



2022 Grant Expenditure Report

JUNE 30, 2023

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Overview

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) was created by Congress in 2002 to improve the administration of elections for federal offices through funding, guidance, and policy development under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA). HAVA provides funding to state and local election districts to support upgrading systems for casting votes, registering voters in statewide voter registration databases, providing provisional voting options, and implementing other improvements to the administration of federal elections, such as training for election officials and poll workers, polling place accessibility improvements, and disseminating information on how and where to vote.

From 2003 to September 30, 2022, the EAC has awarded and disbursed \$22,907,291 in discretionary grant awards and a total of \$4,223,776,195 in federal formula funds to 50 states, as well as the District of Columbia and five U.S. territories, including American Samoa, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (hereinafter referred to collectively as states). Through the Consolidated Appropriations Acts of 2018, 2020, and 2022, Congress appropriated \$880 million in Election Security funds to improve the administration of federal elections with an emphasis on security enhancements to election systems. Congress appropriated an additional \$400 million in 2020 under the CARES Act to respond to the pandemic.

States have reported total expenditures of \$3,982,953,297, or 87 percent of total federal formula funds and accrued interest available under Sections 101, 102, and 251 of HAVA. This total includes Election Security expenditures of \$498,664,591 through September 30, 2022, and \$333,687,196 in CARES Act funds through December 31, 2020.

Under HAVA, funds are available to the states until fully expended, except for the CARES Act funds, which could only be used in response to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the 2020 election cycle and were available through December 31, 2020. This report covers final expenditures for CARES Act grants and fiscal year 2022 expenditures for all other grants.

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funds and accrued interest
available under Sections 101,
102, and 251 of HAVA.

¹The Northern Mariana Islands were first authorized to receive HAVA funds in 2020 through the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020.

HAVA Section 101

Election Improvement Grants

In 2003, the EAC disbursed \$349,182,262 to states under Section 101 of HAVA for activities to improve the administration of federal elections. Section 101 funds are the most flexible funds available to states through HAVA for administering and improving federal elections.

States have used Section 101 Election Improvement funds to conduct preliminary planning for statewide voter registration systems and to upgrade and replace county voter registration election management systems for compatibility with new voter registration systems. States have implemented voter education programs and conducted training for election officials and poll workers. Another key result has been making polling places accessible and providing voter materials at polling places in multiple languages.

As of September 30, 2022, states reported total expenditures of \$381,227,466, or 97% of federal funds and accumulated interest over the course of the award. Forty-seven states have spent all their Section 101 Election Improvement funds and interest and another five states have spent at least 80% of their funds. Most states with remaining funds have designated them for annual maintenance of and enhancements to their statewide voter registration systems. Table 1 provides a full accounting of expenditures by states which reflects 97% of federal funds and interest expended.

