute or regulation, including those prohibited by the JAG Program statute ([34 U.S.C. § 10152](#)).

- Supplanting: JAG funds may not be used to supplant state or local funds. See BJA's [JAG FAQs](#) for examples of supplanting.
- Security Enhancements for Non-governmental Entities: JAG funds may not be used for security enhancement or equipment for non-governmental entities not engaged in criminal justice or public safety.
- Additional Restrictions: JAG funds may not be used to pay for any of the following items unless approved by the BJA Director: (A) vehicles (excluding police cruisers), vessels (excluding police boats), or aircraft (excluding police helicopters); (B) luxury items; (C) real estate; (D) construction projects (other than penal or correctional institutions); or (E) any similar matters.

**The use of BJA grant funds for unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), including unmanned aircraft vehicles (UAV), and all accompanying accessories to support UAS or UAV, is unallowable.**

See BJA's [JAG FAQs](#) and [JAG Prohibited and Controlled Expenditure Guidance](#) for more information.

**Note:** FDLE will not approve the purchase of trinkets such as hats, mugs, portfolios, t-shirts, coins, gift bags, etc., with grant funds. Additional cost elements FDLE will not approve include, but are not limited to: gift cards/certificates, bus/transportation passes, entertainment costs, etc.

Grant funds may NOT be used to pay for extended warranties, service agreements, contracts, etc., covering any periods that extend beyond the project end date. Funds may be prorated for services within the project period.

**Project Adjustments:** Retroactive (after-the-fact) approval of project adjustments or items not currently in the approved subaward will only be considered under extenuating circumstances. Subrecipients who incur costs prior to approval of requested adjustments do so at the risk of the items being ineligible for reimbursement under the award.

## Other Restrictions Requiring Compliance, Certification, or Prior Approval

### **Methamphetamine Mitigation Plans**

Any program that funds any portion of methamphetamine laboratory operations or clean-up must complete a Meth Mitigation Plan that includes the nine protective measures or components required by BJA. If an agency's application requests funding related to meth lab mitigation, review the BJA website related to

[NEPA compliance](#) (including information regarding meth labs) and contact FDLE's Office of Criminal Justice Grants for further assistance.

### **Publications and Other Media**

All media created, published, and/or altered using federal grant funds must be reviewed and approved by FDLE and/or BJA prior to release or distribution. This includes any curricula, training materials, brochures, or other written materials that will be published, including web-based materials and web site content, as well as all audio or video materials, including Public Service Announcements. Grantees must submit a draft of each proposed item to OCJG **no later than thirty (30) days prior** to the targeted dissemination date. For items containing videos, a transcript may be provided with screenshots or a description of the visual portion.

All materials publicizing or resulting from award activities shall contain the following statements:

*"This project was supported by Award No. 15PBJA-22-GG-00656-MUMU awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice programs. The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication/program/exhibition are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice or grant-making component."*

This requirement does not apply to the purchase or reproduction of existing materials or items created by other agencies or vendors, for example, crime prevention brochures, unless the subrecipient alters the item in any way. Neither does this requirement apply to items serving only to advertise an event or the availability of services. Please contact FDLE's grant's office with questions or to clarify the applicability of pre-approval requirements.

### **NEPA**

Any improvement, building or construction project will require pre-approval to ensure compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). This may include relatively minor activities such as installing fence posts, security or surveillance cameras, or anchoring any item to the ground. If the grant will fund any activities that may fall under this requirement, review the subaward standard condition related to NEPA and the section of the BJA web site related to [NEPA compliance](#) and contact FDLE's grant's office for assistance.

### **Sole Source**

If a subrecipient requests to procure goods or services by sole source to a single vendor, a sole source justification must be submitted to FDLE for approval prior to the obligation of grant funds. For a sole source procurement over the federal Standard Acquisition Threshold (SAT) of \$250,000, written pre-approval must be obtained from both FDLE and DOJ. Subrecipients should submit the completed [Sole Source Justification](#) form with the application, or as soon as the procurement method is known.

