



Police Department
Jeff Devlin, Chief of Police



tel: 954.967.4300

LAW ENFORCEMENT TRUST FUND (LETF) REQUEST FOR FUNDING

The Hollywood Police Department has a long-standing commitment to the reduction of crime and the implementation of crime and drug prevention initiatives throughout the City of Hollywood. Use of LETF Funds requires approval from the City Commission, in accordance with F.S. 932.7055, upon request by the Chief of Police. The Statute requires a portion of the revenues be donated or expended for the support or operation of the following:

- Drug treatment
- Crime prevention
- Drug abuse education
- Safe neighborhood
- Drug prevention
- School resource officer program

Applications with all attachments must be received by Wednesday, May 13, 2026. Send via email to mdellolio@hollywoodfl.org. For questions, please contact Madonna Dell'Olio at mdellolio@hollywoodfl.org or 954-967-4375.

Applicant Agency Information

Applicant Agency Legal Name: Broward Victim's Rights Coalition			
Main Administrative Address: PO Box 421			
City & State: Ft. Lauderdale, FL		Zip Code: 33302	
Telephone Number: 954-357-5761		E-mail Address: BVRCBroward@gmail.com	
Website: browardvictimsrights.org			
CEO/Executive Director: Sandra Vazquez, President			

PROGRAM INFORMATION

Program Title:	Rebecca Lee Knox Fund		
Name/ Title of Program Contact:	Sandra Vazquez		
Address:	PO Box 421	Phone:	954-357-5761
City • Zip Code:	Ft. Lauderdale, 33302	E-mail:	BVRCBroward@gmail.com
Total Program Budget:	\$13,200		
Amount Requested:	\$2,000 (any amount is helpful)		

3250 Hollywood Boulevard
P.O. Box 229045
Hollywood, Florida
33021-6967
hollywoodfl.org

Organization's Background: Please provide a concise description of the Applicant Agency, including its history, years of operation, general mission statement, and primary services provided.

The Broward Victim's Rights Coalition was established by victim service professionals and volunteers in 1991 in order to network with other victim service providers, enhance public awareness about rights and needs of victims, encourage participation of citizens in victim service programs, serve as a source of technical support for victim related educational forums and advocate on behalf of crime victims.

The BVRC has grown into a formidable network of service providers, businesses, law enforcement professionals, administrators from various levels of government, and most importantly, victims of crime. We are bound by our shared commitment to improving the lives of crime victims. Together, BVRC builds a safer, more compassionate community.

The mission of the Broward Victim's Rights Coalition is advocating for crime victims by creating awareness of their rights through education and training. The purpose of the Coalition is to create awareness and empower crime victims.

LETF CATEGORY (Place an "X" to the left of **one** program area for which you intend to Apply):

☒	1. Crime Prevention
☐	2. Drug Treatment or Abuse Prevention/Education
☒	3. Safe Neighborhood

HOLLYWOOD POLICE'S PRIORITY AREA (Place an "X" to the left of one program area for which you intend to Apply):

☐	1. Diverting Youth from Criminal Justice System
☒	2. Reducing Gun Violence/Violent Crime
☐	3. Programs which assist the Homeless/Mentally Ill

PROGRAM INFORMATION

1. How does your proposed project address the LETF Category (see above) as well as the Hollywood Police Department's Priority Area?

The Broward Victim's Rights Coalition supports the education of victims on the specific crime(s) experienced; linkage to community resources that promote healing and self-sufficiency and that strengthen victims' self-awareness to prioritize their safety, thus minimizing revictimization. Additionally, the Broward Victim's Rights Rebecca Lee Knox fund provides a small stipend of up to \$500 for victims of crime, which may be used to assist with various things related to their victimization, such as transportation, repairs to structures to secure living environments, locks, or other expenses suffered as a result of a crime. The Broward Victim's Rights Coalition has a long-standing collaboration with local law enforcement, including the Hollywood

Police Dept., who has accessed these funds through the years, to aid several families impacted by crime within the City of Hollywood.

2. Why is this funding needed (What community problem does it address)? What data suggests this program should be implemented with this population or in this geographical location?

This program assists victims of crime in Broward County. In addition to their victimization, victims often suffer other losses that aren't always recognized or that no financial assistance exists to cover the costs. Some examples could include damages to property that are of urgency, door locks, loss of transportation, loss of wages/source of income, medical expenses, or other basic needs. There are minimal resources that currently exist that help victims of crime with such expenses, and the one resource through the Attorney General's Victim Compensation Program doesn't cover many of the day-to-day costs that victims might suffer from a result of their victimization.

The Hollywood Police Dept. has, throughout the years, requested funds to assist victims in the city of Hollywood when other financial resources aren't available. Currently, the Broward Victim's Rights Coalition's Rebecca Lee Knox Fund offers a maximum of \$500 to a victim of crime.

