



Florida Department of Law Enforcement Office of Criminal Justice Grants

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Federal Fiscal Year 2024 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program JAG-Countywide (JAGC) Solicitation

SUBMISSION DEADLINE: 11:59 PM EST on Friday, August 29, 2025

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 2024 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](#). For technical assistance with the AmpliFund system or for issues creating and submitting an application in AmpliFund, visit the [AmpliFund Support Site](#) or submit your question directly to AmpliFund Customer Success by emailing support@AmpliFund.zendesk.com.

Table of Contents

Program Description	3
Length of Award and Distribution of Funds.....	3
Local Planning and Approval Process	3
Program Strategy and Purposes	3
Federal Priority Areas for Funding	4
State-wide Funding Priorities.....	7
Eligibility Requirements	8
Match.....	11
Administrative Costs	11
Prohibited Uses & Expenditures	11
Other Restrictions Requiring Compliance, Certification, or Prior Approval.....	11
State and Federal Transparency	15
Application Instructions and Deadline	16
Application Requirements.....	16
Standard Conditions	17
Appendix A	18
Appendix B	19
Appendix C.....	20

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 \$6,403,156 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, 2024, and September 30, 2026.

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);
8. Mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams; and
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 FY24 awards and subawards are as follows:

Prevention and Prosecution of Hate Crimes

Hate crimes (sometimes called bias-motivated crimes) are criminal offenses motivated by some form of bias toward victims based on their perceived or actual race, color, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, or disability. Hate crimes have a devastating effect beyond the harm inflicted on any one victim. They reverberate through families, communities, and the entire nation as others fear that they too may be threatened, attacked, or forced from their homes because of what they look like, who they are, where they worship, who they love, or whether they have a disability. As with most other crimes, hate crimes in the United States are primarily investigated under state law and prosecuted by local, state, and tribal authorities. However, reluctance from victims and witnesses to contact law enforcement about hate crime incidents may arise from perceptions of bias, distrust of law enforcement or the criminal justice system, or barriers such as language and concerns about immigration status. Hate crimes are chronically underreported to and under-identified by law enforcement. Tools such as the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics' [National Crime Victimization Survey](#) (NCVS) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) [Uniform Crime Reporting](#) (UCR) program and [Crime Data Explorer](#) (CDE) shed some light on trends among those hate crimes reported to law enforcement or through NCVS. Although hate crimes are often underreported, in recent years, there have been alarming spikes in hate crimes and threats of violence across the country, often fueled by online hate forums. In 2022, the most recently published data, hate crimes were at their highest recorded levels as reported to the FBI UCR program. In addition to those incidents reported through the UCR program, in 2023, jurisdictions from across the country reported increases in threats and attacks motivated by antisemitism or Islamophobia, target certain educational institutions such as Historically Black Colleges and Universities, or target individuals on the basis of their gender identity or sexual orientation.

During a [November 2023 United Against Hate Virtual Forum](#), Attorney General Merrick Garland addressed the recent spike in hate crimes and reemphasized, "Combating hate-fueled violence remains central to the Justice Department's mission." A critical part of that mission is equipping state, local, and tribal justice agencies with the tools and resources to address hate crimes. [Research from the National Institute of Justice](#) (NIJ) indicates that despite the known underreporting of hate crimes, many state and local law enforcement agencies do not have adequate tools to identify, investigate, and respond to hate crimes, and only 23 percent of law enforcement agencies that responded to the survey reported any hate crime investigations in 2018.

BJA encourages JAG recipients to utilize funding to promote change and accountability by supporting state, local, and tribal efforts to prevent hate crimes, build trust with communities to encourage reporting of hate-related criminal offenses and incidents, and promote efforts to fully investigate and prosecute hate crimes when they do occur. This includes ensuring those agencies that have not yet transitioned to the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) do so expeditiously to ensure that national hate crime statistics are as accurate as possible. More information on BJA's portfolio addressing hate crimes, 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](#).