Sole source approval applies to the amount of the total procurement, regardless of the amount of federal investment in the purchase. Before submitting a request for a sole source procurement, applicants should carefully review the conditions governing this type of procurement (see [2 C.F.R. § 200.320\(f\)](#)).

### **Conference/Meeting/Training Costs**

OJP policy and guidance encourages minimization of conference, meeting, and training costs; sets cost limits, which include a general prohibition of all food and beverage costs; and requires prior written approval of most conference, meeting, and training expenditures. Subawards requesting to use grant funds for meetings, trainings, or conferences may be required to complete and submit an OJP event submission form upon request from FDLE and/or OJP.

### **Duplication of Networks**

To avoid duplicating existing networks or IT systems in any initiatives funded by BJA for law enforcement information sharing systems which involve interstate connectivity between jurisdictions, such systems shall employ, to the extent possible, existing networks as the communication backbone to achieve interstate connectivity, unless the recipient can demonstrate to the satisfaction of BJA that this requirement would not be cost effective or would impair the functionality of an existing or proposed IT system.

### **Entry of Records into State Repositories**

As appropriate and to the extent consistent with law, a condition will be imposed that would require the following: Any program or activity that receives federal financial assistance under JAG that is likely to generate court dispositions or other records relevant to NICS determinations, including any dispositions or records that involve any alien who is illegally in the United States (18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(5)(A)), must have a system in place to ensure that all such NICS-relevant dispositions or records are made available in a timely fashion.

### **Body Armor**

Body armor purchased with JAG funds may be purchased at any threat level, make, or model from any distributor or manufacturer, as long as the following requirements are met:

- The body armor must have been tested and found to comply with the latest applicable National Institute of Justice ballistic or stab standards.
- The body armor purchased must be made in the United States.
- The body armor purchased with JAG funds must be “uniquely fitted vests,” which means protective (ballistic or stab-resistant) armor vests that conform to the individual wearer to provide the best possible fit and coverage through a combination of: (1) correctly sized panels and carrier determined through appropriate measurement and (2) properly adjusted straps, harnesses, fasteners, flaps, or other adjustable features. Note that the requirement that body armor be “uniquely fitted” does not necessarily require body armor that is individually manufactured based on the measurements of an individual wearer.

A JAG subrecipient proposing to use FY22 funds to purchase body armor must provide FDLE with a [Body Armor Mandatory Wear Policy Certification](#) indicating each law enforcement agency receiving body armor has a written “mandatory wear” policy in effect. For more information, review the [FAQs related to the mandatory wear policy and certifications](#).

### **Body Worn Camera (BWC) Purchases**

JAG funds may be used to purchase equipment or to implement and/or enhance BWC programs. Subrecipients using JAG funds for BWC programs must certify the law enforcement agency receiving funds has policies and procedures in place relating to equipment use, data storage, privacy, victims, access, disclosure and training.

Any subrecipient intending to use grant funds for BWC-related expenses must provide FDLE with a [BWC Certification](#). A subrecipient without policies and procedures in place at the time of application will have funds withheld until a certification is submitted. Information regarding BWC policies, resources and best practices can be found at: <https://www.bja.gov/bwc>.

### **DNA Testing of Evidentiary Materials and Upload of DNA Profiles to a Database**

If JAG funds will be used for DNA testing of evidentiary materials, any resulting eligible profiles must be uploaded to the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) by a government DNA lab with access to CODIS. No profiles generated with JAG funding may be entered into any other non-governmental DNA database without prior written approval from FDLE's grants office and BJA.

In addition, funds may not be used to purchase DNA equipment and supplies when the resulting DNA profiles from such technology are not acceptable for entry into CODIS.

### **Interoperable Communications**

Subrecipients utilizing FY22 JAG funds to support emergency communications activities should review the most recent [SAFECOM Guidance](#). This includes the purchase of interoperable communications equipment and technology such as voice-over-internet-protocol bridging or gateway devices, or equipment to support the build out of wireless broadband networks in the 700 MHz public safety band under the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) waiver order.