Table 1: Hava Section 101 – Election Improvement Grant As Of September 30, 2022

STATE	FEDERAL FUNDS AWARD	INTEREST EARNED	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES INCL. INTEREST	BALANCE INCL. INTEREST	% EXPENDED FEDERAL ONLY	% EXPENDED INCL. INTEREST
Alabama	4,989,605	8,585	4,823,431	174,759	97%	97%
Alaska*	5,000,000	772,947	5,772,947	0	100%	100%
American Samoa*	1,000,000	66,224	1,066,224	0	100%	100%
Arizona*	5,451,369	1,010,134	6,461,503	0	100%	100%
Arkansas*	3,593,165	226,288	3,819,453	0	100%	100%
California*	26,874,597	2,792,244	29,613,079	53,762	100%	100%
Colorado*	4,860,301	1,056,513	5,916,814	0	100%	100%
Connecticut*	5,000,000	682,868	5,682,868	0	100%	100%
Delaware†	5,000,000	472,080	5,467,766	4,314	100%	100%
District of Columbia*	5,000,000	408,108	5,408,108	0	100%	100%
Florida*	14,447,580	1,859,810	16,307,390	0	100%	100%
Georgia	7,816,328	723,808	7,816,328	723,808	100%	92%
Guam*	1,000,000	12,773	1,012,773	0	100%	100%
Hawaii	5,000,000	1,567,869	4,384,603	2,183,266	88%	67%
Idaho*	5,000,000	1,807,418	6,807,418	0	100%	100%
Illinois*	11,129,030	1,135,473	12,240,547	23,956	100%	100%
Indiana*	6,230,481	1,010,602	7,241,083	0	100%	100%
Iowa*	5,000,000	690,082	5,690,082	0	100%	100%
Kansas	5,000,000	1,439,951	4,040,484	2,399,467	81%	63%
Kentucky*	4,699,196	119,871	4,819,067	0	100%	100%
Louisiana*	4,911,421	935,421	5,846,842	0	100%	100%
Maine*	5,000,000	611,809	5,611,809	0	100%	100%
Maryland*	5,636,731	551,709	6,188,440	0	100%	100%
Massachusetts*	6,590,381	904,363	7,494,744	0	100%	100%
Michigan*	9,207,323	1,701,265	10,908,588	0	100%	100%
Minnesota*	5,313,786	64,724	5,378,510	0	100%	100%
Mississippi*	3,673,384	443,500	4,116,884	0	100%	100%
Missouri*	5,875,170	954,107	6,829,277	0	100%	100%
Montana*	5,000,000	399,279	5,399,279	0	100%	100%
Nebraska*	5,000,000	998,292	5,998,292	0	100%	100%
Nevada*	5,000,000	452,843	5,452,843	0	100%	100%
New Hampshire	5,000,000	1,370,414	5,233,891	1,370,414	73%	56%
New Jersey*	8,141,208	574,765	8,715,973	0	100%	100%
New Mexico*	5,000,000	292,244	5,292,244	0	100%	100%



HAVA Section 101 - Election Security Grants

STATE	FEDERAL FUNDS AWARD	INTEREST EARNED	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES INCL. INTEREST	BALANCE INCL. INTEREST	% EXPENDED FEDERAL ONLY	% EXPENDED INCL. INTEREST
New York	16,494,325	4,296,554	14,080,081	5,909,019	81%	82%
North Carolina*	7,887,740	766,679	8,654,419	0	100%	100%
North Dakota*	5,000,000	63,997	5,063,997	0	100%	100%
Ohio*	10,384,931	426,837	10,811,768	0	100%	100%
Oklahoma*	5,000,000	353,656	5,353,656	0	100%	100%
Oregon*	4,203,776	59,199	4,262,975	0	100%	100%
Pennsylvania*	11,323,168	1,301,492	12,624,660	0	100%	100%
Puerto Rico*	3,151,144	324,193	3,475,152	186	100%	100%
Rhode Island*	5,000,000	140,275	5,140,275	0	100%	100%
South Carolina	4,652,412	902,589	5,480,724	74,276	100%	100%
South Dakota*	5,000,000	2,534,320	5,000,000	1,667,856	100%	100%
Tennessee*	6,004,507	1,072,682	7,077,187	2	100%	100%
Texas*	17,206,595	3,800,257	21,006,852	0	100%	100%
U.S. Virgin Islands*	1,000,000	21,806	1,021,806	0	100%	100%
Utah*	3,090,943	560,156	3,651,099	0	100%	100%
Vermont*	5,000,000	580,051	5,580,051	0	100%	100%
Virginia*	7,105,890	1,130,578	8,236,468	0	100%	100%
Washington*	6,098,449	259,047	6,357,496	0	100%	100%
West Virginia	2,977,057	104,747	3,081,804	0	100%	100%
Wisconsin*	5,694,036	978,071	6,672,107	0	100%	100%
Wyoming	5,000,000	1,708,814	5,785,307	923,508	100%	86%
Totals	348,716,029	46,382,662	381,277,466	13,821,224	98%	97%

Congress appropriated \$880 million in 2018, 2020, and 2022 to improve the administration of elections for federal office, especially to enhance election technology and make election security improvements. Authorized under HAVA Section 101, Election Security funding provides states with additional resources to secure and improve election systems. The EAC awarded these funds to the 50 states, the District of Columbia and five U.S. Territories (American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands) through a formula described in Sections 101 and 104 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-252) (HAVA). The Northern Mariana Islands first became eligible for the funds in 2020.