Election Security

In 2021, the Department launched a law enforcement task force to address the rise in threats against election workers, administrators, officials, and others associated with the electoral process. For more information regarding the Department's efforts to combat threats against election workers, read the [Deputy Attorney General's memo](#). The task force, announced by Attorney General Merrick B. Garland and launched by Deputy Attorney General Lisa O. Monaco in June 2021, has led the Department's efforts to address threats of violence against election workers and to ensure that all election workers—whether elected, appointed, or volunteer—are able to do their jobs free from threats and intimidation. The task force engages with election-related stakeholders and state and local law enforcement to assess allegations and reports of threats against election workers, and it has investigated and prosecuted these matters where appropriate in partnership with FBI Field Offices and U.S. Attorneys' Offices throughout the country.

[On January 9, 2024, the Department provided updated information](#) pertaining to its efforts to “ensure that all qualified voters have the opportunity to cast their ballots and have their votes counted free of discrimination, intimidation, or criminal activity in the election process, and to ensure that our elections are secure and free from foreign malign influence and interference.”

The [broad criminal justice purposes supported by the JAG Program](#) permit JAG funds to 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 state and local JAG applicants to utilize JAG funding to prevent and respond to violent threats of this kind.

Enhancing Justice System Reform Strategies

The justice system serves an important role in protecting communities and seeking justice for victims. For the justice system to serve that role effectively, it must be fair, open, and equitable; utilize evidence-based approaches; and promote restorative practices and rehabilitation. For far too long, however, the justice system has not lived up to its promise. Racial disparities and other inequities, as well as overly harsh sentences, have driven up incarceration rates, which can create mistrust in the justice system and divert resources away from other urgent community needs. To build strong, safe, and healthy communities, it is critical to address the underlying, entrenched issues of inequity and disparity in the criminal justice system so that all persons receive equal treatment under the law. Jurisdictions should carefully review the ways in which the structures and incentives within their own systems are driving correctional populations and racial disparities and realign operations and target resources toward community solutions.

On May 25, 2023, the Department released a series of 10 new reports and guidance documents as part of its ongoing efforts to implement Executive Order 14704 on Advancing Effective, [Accountable Policing and Criminal Justice Practices to Enhance Public Trust and Public Safety](#). The announcement included commitments to update guidance prohibiting racial profiling by federal law enforcement agencies; develop methods to promote accreditation standards to encourage adoption of policies in the Executive Order by state, tribal, local, and territorial (STLT) law enforcement agencies; release a report on the Department's efforts to implement the First Step Act; and issue guidance on officer wellness, investigating in-custody deaths, and responses to individuals in crisis, among others.

The Office of Justice Programs is committed to advancing bold, effective justice reform solutions that deliver safety, equity, and justice for all. Justice system reform includes, but is not limited to, a wide range of investments in community safety and justice such as accountability of law enforcement to build and enhance community trust, alternatives to incarceration, ensuring the right to continuous and effective defense counsel, community supervision reforms, supporting mental health and substance use treatment services, supporting community-driven programs and partnerships, and improving pretrial processes. Efforts to continue to address the backlog of court cases that grew dramatically during the pandemic would fall in this category. BJA also encourages state court leaders to access no-cost training and technical assistance (TTA) to support strategic planning; assessment of needs and strategies and new approaches to address rights protected under the sixth amendment to the U.S. Constitution, such as speedy trial, fair and impartial juries, the right to call and cross-examine witnesses; and the right to counsel. Visit <https://www.strengthenthesixth.org/> for more information.

Finally, BJA has launched a [Justice Reinvestment Initiative \(JRI\) website](#) that provides detailed information, including state snapshots, on how state leaders can work with experts to conduct agency-spanning data analysis; develop and implement data-driven, tailored solutions to address complicated criminal justice challenges; and maximize resources to achieve stronger and safer communities. BJA encourages JAG recipients to utilize funding for projects that promote all aspects of justice system reform.

Violent Crime Reduction

In May 2021, the Department launched a [comprehensive violent crime reduction strategy](#) to protect American communities from violent crimes, including gun violence.

On December 11, 2023, Attorney General Merrick B. Garland [announced](#) the release of the [Department's Violent Crime Reduction Roadmap](#), a one-stop shop of federal resources to assist local jurisdictions in developing, implementing, and evaluating strategies to prevent, intervene in, and respond to violent crime. The Roadmap helps connect jurisdictions with the information and resources they need to meet the complex and evolving challenges to help reduce violent crime.