Additionally, to promote information sharing and enable interoperability among disparate systems across the justice and public safety community, subrecipients are required to comply with DOJ's [Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative](#) guidelines and recommendations. All subrecipients shall document planned

approaches to information sharing and describe their compliance, or provide detailed justification for why an alternative approach is recommended.

Finally, JAG applicants proposing projects for interoperable communications should consider the use of First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) Program. FirstNet's statutory mission is to take all actions necessary to ensure the establishment of a nationwide public safety broadband network (NPSBN). For more information, visit [www.firstnet.gov](http://www.firstnet.gov).

### **Employment Eligibility Verification**

Subrecipients must ensure that as part of the hiring process for any position that is or will be funded (in whole or in part) with award funds, the employment eligibility of the individual being hired is properly verified in accordance with the provisions of 8 U.S.C. 1324a(a)(1) and (2). The subrecipient may choose to participate in, and use E-Verify ([www.e-verify.gov](http://www.e-verify.gov)), provided an appropriate person authorized to act on behalf of the subrecipient entity uses E-Verify to confirm employment eligibility for each position funded through this award.

### **Subrecipient Civil Rights Training**

In compliance with Office of Justice Programs (OJP) requirements, FDLE requires the subrecipients of its grants to complete a two-part Civil Rights Training and maintain copies of the training certificates within their grant file(s) for monitoring. Module 1 of the training provides a basic overview of the Office of Civil Rights (OCR) and discusses the civil rights compliance requirements for recipients (at any tier) of OJP Grant Funding. Module 2 discusses "special" civil rights related compliance requirements in addition to the ones described in Module 1. To complete these trainings, visit the [OCJG Civil Rights Training for Grantees](#) webpage.

### **Determination of Suitability to Interact with Participating Minors**

Subrecipients, at any tier, who plan to use federal funds to partially or fully carry out activities under this award to benefit a set of individuals under 18 years of age must make determinations of suitability before certain individuals may interact with participating minors. Further information regarding this requirement is located on the OJP website <https://www.ojp.gov/funding/explore/interact-minors>.

1. Any applicant using grant funds to benefit a set of individuals under 18 years of age must complete and submit the "[Suitability to Work and/or Interact with Minors Certification](#)."
2. Subrecipients must maintain and submit the "[Suitability to Work and/or Interact with Minors Tracking Sheet](#)."

### **Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment**

In compliance with 2 C.F.R. 200.214, subrecipients are prohibited from entering into a contract or using federal funds to procure items from certain parties who are debarred, suspended or otherwise excluded from or ineligible for participation in federal assistance programs or activities. In addition, a prohibition on certain telecommunication and video surveillance services or equipment went into effect on August 13, 2020. In accordance with these requirements set out in 2 C.F.R. 200.216, subrecipients are prohibited from obligating funds to:

- A. Procure or obtain;
- B. Extend or renew a contract or procure or obtain;
- C. Enter into a contract to procure or obtain equipment, services, or systems that use telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system, produced by Huawei Technologies Company or ZTE Corporation (or a subsidiary or affiliate of such entities).

Applicants who intend to use grant funds to procure telecommunications, video surveillance services, or equipment must:

1. Complete and submit the "[Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment](#)



### Certification.”

2. Provide documentation the manufacturer and vendor has not been suspended or debarred from receiving federal funds in [SAM.gov](https://sam.gov) prior to the drawdown of funds.