To access the funds, states provided a budget and a program narrative describing how they would use them. The EAC requested funding allocations in seven main areas:

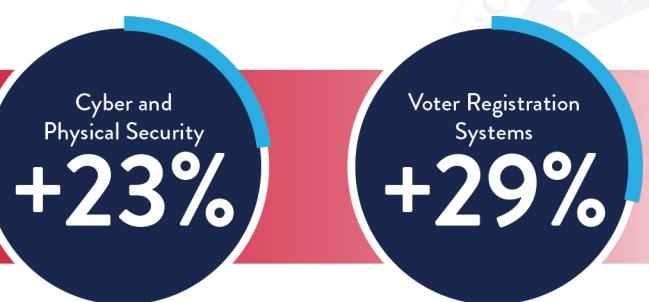
- Voting Equipment
- Voting Processes
- Post-Election Auditing
- Voter Registration Systems
- Cyber and Physical Security
- Voter Education
- Accessibility

State activities in 2022 continued to be impacted by threats to election security and the increasing cost of administering elections. Several states reported activities to mitigate cyber and physical security threats, including making improvements to election systems infrastructure, securing virtual and physical access to systems and equipment, cybersecurity monitoring and testing, physical surveillance for election facilities and drop boxes, and security training and exercises for election officials. State spending on cyber and physical security and for maintaining and securing voter registration systems has increased 23% and 29% respectively since 2021. Table 3 shows the amounts spent through September 30, 2022, on the main funding categories defined by the EAC. As of September 30, 2022, states have reported spending \$498,265,605 or 56% of the Election Security funds and interest earned. Table 3 provides state-by-state funds expenditures under the Election Security grants

* Grant has been closed by the EAC or is closing. Federal funds and earned interest are fully expended.

† Financial data is not current for this grant. State needs to file updated data for closeout or the FFR is overdue. Report Not Submitted as of 1/10/2023 (expenditure amount based on most recent submitted FFR)

Since 2021, state spending on cyber and physical security and for maintaining and securing voter registration systems has increased



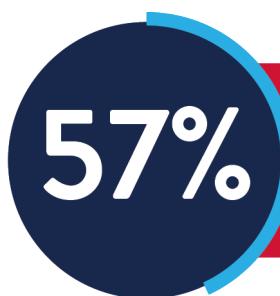
Twenty-two states, including Alaska, Maine, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah and Wisconsin, used funds for election security training, including workshops and tabletop exercises in partnership with CISA as well as and state and national conferences for election officials.



Eighteen states reported using funds to make infrastructural improvements at both the state and the local level, including increased physical security measures, upgrades and modernization of system hardware and software, and services for risk remediation and monitoring of election systems and networks.



Eleven states have used funding for dedicated security staffing, including cybersecurity and election security specialists.



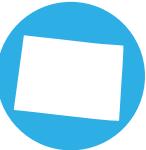
of states spent funds on maintaining, securing, and upgrading their statewide voter registration systems.

States continue to conduct regular security assessments of their election systems and enhance their cybersecurity infrastructure. Eighteen states reported using funds to make infrastructural improvements at both the state and the local level, including increased physical security measures, upgrades and modernization of system hardware and software, and services for risk remediation and monitoring of election systems and networks. Additionally, 11 states have used funding for dedicated security staffing, including cybersecurity and election security specialists. Several states such as Idaho, Illinois, Minnesota, and Virginia have implemented cyber navigator programs through which they employ election technology specialists to provide practical cybersecurity knowledge, training, and support services for local election officials.

In 2022, over 57% of states spent funds on maintaining, securing, and upgrading their statewide voter registration systems. Voter registration activities included improvements to online voter registration processes and security, modernization and replacement of system components, implementation of multi-factor authentication, and improvements to system networks to allow local election jurisdictions to connect to the statewide voter registration system. States are continuing to upgrade and replace aging voting equipment to increase election security and improve voting processes and voter experience. Forty-three percent of states reported purchasing equipment such as new ballot tabulators, epollbooks, ballot printers, voting machines, absentee and mail-in ballot counters, and accessible ballot marking devices. The rise in threats to election security and growing distrust in the election process has resulted in a growing focus on voting and election transparency. More than a dozen states prioritized activities that increase election transparency including ballot tracking and curing resources for voters, public databases of historical election results, livestreamed ballot counts, and voter education campaigns to combat mis and disinformation.

The EAC's review of state progress reports identified various themes across state activities to enhance election security and improve the administration of federal elections. Security training and exercises were common activities across states, irrespective of their relative size or population density. Twenty-two states, including Alaska, Maine, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah and Wisconsin, used funds for election security training, including workshops and tabletop exercises in partnership with CISA as well as and state and national conferences for election officials. These trainings covered a variety of topics such as cyber hygiene, risk mitigation, information security, system monitoring, cybersecurity awareness, and incident preparedness.