3. Program Summary (3-5 sentences): Provide an overview of program services.

The Rebecca Lee Knox Fund is utilized to assist victims of crime with financial hardships that they suffered as a result of their victimization. This is a source of last resort, when other options have been exhausted and no other resource is available to assist. Additionally, during the holiday season, the Broward Victim's Rights Coalition distributes funds to families who have been impacted by crime and are in financial hardship. This allows families some relief from the financial pressures of the holidays and continue on their healing path from their victimization.

4. Describe the program in detail and how it will be implemented: (Describe Who, What, Where, and When)

Please make sure your response includes program successes or challenges if previously funded, Why the agency needs the funding and its impact on the community. All programs must address a specific population and the narrative should indicate the number of clients served, services provided etc.

The Broward Victim's Rights Coalition Rebecca Lee Knox Crime Victim Assistance Fund recognizes that crime victims and survivors may suffer financial hardship as a result of their victimization. Hardships may include, but are not limited to: housing, utilities, food, furnishings, clothing, childcare, rent deposits, transportation, medical care, and other basic needs. The purpose of the fund is to provide limited immediate financial assistance to crime victims and/or their immediate families when no other funds are available.

The Broward Victim's Rights Coalition is a purely volunteer-based organization that depends on donations and membership fees as its only source of income. The challenge has been depending solely on donations and sustaining a steady source of income, as donors fluctuate year to year. The LETF has been the biggest source of income for the Rebecca Lee Knox Crime Victim Assistance Fund.

The program averages 12 victims per year, at a maximum of \$500 per request. Additionally, as funding permits, gift cards are provided to victims of crime during the holiday season (Holiday Helper), at an average of \$100 per person. (dependent on funding and number of applications). Throughout the year, any member in good standing can make a request for funds for a victim of crime. The Holiday Helper program is done in December and is dependent on available funds. These are all activities that we hope to maintain and have as extra support to victims of crime in Broward County.

Funds are also utilized to host and/or sponsor events that benefit victims of crime, such as the Healing Box project, which is an activity tailored to victims of crime that promotes healing and comradery with fellow survivors. Other events may include trainings or presentations that provide education to the community on different victimizations.

5. Describe the Applicant Agency's experience in serving the target population and the capacity of the Applicant Agency to undertake the proposed program.

The Broward Victim's Rights Coalition has been in existence for 35 years. Its membership is comprised of victim advocates from the majority of the law enforcement agencies in Broward County in addition to other established victim service providers. The Rebecca Lee Knox Fund was created as a result of service providers finding that victims of crime suffer expenses that cannot be compensated by other resources. These costs add up and create further stressors and hardships for Broward County residents who have already suffered victimization. The goal of the Rebecca Lee Knox Victim Assistance Fund is to provide some financial relief to those victims so they can continue on their healing journey.

The Rebecca Lee Knox Victim Assistance Fund Committee is a standing committee within the Broward Victim's Rights Coalition. It is comprised of seven members (a chair appointed by the president, an executive board representative and five members at large who represent Broward County organizations). Applications are received by the Committee Chair who reviews and ensures eligibility and then submits to the committee for review and approval.

Victims must be working with a victim service provider who is a member in good standing with the Broward Victim's Rights Coalition. The member will complete application requesting the funds to include the following:

- Please provide a detailed description of the amount and purpose of requested funds.
- Please provide documentation of the crime as well as the city it occurred.
- Describe how the need relates to the crime.
- List attempts to secure funding from other sources and outcome(s).
- Provide plan to sustain need after funding is provided.
- If the need is greater than the max of \$500 please explain how the victim will make up the difference.

There is an established protocol and a written policy and procedure for the program.

6. Has your agency received funding from LETF? (If yes, identify the source, the \$ amount and provide performance data regarding your contracted outcomes for the various fiscal years your agency was funded).

The Broward Victim's Rights Coalition has received LETF funds in the past from various law enforcement agencies in Broward. All expenses that are directly victim related come from the Rebecca Lee Knox Crime Victim Assistance Fund.

2023	
Sunrise PD	\$4,500
Plantation PD	\$1,500
Margate PD	\$2,000

Total	\$8,000	
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2024		
Sunrise PD	\$4,500	
Plantation PD	\$1,500	
Davie	\$2,500	
Miramar	\$2,000	
Lauderhill	\$1,000	
Total	\$11,500	

2025		
Sunrise PD	\$4,500	
Plantation PD	\$1,500	
Davie	\$2,500	
Total	\$8,500	

Funds are distributed by the Rebecca Lee Knox Assistance Fund Committee to victims of crime in need of limited financial assistance. Each disbursement can be up to \$500.

During National Crime Victim's Rights Week, the Broward Victim's Rights Coalition holds a vigil at the Garden of Reflection, in Long Key Nature Center, where victims and survivors of crime are honored. Victims or their loved ones can have a name engraved on the wall. For families or survivors who are unable to pay the engraving fee, it is waived and covered by the Broward Victim's Rights Coalition.