## **Task Force Training Requirement**

The subrecipient agrees that within 120 days of award, each current member of a law enforcement task force funded with these funds who is a task force commander, agency executive, task force officer, or other task force member of equivalent rank, will complete required online (internet-based) task force training which include; Executive Leadership, Task Force Commander Leadership and Management, Safeguarding Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties in Task Force Operations, Methamphetamine Investigative Management, available through BJA's web site and the Center for Task Force Integrity and Leadership ([www.ctfli.org](http://www.ctfli.org)), and Criminal Intelligence Systems Operating Policies (28 CFR Part 23) that can be accessed three ways:

1. [Regional Information Sharing Systems](https://28cfr.ncirc.gov/documents/Accessing_28CFRPart23_training_RISS.pdf) (RISS) members may access the training through the secure RISS portal. Instructions may be found here: [https://28cfr.ncirc.gov/documents/Accessing\\_28CFRPart23\\_training\\_RISS.pdf](https://28cfr.ncirc.gov/documents/Accessing_28CFRPart23_training_RISS.pdf).
2. Members with a secure account through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) [Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal](https://28cfr.ncirc.gov/documents/Accessing_28CFRPart23_training_LEEP.pdf) (LEEP) may log in to LEEP to access the training. Instructions may be found here: [https://28cfr.ncirc.gov/documents/Accessing\\_28CFRPart23\\_training\\_LEEP.pdf](https://28cfr.ncirc.gov/documents/Accessing_28CFRPart23_training_LEEP.pdf).
3. If your agency was previously provided with a preauthorization code, you may register for the training using that code by selecting the “LOG IN or SIGN UP” menu button located on the top left side of the home page. Enter your email address and password, then select “Preauthorization Registration.”

All current and new task force members are required to complete this training once during the life of the award, or once every four years if multiple awards include this requirement. This training addresses task force effectiveness as well as other key issues including privacy and civil liberties/rights, task force performance measurement, personnel selection, and task force oversight and accountability.

When FDLE awards funds to support a task force, the subrecipient must compile and maintain a task force personnel roster along with course completion certificates. Additional information is available regarding this required training and access methods via BJA's web site and the Center for Task Force Integrity and Leadership ([www.ctfli.org](http://www.ctfli.org)).

## **State and Federal Transparency**

Subaward agreements and information supplied to FDLE for grant management and payment purposes will be used to report to the following mandatory state and federal transparency systems.

### **Florida Accountability and Contract Tracking System (FACTS)**

This grant agreement, all corresponding information and a copy of the grant document, is provided to FACTS to meet requirements under Chapter 2013-54 and 2013-154 Laws of Florida.

### **Exemption from FACTS**

Please be aware, in the event that your agency's submission contains confidential and/or exempt information prohibited from public dissemination under Florida's Public Records Law, Chapter 119, Florida Statutes, the subrecipient agency bears the responsibility for applying proper redactions. Otherwise, any and all records submitted may be released without redactions.

### **Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA)**

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) was signed on September 26, 2006,

with the intent to empower every American with the ability to hold the government accountable for each spending decision. The end result is to reduce wasteful spending in the government. The FFATA legislation requires information on federal awards (federal financial assistance and expenditures) be made available to the public via a single, searchable website, which is [www.USASpending.gov](http://www.USASpending.gov). FDLE is required to report subaward data to FFATA as well.

## Application Instructions and Deadline

**Failure to follow application instructions may result in the incursion of a special condition at the time of award.**

In order to apply, an application must be submitted through FDLE's new electronic grant system (AmpliFund) by **11:59 PM EST on Monday, October 2, 2023**. No extensions of this deadline will be permitted.

Please see **Appendix A: Application Timeline** for other important dates.

## Application Requirements

Applications submitted under this solicitation must adhere to federal, state and program specific requirements.

For FY22, subrecipients will be required to complete the following documents at the time of application; failure to do so may result in the withholding of funds until items are received.

### **Subaward Management Capabilities and Compliance Questionnaire**

All applicants are required to complete the [Subaward Management Questionnaire](#), and submit to OCJG with their application. FDLE will use this form to validate a subrecipient's eligibility to apply, receive, and maintain a federal JAG subaward. Additionally, this validation will allow FDLE to expedite the monitoring process and ensure all subrecipients comply with program requirements.

### **Lobbying, Debarment and Drug Free Workplace Certification**

Subrecipients are not permitted to use federal funds, directly or indirectly, in support of any lobbying activity. A subrecipient receiving or requesting an award exceeding \$100,000 must certify compliance with this requirement.