States have demonstrated a forward-thinking approach to election security. Several states have developed unique resources and infrastructure to overcome the evolving challenges and threats to federal elections. The following are highlights from annual state progress reports in 2022:



Colorado

The Colorado Secretary of State used HAVA funds on a program allowing voters to monitor the status of their ballots. This service helps counter foreign disinformation intended to decrease the trust of Americans in the electoral process by reassuring Coloradans of the security of their individual cast ballots. In its second statewide implementation in the 2022 elections, statewide ballot tracking continues to be popular with counties and voters. Over half of all Coloradans who cast a ballot in the 2022 General Election used the service. The 2022 election added notifications to voters needing to cure a signature. Anecdotal reports indicated that voters' confidence in the election system was boosted by the ability to receive confirmation their ballot was accepted and counted.



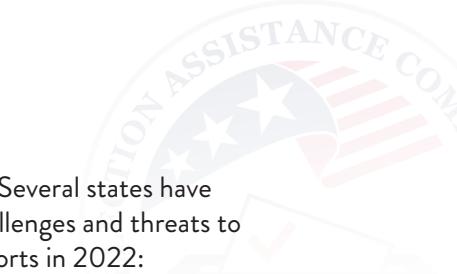
Georgia

The Georgia Secretary of State has made key security enhancements to protect election equipment and personnel at the State's Center for Elections. The Center is where ballots are printed and stored and where training for local elections officials takes place. Due to increased threats to election operations fueled by mis- and disinformation campaigns, Georgia has taken additional precautions to safeguard the facility, including contracting a security company to provide physical security services.



Guam

The Guam Election Commission partnered with the University of Guam Public Administration Degree Program to offer an academic course on Elections Administration with the goal of recruiting poll workers for the 2022 General Election. The required coursework included classroom lecturing, an exam, and practicum experience working as a Precinct Official or Election Assistant at a 2022 General Election polling site. HAVA funding was applied to cover a university administrative fee and increase the stipend available to polling site workers on Election Day. This program also strengthened the relationship between the Guam Election Commission and the University of Guam. As a result, the Director of the Guam Election Commission has been invited to teach another Elections Administration course at the University in 2023.



Nevada

The Nevada Secretary of State is in the process of implementing a new top-down voter registration system. An integral component of the system will be the ability to interface with Third-party agencies which are required by state law to become automatic voter registration agencies serving in a similar capacity as the Department of Motor Vehicles. Nevada has used Election Security funds to support the voter registration project as it continues to grow and evolve based on assessments of county needs, legislative requirements, and the recommendations of the assessment vendor. Completion of the project is expected by January 2024.



North Dakota

In 2018, the North Dakota Secretary of State first implemented Maps Without Gaps, a project to ensure accurate precinct boundary maps statewide. Following the U.S. 2020 Census, North Dakota has used the project to recalibrate all maps to reflect the boundaries of current precincts and legislative districts accurately and fully. Maps Without Gaps was especially important to ensure that Native Americans in North Dakota's five tribal territories were adequately able to be identified and confirmed eligible for voting. Many of these individuals had Tribal IDs but no state-recognized physical addresses, creating complications in ensuring their assignment to the appropriate voting precinct.