Contingent on available funds, the coalition will host the Holiday Helper program during the holiday season, providing up to \$100 per person, to individuals or families who are victims of crime and are in financial need.

Total Program Line Item Budget

LETF Line Item Budget	Calculation	Total Amount
Program Expenses		

Personnel Costs/Salaries	\$ 0 N/A (Volunteer Based)	0
Fringe Benefits	N/A (Volunteer Based)	0
Consultants and Professional Fees	\$ 0	0
Equipment	\$ 0	0
Supplies	\$ 0	0
Other (specify)	Direct Services to crime victims (i.e. gift cards provided for misc. needs arising from their victimization — \$500 per victim * 12 victims = \$6000. Holiday Helper - gift cards given to victims of crime during the holiday season. \$100 Amazon gift card per person * 35 people = \$3500 Annual engravings of homicide victims and violent crime survivors at the Garden of Reflection at Long Key Nature Center — approx. \$1000 Broward Domestic Violence Council Train the Trainer: \$100 Healing Box Event: \$200 Garden cleaning & re-lithoing (one time expense): \$2,400	\$13,200
Total Program Expenses:	\$	\$13,200
	LETF Request	\$ 2,000
		\$
	Total :	\$

BUDGET NARRATIVE (Required for ALL applications)(Provide an explanation of what the budget will include)

A. Other costs:

- a. Rebecca Lee Knox Victim Assistance Fund
Approximately 12 victims @ \$500 per application: \$6,000
- b. Holiday Helper: approximated 35 individuals @ \$100 per person: \$3,500
- c. Annual engravings at the Garden of Reflection for NCVRW: \$1,000

B. Events:

- a. Broward Domestic Violence Council Train the Trainer: \$100
- b. Healing Box Event: \$200
- c. Garden cleaning & re-lithoing (one time expense): \$2,400

C. Operating expenses:

- a. GoDaddy: \$0 (on a 5 year plan paid in 2025)
- b. Sunbiz: \$70
- c. USLI Insurance: \$523.18
- d. PO Box: \$192
- e. Bank Service Charges: \$20

****Operating expenses are covered by membership fees**

OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN AND BIND APPLICANT AGENCY TO THE APPLICATION:

Signature

Sandra Vazquez

Name (Print or Type)

President

Title (Print or Type)

5/13/26

Date

STATE OF

COUNTY OF

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this day of , 20 , by

(name of individual signing)

as

of

(title)

(name of Applicant Agency/entity)

known to me to be the person described herein, or who produced as identification, and who did/did not take an oath.

NOTARY PUBLIC

My commission expires:

Attachments

Attachment A	Certificate of Incorporation www.Sunbiz.org
Attachment B	IRS Form 501(c)(3)
Attachment C	IRS Form W-9

**Request for Taxpayer
Identification Number and Certification**

Go to www.irs.gov/FormW9 for instructions and the latest information.

**Give form to the
requester. Do not
send to the IRS.**

Before you begin. For guidance related to the purpose of Form W-9, see *Purpose of Form*, below.

Print or type. See Specific Instructions on page 3.	1 Name of entity/individual. An entry is required. (For a sole proprietor or disregarded entity, enter the owner's name on line 1, and enter the business/disregarded entity's name on line 2.) BROWARD VICTIM'S RIGHTS COALITION INC.	
	2 Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above.	
	3a Check the appropriate box for federal tax classification of the entity/individual whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one of the following seven boxes. ☐ Individual/sole proprietor ☐ C corporation ☐ S corporation ☐ Partnership ☐ Trust/estate ☐ LLC. Enter the tax classification (C = C corporation, S = S corporation, P = Partnership) _____ Note: Check the "LLC" box above and, in the entry space, enter the appropriate code (C, S, or P) for the tax classification of the LLC, unless it is a disregarded entity. A disregarded entity should instead check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner. ☒ Other (see instructions) 501 (C)3	4 Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3): Exempt payee code (if any) 1 Exemption from Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) reporting code (if any) _____
	3b If on line 3a you checked "Partnership" or "Trust/estate," or checked "LLC" and entered "P" as its tax classification, and you are providing this form to a partnership, trust, or estate in which you have an ownership interest, check this box if you have any foreign partners, owners, or beneficiaries. See instructions _____ ☐ (Applies to accounts maintained outside the United States.)	
	5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.). See instructions. PO Box 421 6 City, state, and ZIP code Fort Lauderdale, FL 33302-0421 7 List account number(s) here (optional)	Requester's name and address (optional)

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the instructions for Part I, later. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN*, later.