Additionally, a person/agency that is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible or is voluntarily excluded is prohibited from receiving federal funds under this grant program. All subrecipients must certify the subgrantee organization, and any vendor or lower tiered subrecipient, is eligible to receive these funds.

In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, state agencies applying for federal grant funding under this program must certify compliance with establishing and maintaining a drug-free work environment.

Failure to submit the ["Lobbying, Debarment and Drug Free Workplace Certification"](#) to FDLE with the application may result in a withholding of funds condition on the subaward until the requirement is satisfied.

### **Contractual Services Subrecipient vs. Contractor Determination**

Subrecipients utilizing funds in the Contractual Services budget category must adhere to the subcontracting requirements below. All subrecipients should review the ["OJP Subaward vs. Procurement Toolkit"](#) for information regarding the two types of subcontracting.

1. Any applicant using grant funds in the Contractual Services budget category must complete and submit a ["Subrecipient vs. Contractor Determination Checklist"](#) for each contracted services item to FDLE with the application.
2. The application must contain detailed information regarding the type of subcontracting

(subrecipient or contractor) and the method of procurement for the subcontract.

3. An applicant proposing to enter into a subrecipient contracting relationship must request approval to subaward in the grant application and be able to adhere to and document compliance with requirements and provisions for pass-through entities in [2 C.F.R. §200.331](#).
4. Applicants entering into a contractor relationship must adhere to the local unit of government's written procurement policies and procedures to the extent they are consistent with or more stringent than the procurement standards outlined in [2 C.F.R. § 200.318-327](#).

### **Law Enforcement Agency Training Information**

Any law enforcement agency receiving funds under a JAG subaward must submit performance accountability metrics data for the **2022 calendar year** related to training on: use of force, racial and ethnic bias, de-escalation of conflict, and constructive engagement with the public. These metrics will be collected via questionnaire from FDLE's grants office and reported to BJA's Performance Management Tool (PMT).

### **Death in Custody Reporting**

In FY19, OCJG began collecting data regarding in-custody deaths, in accordance with the Death in Custody Reporting Act (DCRA), which requires states and federal law enforcement agencies to report certain information to the Attorney General regarding the death of any person during interactions with law enforcement officers or while in custody. For the purposes of this requirement, a reportable death is **any** death – including deaths attributed to suicide, accident, or natural causes – that occurred during interactions with law enforcement personnel or while the decedent was in custody, under supervision or under the jurisdiction of a state or local law enforcement or correctional agency, such as a jail or prison.

As a requirement of the state's Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) award, Each quarter, subrecipients must submit the [Death in Custody Questionnaire](#) identifying all reportable deaths occurring in their jurisdictions during the reporting period. Information to be provided will include:

- The decedent's first, middle, and last name, gender, race, ethnicity, and year of birth
- The date, time, and location of the death
- Type of facility in which the death occurred
- Date of facility admission/arrest
- The law enforcement or correctional agency involved
- Manner of death
- Brief description of circumstances of death

We recognize that all of the requested information may not be available at the time of reporting. Please provide as much information as possible for each reported death.

## **Standard Conditions**

The standard conditions provide detailed compliance requirements for subrecipients upon signed acceptance of the subaward. It is imperative all persons involved with this subaward read the standard conditions. Failure to comply with the provisions outlined in the standard conditions may result in project costs being disallowed.

## Appendix A Application Timeline

June 16, 2022	Florida received notice of final state JAG appropriation from U.S. Department of Justice.
July 7, 2022	FDLE Office of Criminal Justice Grants (OCJG) submitted the final State of Florida application for FY22 Byrne JAG funding.
October 10, 2022	Florida accepted the state's FY22 federal JAG award.
July 7, 2023	OCJG released JAGC subgrant solicitation on the department's website; Notification emails sent to chief officials. Notify counties of Certificate of Participation requirements.
July 31, 2023	Deadline for BOCCs to respond to OCJG with Certification of Participation and designation of County Coordinator.
Ongoing	Upon receipt of BOCC COP and County Coordinator designation; OCJG provides County Coordinator with application information and the AmpliFund application opportunity link to distribute to all application managers in their respective counties.
October 2, 2023	Deadline for County Coordinators to submit required 51% letters and to submit applications in FDLE's electronic grants management system (AmpliFund).