Additionally, on April 3, 2024, Attorney General Garland [delivered remarks](#) at a convening of grantees under OJP's [Community Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative](#). He emphasized that the Department's approach to disrupting violent crime is "centered on our partnerships—both with the communities harmed by violent crime and with the law enforcement agencies that protect those communities. Our department-wide anti-violent crime strategy leverages the resources of our federal prosecutors, agents, investigators, grant programs, and criminal justice experts towards those ends. We are working closely with local and state law enforcement agencies, with officials across government, and with the communities most affected by this violence, and with the community organizations on the front lines—all toward one goal: the goal of making our communities safer."

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 Project Safe Neighborhoods grantees and community violence intervention strategies in order to leverage funding for crime and 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; and form partnerships with federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecutors to identify persons who use guns to commit 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 prevented from doing so by ensuring complete, accurate, and timely access to the [FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System \(NICS\)](#) and the timely submission of all necessary records into the FBI databases, which will help prevent illegal transfers of firearms to those who are prohibited from owning firearms under current law. BJA also encourages JAG grantees to invest in implementing programs that provide training, assistance, and resources to law enforcement agencies to mitigate the current crisis in law enforcement recruitment and retention; enhance community policing approaches; bolster the security of at-risk places of worship such as synagogues, churches, and mosques; provide security for election workers; enforce commonsense gun laws; and upgrade systems and/or purchase technology that support agency strategies to reduce violent crime and enhance their capacity to better address crime.

Additional Uses of JAG Funds

JAG funds awarded to a state under this FY 2024 solicitation may be used to:

- Support reentry projects with the goal of improving outcomes for incarcerated individuals returning to the community from prison or jail.
- Support public defense systems, including the hiring and retention of attorneys.
- 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, 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 a law enforcement workforce that reflects the community it serves.
- Support virtual reality de-escalation training.
- Purchase humane remote restraint devices that enable law enforcement to restrain an uncooperative subject without inflicting pain.
- Purchase gunfire detection technology.
- Support implementation of Rapid DNA at the booking station to include assisting with the initial costs associated with updating criminal history systems, integration with booking station systems, and purchasing new technologies associated with Rapid DNA at the booking station (Note: JAG funds may not be used for Rapid DNA testing of evidentiary material—see the *DNA Testing of Evidentiary Materials and Uploading DNA Profiles to a Database* section for more information on the topic).
- Purchase an Electronic Tracing System (eTrace).
- Purchase a NIBIN Enforcement Support System (NESS).

Additionally, JAG funds awarded under this FY 2024 solicitation may be used for any purpose indicated here: [Purposes for Which Funds Awarded Under 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

Drug Treatment and Enforcement

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

Prosecution & Courts

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

Corrections and Community Corrections

- Behavioral Health Services
- Workforce
- Recidivism
- Diversion

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/FDLE-Grants/OCJG-Documents/JAG-Strategic-Plan/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. The process can take up to 10 business days.

E-Verify

In accordance with Section 448.095, Florida Statutes, all Recipients of this funding must be registered in E-Verify and utilize the system to verify the work authorization status of all employees hired on or after January 1, 2022. The Office of Criminal Justice Grants is not able to enter into any contractual agreement with a noncompliant organization.

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) that complies with 28 CFR 42.304).
- **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 (JJJPA) 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 based on religion in the delivery of services in federally assisted programs and associated outreach activities, and prohibiting the use of federal financial assistance on explicitly religious activities. Agencies must comply with all other applicable requirements of 28 C.F.R. pt. 38, including the provision of written notice of civil rights protections to current or prospective program beneficiaries.
- **Equal Employment Opportunity Program (EEO):** Recipients of federal funds are required to comply with applicable provisions of 28 CFR Part 42. Agencies receiving DOJ financial assistance must prepare a Verification Form within 120 days from the initial award date, and on the same date annually thereafter, either claiming an exemption from the EEO requirements or acknowledging their reporting requirements. Agencies who are not exempt from the EEO requirements must develop a comprehensive EEO Plan that complies with 28 CFR 42.304.
- **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.

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 7th 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 FY24 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.

NEW Grant funds may NOT be used for subscription-based or rent-to-own/lease systems. Contact your assigned grant manager if you have any questions regarding this new exclusion.

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. Recipients shall 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.

Any written, visual, or audio publications funded in whole or in part under this award, with the exception of press releases, must contain the following statements identifying the federal award:

“This project was supported by Grant No. 15PBJA-24-GG-04224-MUMU awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Department of Justice’s Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the SMART Office. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.”