Note: If the account is in more than one name, see the instructions for line 1. See also *What Name and Number To Give the Requester* for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Social security number								
			-				-	
or								
Employer identification number								
6	5	-	0	6	5	3	8	7 9

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

- The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me); and
- I am not subject to backup withholding because (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding; and
- I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below); and
- The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and, generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions for Part II, later.

Sign Here

Signature of
U.S. person

Isahly Cones

Date

2/19/25

General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Future developments. For the latest information about developments related to Form W-9 and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to www.irs.gov/FormW9.

What's New

Line 3a has been modified to clarify how a disregarded entity completes this line. An LLC that is a disregarded entity should check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner. Otherwise, it should check the "LLC" box and enter its appropriate tax classification.

New line 3b has been added to this form. A flow-through entity is required to complete this line to indicate that it has direct or indirect foreign partners, owners, or beneficiaries when it provides the Form W-9 to another flow-through entity in which it has an ownership interest. This change is intended to provide a flow-through entity with information regarding the status of its indirect foreign partners, owners, or beneficiaries, so that it can satisfy any applicable reporting requirements. For example, a partnership that has any indirect foreign partners may be required to complete Schedules K-2 and K-3. See the Partnership Instructions for Schedules K-2 and K-3 (Form 1065).

Purpose of Form

An individual or entity (Form W-9 requester) who is required to file an information return with the IRS is giving you this form because they

must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN), which may be your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or employer identification number (EIN), to report on an information return the amount paid to you, or other amount reportable on an information return. Examples of information returns include, but are not limited to, the following.

- Form 1099-INT (interest earned or paid).
- Form 1099-DIV (dividends, including those from stocks or mutual funds).
- Form 1099-MISC (various types of income, prizes, awards, or gross proceeds).
- Form 1099-NEC (nonemployee compensation).
- Form 1099-B (stock or mutual fund sales and certain other transactions by brokers).
- Form 1099-S (proceeds from real estate transactions).
- Form 1099-K (merchant card and third-party network transactions).
- Form 1098 (home mortgage interest), 1098-E (student loan interest), and 1098-T (tuition).
- Form 1099-C (canceled debt).
- Form 1099-A (acquisition or abandonment of secured property).

Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN.

Caution: If you don't return Form W-9 to the requester with a TIN, you might be subject to backup withholding. See *What is backup withholding*, later.

By signing the filled-out form, you:

1. Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued);
2. Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding; or
3. Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee; and
4. Certify to your non-foreign status for purposes of withholding under chapter 3 or 4 of the Code (if applicable); and
5. Certify that FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that you are exempt from the FATCA reporting is correct. See *What Is FATCA Reporting*, later, for further information.

Note: If you are a U.S. person and a requester gives you a form other than Form W-9 to request your TIN, you must use the requester's form if it is substantially similar to this Form W-9.

Definition of a U.S. person. For federal tax purposes, you are considered a U.S. person if you are:

- An individual who is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien;
- A partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States;
- An estate (other than a foreign estate); or
- A domestic trust (as defined in Regulations section 301.7701-7).

Establishing U.S. status for purposes of chapter 3 and chapter 4 withholding. Payments made to foreign persons, including certain distributions, allocations of income, or transfers of sales proceeds, may be subject to withholding under chapter 3 or chapter 4 of the Code (sections 1441-1474). Under those rules, if a Form W-9 or other certification of non-foreign status has not been received, a withholding agent, transferee, or partnership (payor) generally applies presumption rules that may require the payor to withhold applicable tax from the recipient, owner, transferor, or partner (payee). See Pub. 515, *Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities*.

The following persons must provide Form W-9 to the payor for purposes of establishing its non-foreign status.

- In the case of a disregarded entity with a U.S. owner, the U.S. owner of the disregarded entity and not the disregarded entity.
- In the case of a grantor trust with a U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner, generally, the U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner of the grantor trust and not the grantor trust.
- In the case of a U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust), the U.S. trust and not the beneficiaries of the trust.

See Pub. 515 for more information on providing a Form W-9 or a certification of non-foreign status to avoid withholding.

Foreign person. If you are a foreign person or the U.S. branch of a foreign bank that has elected to be treated as a U.S. person (under Regulations section 1.1441-1(b)(2)(iv) or other applicable section for chapter 3 or 4 purposes), do not use Form W-9. Instead, use the appropriate Form W-8 or Form 8233 (see Pub. 515). If you are a qualified foreign pension fund under Regulations section 1.897(l)-1(d), or a partnership that is wholly owned by qualified foreign pension funds, that is treated as a non-foreign person for purposes of section 1445 withholding, do not use Form W-9. Instead, use Form W-8EXP (or other certification of non-foreign status).

Nonresident alien who becomes a resident alien. Generally, only a nonresident alien individual may use the terms of a tax treaty to reduce or eliminate U.S. tax on certain types of income. However, most tax treaties contain a provision known as a saving clause. Exceptions specified in the saving clause may permit an exemption from tax to continue for certain types of income even after the payee has otherwise become a U.S. resident alien for tax purposes.