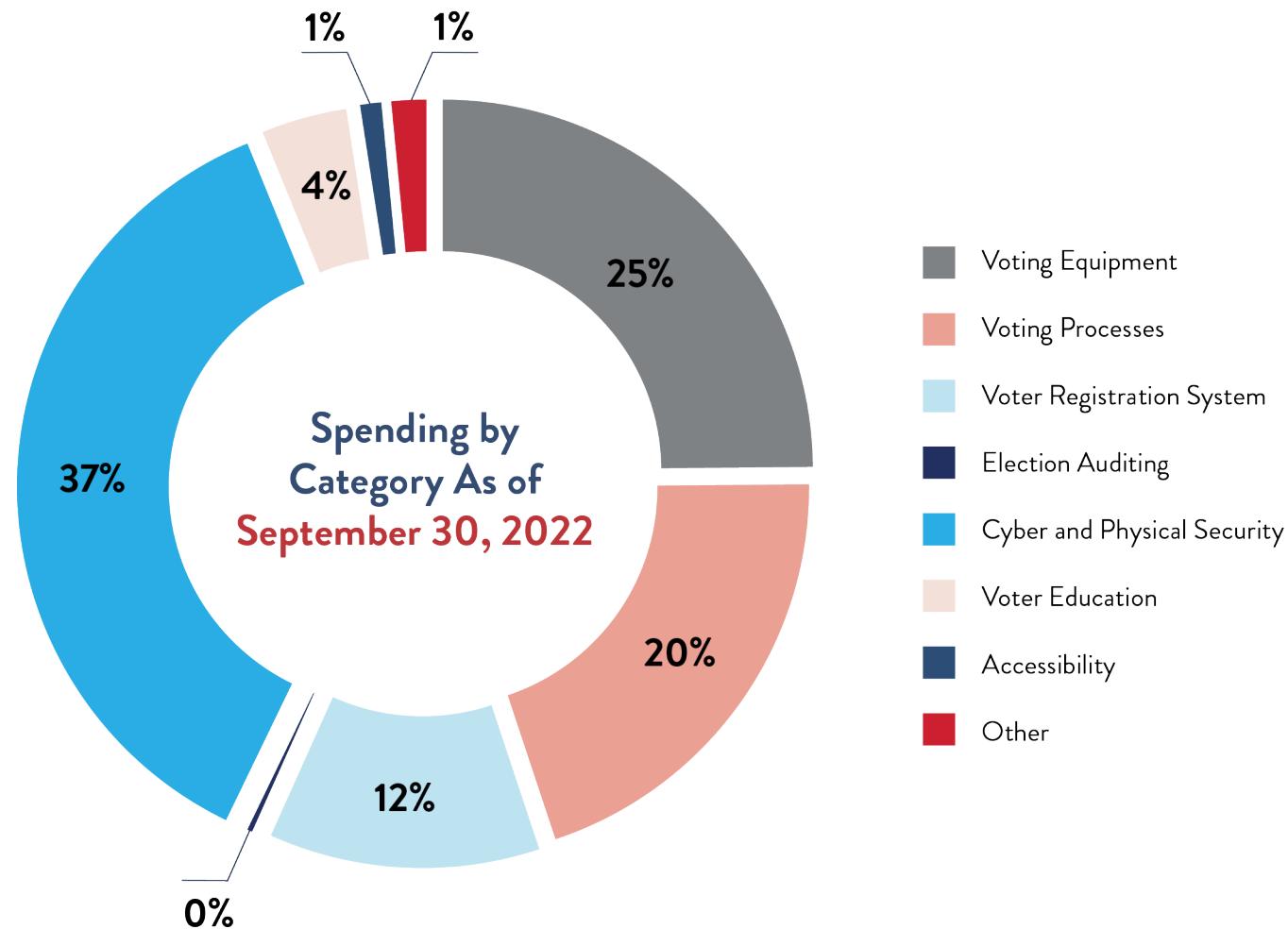


Ohio

The Ohio Secretary of State awarded Election Security funds to every county board of elections in the state to assist with implementation of new and existing statewide security directives. Security Directive 2022-38 provides a 31-point checklist establishing new security standards for vendors, strengthening physical security requirements, and modernizing cybersecurity capabilities. This directive includes continued compliance with the high priority requirements and mitigation of physical security vulnerabilities identified by the Election Infrastructure Security Assessment conducted by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Additionally, each county board of elections is required to continue membership with the Election Infrastructure Information Sharing and Analysis Center (EIISAC) and engage DHS for free resources like a phishing campaign assessment, vulnerability scanning, risk and vulnerability assessment, remote penetration testing, validated architectural design review, cyber threat hunt, and a physical security assessment.