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.

Noncompetitive Procurement/Sole Source

If a subrecipient requests to procure goods or services using a noncompetitive procurement method, a sole source justification must be submitted to FDLE for approval **prior** to the obligation of grant funds. 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, if 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 FY24 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

NEW JAG funds may only be used to purchase BWC hardware. The use of funds for software, warranties, service agreements, data storage, etc. is prohibited.

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 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.

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), 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.

***NEW* Financial Management/General Ledger Tracking Documentation**

In accordance with 2 CFR 200.302 and DOJ Grant Financial Guide Section 2.3, subrecipients are required to track grant revenue and expenditures separately from other sources and provide documentation upon request. The subrecipient's accounting system must clearly document the specific award identification number for all grant-related revenue and expense entries.

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](#) 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.centf.org), and Criminal Intelligence Systems Operating Policies (28 CFR Part 23) that can be accessed three ways:

1. [Regional Information Sharing Systems](#) (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.
2. Members with a secure account through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) [Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal](#) (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.
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.centf.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 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 Friday, August 29, 2025**. 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 FY24, 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 \(SMQ\)](#), 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 subrecipient (and any third-party) receiving award funds of \$100,000 or more, must complete a SF-LLL to disclose lobbying activities pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1352.

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 Contract 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. § 200.318-326](#).

Law Enforcement Agency Training Information

Any law enforcement agency receiving funds under a JAG subaward must submit performance accountability

metrics data for the **2024 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

August 30, 2024	Florida received notice of final state JAG appropriation from U.S. Department of Justice.
October 8, 2024	FDLE Office of Criminal Justice Grants (OCJG) submitted the final State of Florida application for FY24 Byrne JAG funding.
December 4, 2024	Florida accepted the state's FY24 federal JAG award.
May 19, 2025	OCJG released notice for each county to provide a Certificate of Participation, designate a County Coordinator, and begin submitting 51% letters.
June 20, 2025	Deadline for counties to respond to OCJG with Certification of Participation and designation of County Coordinator.
June 30, 2025	Deadline for counties to provide 51% letters.
July 1, 2025	Application portal opens. Notification emails sent to county coordinators.
August 29, 2025	Deadline 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 FY24 JAGC County Allocation

NOTE: The FY24 total federal award decreased from the prior year, as such local allocations below decreased.			
County	Allocation	County	Allocation
Alachua	\$94,889	Lake	\$90,524
Baker	\$28,832	Lee	\$167,473
Bay	\$85,592	Leon	\$102,735
Bradford	\$45,856	Levy	\$40,239
Brevard	\$141,391	Liberty	\$48,598
Broward	\$369,662	Madison	\$51,740
Calhoun	\$39,619	Manatee	\$106,254
Charlotte	\$59,827	Marion	\$97,997
Citrus	\$53,080	Martin	\$63,984
Clay	\$54,842	Monroe	\$61,261
Collier	\$128,108	Nassau	\$46,796
Columbia	\$100,298	Okaloosa	\$70,042
Dade	\$547,053	Okeechobee	\$55,938
Desoto	\$43,490	Orange	\$289,690
Dixie	\$49,869	Osceola	\$97,554
Duval	\$232,554	Palm Beach	\$293,033
Escambia	\$114,398	Pasco	\$142,193
Flagler	\$39,763	Pinellas	\$232,520
Franklin	\$39,674	Polk	\$164,974
Gadsden	\$45,908	Putnam	\$68,175
Gilchrist	\$29,684	Santa Rosa	\$105,036
Glades	\$62,368	Sarasota	\$107,361
Gulf	\$45,250	Seminole	\$117,744
Hamilton	\$68,461	St. Johns	\$65,237
Hardee	\$40,367	St. Lucie	\$84,401
Hendry	\$59,376	Sumter	\$46,472
Hernando	\$54,189	Suwannee	\$43,808
Highlands	\$51,122	Taylor	\$45,503
Hillsborough	\$283,676	Union	\$30,386
Holmes	\$36,464	Volusia	\$138,575
Indian River	\$53,327	Wakulla	\$30,349
Jackson	\$37,027	Walton	\$39,935
Jefferson	\$40,692	Washington	\$38,397
Lafayette	\$41,524	Total	\$6,403,156