If you are a U.S. resident alien who is relying on an exception contained in the saving clause of a tax treaty to claim an exemption from U.S. tax on certain types of income, you must attach a statement to Form W-9 that specifies the following five items.

1. The treaty country. Generally, this must be the same treaty under which you claimed exemption from tax as a nonresident alien.
2. The treaty article addressing the income.
3. The article number (or location) in the tax treaty that contains the saving clause and its exceptions.
4. The type and amount of income that qualifies for the exemption from tax.
5. Sufficient facts to justify the exemption from tax under the terms of the treaty article.

Example. Article 20 of the U.S.-China income tax treaty allows an exemption from tax for scholarship income received by a Chinese student temporarily present in the United States. Under U.S. law, this student will become a resident alien for tax purposes if their stay in the United States exceeds 5 calendar years. However, paragraph 2 of the first Protocol to the U.S.-China treaty (dated April 30, 1984) allows the provisions of Article 20 to continue to apply even after the Chinese student becomes a resident alien of the United States. A Chinese student who qualifies for this exception (under paragraph 2 of the first Protocol) and is relying on this exception to claim an exemption from tax on their scholarship or fellowship income would attach to Form W-9 a statement that includes the information described above to support that exemption.

If you are a nonresident alien or a foreign entity, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8 or Form 8233.

Backup Withholding

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 24% of such payments. This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include, but are not limited to, interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, payments made in settlement of payment card and third-party network transactions, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

You will not be subject to backup withholding on payments you receive if you give the requester your correct TIN, make the proper certifications, and report all your taxable interest and dividends on your tax return.

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester;
2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the instructions for Part II for details);
3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN;
4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only); or
5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding, as described in item 4 under "*By signing the filled-out form*" above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See *Exempt payee code*, later, and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

See also *Establishing U.S. status for purposes of chapter 3 and chapter 4 withholding*, earlier.

What Is FATCA Reporting?

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) requires a participating foreign financial institution to report all U.S. account holders that are specified U.S. persons. Certain payees are exempt from FATCA reporting. See *Exemption from FATCA reporting code*, later, and the Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Updating Your Information

You must provide updated information to any person to whom you claimed to be an exempt payee if you are no longer an exempt payee and anticipate receiving reportable payments in the future from this person. For example, you may need to provide updated information if you are a C corporation that elects to be an S corporation, or if you are no longer tax exempt. In addition, you must furnish a new Form W-9 if the name or TIN changes for the account, for example, if the grantor of a grantor trust dies.

Penalties

Failure to furnish TIN. If you fail to furnish your correct TIN to a requester, you are subject to a penalty of \$50 for each such failure unless your failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

Civil penalty for false information with respect to withholding. If you make a false statement with no reasonable basis that results in no backup withholding, you are subject to a \$500 penalty.

Criminal penalty for falsifying information. Willfully falsifying certifications or affirmations may subject you to criminal penalties including fines and/or imprisonment.

Misuse of TINs. If the requester discloses or uses TINs in violation of federal law, the requester may be subject to civil and criminal penalties.

Specific Instructions

Line 1

You must enter one of the following on this line; **do not** leave this line blank. The name should match the name on your tax return.

If this Form W-9 is for a joint account (other than an account maintained by a foreign financial institution (FFI)), list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of Form W-9. If you are providing Form W-9 to an FFI to document a joint account, each holder of the account that is a U.S. person must provide a Form W-9.

• **Individual.** Generally, enter the name shown on your tax return. If you have changed your last name without informing the Social Security Administration (SSA) of the name change, enter your first name, the last name as shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

Note for ITIN applicant: Enter your individual name as it was entered on your Form W-7 application, line 1a. This should also be the same as the name you entered on the Form 1040 you filed with your application.

• **Sole proprietor.** Enter your individual name as shown on your Form 1040 on line 1. Enter your business, trade, or "doing business as" (DBA) name on line 2.

• **Partnership, C corporation, S corporation, or LLC, other than a disregarded entity.** Enter the entity's name as shown on the entity's tax return on line 1 and any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

• **Other entities.** Enter your name as shown on required U.S. federal tax documents on line 1. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. Enter any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

• **Disregarded entity.** In general, a business entity that has a single owner, including an LLC, and is not a corporation, is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner (a disregarded entity). See Regulations section 301.7701-2(c)(2). A disregarded entity should check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner. Enter the owner's name on line 1. The name of the owner entered on line 1 should never be a disregarded entity. The name on line 1 should be the name shown on the income tax return on which the income should be reported. For

example, if a foreign LLC that is treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal tax purposes has a single owner that is a U.S. person, the U.S. owner's name is required to be provided on line 1. If the direct owner of the entity is also a disregarded entity, enter the first owner that is not disregarded for federal tax purposes. Enter the disregarded entity's name on line 2. If the owner of the disregarded entity is a foreign person, the owner must complete an appropriate Form W-8 instead of a Form W-9. This is the case even if the foreign person has a U.S. TIN.