## **Appendix B**

### **Application Checklist**

#### **What Each County Should Do - Pre-Application**

- ☐ Submit a signed *Certificate of Participation* designating a County Coordinator
- ☐ Assure all 51% letters for the county have been completed and submitted to OCJG

#### **What Each Applicant Should Do – Pre-Application**

- ☐ Acquire or renew a Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) Number
- ☐ Acquire or renew registration with SAM.gov
- ☐ Obtain an *EEO Certification* via EEO Reporting Tool
- ☐ Read the FDLE subaward Special Conditions and DOJ Grants Financial Guide

#### **Additional Requirements**

- ☐ Complete a Sole Source Justification form for sole source purchases of \$250,000 or more (if applicable)
- ☐ Complete the Subaward Management Questionnaire (all applicants)
- ☐ Complete a Lobbying, Debarment and Drug Free Workplace Certification (for state agencies and local units of government, if applicable)
- ☐ Complete a Subrecipient vs. Contractor Determination Checklist for each cost element requested in the Contracted Services budget category
- ☐ Complete a Third-Party Contract Compliance Checklist (if applicable)
- ☐ Complete a Third-Party Subaward Compliance Checklist (if applicable)
- ☐ Complete a Body Armor Mandatory Wear Policy Certification (if applicable)
- ☐ Complete a Confidential Funds Certification (if applicable)
- ☐ Complete Suitability to Work and/or Interact with Minors Certifications (if applicable)
- ☐ Complete Suitability to Work and/or Interact with Minors Tracking Sheet (if applicable)
- ☐ Complete Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment Certification (if applicable)

## Appendix C

### FY22 JAGC County Allocation

FY2022 JAG Countywide (JAGC) Allocations			
County	Allocation	County	Allocation
Alachua	\$97,910	Lake	\$99,503
Baker	\$29,486	Lee	\$189,118
Bay	\$91,407	Leon	\$111,111
Bradford	\$44,764	Levy	\$39,565
Brevard	\$152,869	Liberty	\$44,872
Broward	\$400,603	Madison	\$55,726
Calhoun	\$37,419	Manatee	\$121,566
Charlotte	\$67,886	Marion	\$106,203
Citrus	\$58,761	Martin	\$70,370
Clay	\$58,888	Monroe	\$68,926
Collier	\$139,516	Nassau	\$51,942
Columbia	\$120,538	Okaloosa	\$76,510
Dade	\$600,351	Okeechobee	\$90,548
Desoto	\$47,090	Orange	\$318,719
Dixie	\$48,612	Osceola	\$103,550
Duval	\$254,917	Palm Beach	\$322,342
Escambia	\$122,338	Pasco	\$151,052
Flagler	\$48,988	Pinellas	\$250,805
Franklin	\$39,348	Polk	\$184,837
Gadsden	\$43,412	Putnam	\$82,996
Gilchrist	\$29,343	Santa Rosa	\$105,290
Glades	\$62,472	Sarasota	\$117,444
Gulf	\$51,415	Seminole	\$132,199
Hamilton	\$66,598	St. Johns	\$71,914
Hardee	\$45,758	St. Lucie	\$94,572
Hendry	\$68,590	Sumter	\$53,994
Hernando	\$59,342	Suwannee	\$43,912
Highlands	\$61,178	Taylor	\$46,083
Hillsborough	\$319,892	Union	\$29,845
Holmes	\$34,975	Volusia	\$147,710
Indian River	\$63,999	Wakulla	\$30,372
Jackson	\$35,369	Walton	\$40,633
Jefferson	\$41,052	Washington	\$38,658
Lafayette	\$39,058	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,977,031</b>