Line 2

If you have a business name, trade name, DBA name, or disregarded entity name, enter it on line 2.

Line 3a

Check the appropriate box on line 3a for the U.S. federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one box on line 3a.

IF the entity/individual on line 1 is a(n) . . .	THEN check the box for . . .
• Corporation	Corporation.
• Individual or	Individual/sole proprietor.
• Sole proprietorship	
• LLC classified as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes or	Limited liability company and enter the appropriate tax classification:
• LLC that has filed Form 8832 or 2553 electing to be taxed as a corporation	P = Partnership, C = C corporation, or S = S corporation.
• Partnership	Partnership.
• Trust/estate	Trust/estate.

Line 3b

Check this box if you are a partnership (including an LLC classified as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes), trust, or estate that has any foreign partners, owners, or beneficiaries, and you are providing this form to a partnership, trust, or estate, in which you have an ownership interest. You must check the box on line 3b if you receive a Form W-8 (or documentary evidence) from any partner, owner, or beneficiary establishing foreign status or if you receive a Form W-9 from any partner, owner, or beneficiary that has checked the box on line 3b.

Note: A partnership that provides a Form W-9 and checks box 3b may be required to complete Schedules K-2 and K-3 (Form 1065). For more information, see the Partnership Instructions for Schedules K-2 and K-3 (Form 1065).

If you are required to complete line 3b but fail to do so, you may not receive the information necessary to file a correct information return with the IRS or furnish a correct payee statement to your partners or beneficiaries. See, for example, sections 6698, 6722, and 6724 for penalties that may apply.

Line 4 Exemptions

If you are exempt from backup withholding and/or FATCA reporting, enter in the appropriate space on line 4 any code(s) that may apply to you.

Exempt payee code.

- Generally, individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding.
- Except as provided below, corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, including interest and dividends.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding for payments made in settlement of payment card or third-party network transactions.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding with respect to attorneys' fees or gross proceeds paid to attorneys, and corporations that provide medical or health care services are not exempt with respect to payments reportable on Form 1099-MISC.

The following codes identify payees that are exempt from backup withholding. Enter the appropriate code in the space on line 4.

1—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2).

- 2—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.
- 3—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or territory, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities.
- 4—A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities.
- 5—A corporation.
- 6—A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. commonwealth or territory.
- 7—A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.
- 8—A real estate investment trust.
- 9—An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940.
- 10—A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a).
- 11—A financial institution as defined under section 581.
- 12—A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian.
- 13—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947.

The following chart shows types of payments that may be exempt from backup withholding. The chart applies to the exempt payees listed above, 1 through 13.

IF the payment is for . . .	THEN the payment is exempt for . . .
• Interest and dividend payments	All exempt payees except for 7.
• Broker transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4 and 6 through 11 and all C corporations. S corporations must not enter an exempt payee code because they are exempt only for sales of noncovered securities acquired prior to 2012.
• Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends	Exempt payees 1 through 4.
• Payments over \$600 required to be reported and direct sales over \$5,000 ¹	Generally, exempt payees 1 through 5. ²
• Payments made in settlement of payment card or third-party network transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4.

¹ See Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Information, and its instructions.

² However, the following payments made to a corporation and reportable on Form 1099-MISC are not exempt from backup withholding: medical and health care payments, attorneys' fees, gross proceeds paid to an attorney reportable under section 6045(f), and payments for services paid by a federal executive agency.

Exemption from FATCA reporting code. The following codes identify payees that are exempt from reporting under FATCA. These codes apply to persons submitting this form for accounts maintained outside of the United States by certain foreign financial institutions. Therefore, if you are only submitting this form for an account you hold in the United States, you may leave this field blank. Consult with the person requesting this form if you are uncertain if the financial institution is subject to these requirements. A requester may indicate that a code is not required by providing you with a Form W-9 with "Not Applicable" (or any similar indication) entered on the line for a FATCA exemption code.

A—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a) or any individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37).

B—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.

C—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or territory, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities.

D—A corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets, as described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i).

E—A corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group as a corporation described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i).

F—A dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United States or any state.

G—A real estate investment trust.

H—A regulated investment company as defined in section 851 or an entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

I—A common trust fund as defined in section 584(a).

J—A bank as defined in section 581.

K—A broker.

L—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947(a)(1).

M—A tax-exempt trust under a section 403(b) plan or section 457(g) plan.

Note: You may wish to consult with the financial institution requesting this form to determine whether the FATCA code and/or exempt payee code should be completed.

Line 5

Enter your address (number, street, and apartment or suite number). This is where the requester of this Form W-9 will mail your information returns. If this address differs from the one the requester already has on file, enter "NEW" at the top. If a new address is provided, there is still a chance the old address will be used until the payor changes your address in their records.

Line 6

Enter your city, state, and ZIP code.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. If you are a resident alien and you do not have, and are not eligible to get, an SSN, your TIN is your IRS ITIN. Enter it in the entry space for the Social security number. If you do not have an ITIN, see *How to get a TIN* below.

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN.

If you are a single-member LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner, enter the owner's SSN (or EIN, if the owner has one). If the LLC is classified as a corporation or partnership, enter the entity's EIN.

Note: See *What Name and Number To Give the Requester*, later, for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local SSA office or get this form online at www.SSA.gov. You may also get this form by calling 800-772-1213. Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can apply for an EIN online by accessing the IRS website at www.irs.gov/EIN. Go to www.irs.gov/Forms to view, download, or print Form W-7 and/or Form SS-4. Or, you can go to www.irs.gov/OrderForms to place an order and have Form W-7 and/or Form SS-4 mailed to you within 15 business days.

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, apply for a TIN and enter "Applied For" in the space for the TIN, sign and date the form, and give it to the requester. For interest and dividend payments, and certain payments made with respect to readily tradable instruments, you will generally have 60 days to get a TIN and give it to the requester before you are subject to backup withholding on payments. The 60-day rule does not apply to other types of payments. You will be subject to backup withholding on all such payments until you provide your TIN to the requester.

Note: Entering "Applied For" means that you have already applied for a TIN or that you intend to apply for one soon. See also *Establishing U.S. status for purposes of chapter 3 and chapter 4 withholding*, earlier, for when you may instead be subject to withholding under chapter 3 or 4 of the Code.

Caution: A disregarded U.S. entity that has a foreign owner must use the appropriate Form W-8.

Part II. Certification

To establish to the withholding agent that you are a U.S. person, or resident alien, sign Form W-9. You may be requested to sign by the withholding agent even if item 1, 4, or 5 below indicates otherwise.

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). In the case of a disregarded entity, the person identified on line 1 must sign. Exempt payees, see *Exempt payee code*, earlier.

Signature requirements. Complete the certification as indicated in items 1 through 5 below.

1. Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

2. Interest, dividend, broker, and barter exchange accounts opened after 1983 and broker accounts considered inactive during 1983. You must sign the certification or backup withholding will apply. If you are subject to backup withholding and you are merely providing your correct TIN to the requester, you must cross out item 2 in the certification before signing the form.

3. Real estate transactions. You must sign the certification. You may cross out item 2 of the certification.

4. Other payments. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification unless you have been notified that you have previously given an incorrect TIN. "Other payments" include payments made in the course of the requester's trade or business for rents, royalties, goods (other than bills for merchandise), medical and health care services (including payments to corporations), payments to a nonemployee for services, payments made in settlement of payment card and third-party network transactions, payments to certain fishing boat crew members and fishermen, and gross proceeds paid to attorneys (including payments to corporations).

5. Mortgage interest paid by you, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, qualified tuition program payments (under section 529), ABLE accounts (under section 529A), IRA, Coverdell ESA, Archer MSA or HSA contributions or distributions, and pension distributions. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account) other than an account maintained by an FFI	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹
3. Two or more U.S. persons (joint account maintained by an FFI)	Each holder of the account
4. Custodial account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor ²
5. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee)	The grantor-trustee ¹
b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The actual owner ¹
6. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The owner ³
7. Grantor trust filing under Optional Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A))**	The grantor*

For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
8. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual	The owner
9. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity ⁴
10. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553	The corporation
11. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
12. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
13. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee
14. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity
15. Grantor trust filing Form 1041 or under the Optional Filing Method 2, requiring Form 1099 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(B))**	The trust

¹ List first and circle the name of the person whose number you furnish. If only one person on a joint account has an SSN, that person's number must be furnished.

² Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

³ You must show your individual name on line 1, and enter your business or DBA name, if any, on line 2. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one), but the IRS encourages you to use your SSN.

⁴ List first and circle the name of the trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.)

* **Note:** The grantor must also provide a Form W-9 to the trustee of the trust.

** For more information on optional filing methods for grantor trusts, see the Instructions for Form 1041.

Note: If no name is circled when more than one name is listed, the number will be considered to be that of the first name listed.

Secure Your Tax Records From Identity Theft

Identity theft occurs when someone uses your personal information, such as your name, SSN, or other identifying information, without your permission to commit fraud or other crimes. An identity thief may use your SSN to get a job or may file a tax return using your SSN to receive a refund.

To reduce your risk:

- Protect your SSN,
- Ensure your employer is protecting your SSN, and
- Be careful when choosing a tax return preparer.

If your tax records are affected by identity theft and you receive a notice from the IRS, respond right away to the name and phone number printed on the IRS notice or letter.

If your tax records are not currently affected by identity theft but you think you are at risk due to a lost or stolen purse or wallet, questionable credit card activity, or a questionable credit report, contact the IRS Identity Theft Hotline at 800-908-4490 or submit Form 14039.

For more information, see Pub. 5027, Identity Theft Information for Taxpayers.

Victims of identity theft who are experiencing economic harm or a systemic problem, or are seeking help in resolving tax problems that have not been resolved through normal channels, may be eligible for Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) assistance. You can reach TAS by calling the TAS toll-free case intake line at 877-777-4778 or TTY/TDD 800-829-4059.

Protect yourself from suspicious emails or phishing schemes.

Phishing is the creation and use of email and websites designed to mimic legitimate business emails and websites. The most common act is sending an email to a user falsely claiming to be an established legitimate enterprise in an attempt to scam the user into surrendering private information that will be used for identity theft.

The IRS does not initiate contacts with taxpayers via emails. Also, the IRS does not request personal detailed information through email or ask taxpayers for the PIN numbers, passwords, or similar secret access information for their credit card, bank, or other financial accounts.

If you receive an unsolicited email claiming to be from the IRS, forward this message to phishing@irs.gov. You may also report misuse of the IRS name, logo, or other IRS property to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) at 800-366-4484. You can forward suspicious emails to the Federal Trade Commission at spam@uce.gov or report them at www.ftc.gov/complaint. You can contact the FTC at www.ftc.gov/idtheft or 877-IDTHEFT (877-438-4338). If you have been the victim of identity theft, see www.IdentityTheft.gov and Pub. 5027.

Go to www.irs.gov/IdentityTheft to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to provide your correct TIN to persons (including federal agencies) who are required to file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, or certain other income paid to you; mortgage interest you paid; the acquisition or abandonment of secured property; the cancellation of debt; or contributions you made to an IRA, Archer MSA, or HSA. The person collecting this form uses the information on the form to file information returns with the IRS, reporting the above information. Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and territories for use in administering their laws. The information may also be disclosed to other countries under a treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce civil and criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism. You must provide your TIN whether or not you are required to file a tax return. Under section 3406, payors must generally withhold a percentage of taxable interest, dividends, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to the payor. Certain penalties may also apply for providing false or fraudulent information.



Consumer's Certificate of Exemption

Issued Pursuant to Chapter 212, Florida Statutes

DR-14
R. 01/18

85-8012740441C-0	01/31/2023	01/31/2028	501(C)(3) ORGANIZATION
Certificate Number	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Exemption Category

This certifies that

BROWARD VICTIMS RIGHTS COALITION INC
16 SE 6TH ST
FORT LAUDERDALE FL 33301-3413

is exempt from the payment of Florida sales and use tax on real property rented, transient rental property rented, tangible personal property purchased or rented, or services purchased.



Important Information for Exempt Organizations

DR-14
R. 01/18

1. You must provide all vendors and suppliers with an exemption certificate before making tax-exempt purchases. See Rule 12A-1.038, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).
2. Your *Consumer's Certificate of Exemption* is to be used solely by your organization for your organization's customary nonprofit activities.
3. Purchases made by an individual on behalf of the organization are taxable, even if the individual will be reimbursed by the organization.
4. This exemption applies only to purchases your organization makes. The sale or lease to others of tangible personal property, sleeping accommodations, or other real property is taxable. Your organization must register, and collect and remit sales and use tax on such taxable transactions. Note: Churches are exempt from this requirement except when they are the lessor of real property (Rule 12A-1.070, F.A.C.).
5. It is a criminal offense to fraudulently present this certificate to evade the payment of sales tax. Under no circumstances should this certificate be used for the personal benefit of any individual. Violators will be liable for payment of the sales tax plus a penalty of 200% of the tax, and may be subject to conviction of a third-degree felony. Any violation will require the revocation of this certificate.
6. If you have questions about your exemption certificate, please call Taxpayer Services at 850-488-6800. The mailing address is PO Box 6480, Tallahassee, FL 32314-6480.

State of Florida

Department of State

I certify from the records of this office that BROWARD VICTIM'S RIGHTS COALITION, INC. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Florida, filed on August 14, 1995.

The document number of this corporation is N95000003898.

I further certify that said corporation has paid all fees due this office through December 31, 2026, that its most recent annual report/uniform business report was filed on February 5, 2026, and that its status is active.

I further certify that said corporation has not filed Articles of Dissolution.

*Given under my hand and the
Great Seal of the State of Florida
at Tallahassee, the Capital, this
the Fifth day of February, 2026*




Secretary of State

Tracking Number: 8475471458CC

To authenticate this certificate, visit the following site, enter this number, and then follow the instructions displayed.

<https://services.sunbiz.org/Filings/CertificateOfStatus/CertificateAuthentication>