Table 2: Election Security Grant by Project Category

PROJECT CATEGORY	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL SPENT
Voting Equipment	\$120,305,271.21	24.9%
Voting Processes	\$96,957,440.88	20.0%
Voter Registration System	\$57,208,454.98	11.8%
Election Auditing	\$2,219,990.95	0.5%
Cyber and Physical Security	\$177,378,473.64	36.7%
Voter Education	\$18,050,258.30	3.7%
Accessibility	\$4,460,584.31	0.9%
Other	\$7,359,189.24	1.5%
Totals	\$483,939,663.51	100.0%


Table 3: HAVA Section 101 – Election Security Grant as of September 30, 2022

STATE	FEDERAL FUNDS AWARD	INTEREST EARNED	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES INCL. INTEREST	BALANCE INCL. INTEREST	% EXPENDED FEDERAL ONLY	% EXPENDED INCL. INTEREST
Alabama	14,156,097	278,282	8,863,899	5,570,480	63%	61%
Alaska	7,000,000	145,363	4,860,948	2,284,415	69%	68%
American Samoa	1,400,000	0	1,069,418	330,582	76%	76%
Arizona	17,215,974	344,084	13,238,015	4,322,044	77%	75%
Arkansas	10,503,000	137,036	6,004,167	4,635,869	57%	56%
California	79,328,610	1,233,282	46,752,972	33,808,919	59%	58%
Colorado	14,649,281	645,979	3,861,067	11,434,192	25%	25%
Connecticut	11,876,298	262,763	12,139,061	0	100%	100%
Delaware	7,036,503	27,750	5,865,509	1,198,744	83%	83%
District of Columbia	7,000,000	97,336	6,325,391	771,945	89%	89%
Florida*	44,241,919	0	24,476,871	19,765,048	55%	55%
Georgia	23,735,787	35,050	23,770,837	0	100%	100%
Guam	1,200,000†	7,743	630,653	577,090	53%	52%
Hawaii	7,642,675	117,578	820,710	6,939,543	11%	11%
Idaho	7,854,176	157,260	4,819,437	3,192,000	60%	60%
Illinois	30,276,158	725,023	13,955,390	17,045,791	44%	45%
Indiana	17,433,752	213,784	16,821,993	825,543	95%	95%
Iowa	10,786,087	\$690,082	4,865,078	6,123,582	44%	44%
Kansas	10,308,516	129,285	4,098,666	6,339,135	40%	39%
Kentucky	13,265,189	63,839	9,888,136	3,440,891	75%	74%
Louisiana	13,518,487	215,327	0	13,733,814	0%	0%
Maine	7,643,743	194,945	3,914,296	3,924,392	51%	50%
Maryland	16,236,562	74,052	5,525,058	10,785,556	34%	34%
Massachusetts	18,146,268	418,647	8,752,634	9,812,281	48%	47%
Michigan	24,535,253	590,398	10,706,697	14,418,954	44%	43%
Minnesota	14,014,282†	449,028	4,877,830	9,585,480	35%	34%
Mississippi	10,521,137	267,795	7,035,470	3,753,462	66%	65%
Missouri	16,584,673	426,504	5,160,858	11,850,319	31%	30%
Montana	7,133,535	151,737	3,814,479	3,470,793	53%	52%
Nebraska	8,422,268	387,100	3,200,216	5,609,152	38%	36%
Nevada	10,083,287	241,685	3,912,486	6,412,486	39%	38%
New Hampshire	7,582,633	133,016	2,249,042	5,466,607	30%	29%
New Jersey	22,403,245	384,315	7,605,155	15,182,405	34%	33%
New Mexico	8,853,131	261,678	4,163,779	4,951,030	47%	46%



HAVA Section 101 CARES Act Funds

STATE	FEDERAL FUNDS AWARD	INTEREST EARNED	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES INCL. INTEREST	BALANCE INCL. INTEREST	% EXPENDED FEDERAL ONLY	% EXPENDED INCL. INTEREST
New York	44,651,756	858,003	25,195,086	20,314,673	56%	55%
North Carolina	22,050,678	406,768	22,404,815	52,631	100%	100%
North Dakota	7,000,000	30,451	1,206,328	5,824,124	17%	17%
Northern Mariana Islands*	600,000 [†]	25,594	508,313	117,281	84%	81%
Ohio	27,910,326	612,419	24,678,208	3,844,537	87%	87%
Oklahoma	11,036,835 [†]	525,202	1,865,970	9,696,067	17%	16%
Oregon	12,392,029	462,194	9,543,098	3,311,125	73%	74%
Pennsylvania	30,857,563	550,829	21,985,933	9,422,459	70%	70%
Puerto Rico	7,818,846 [†]	0	1,027,076	6,791,770	13%	13%
Rhode Island	7,216,180	0	3,772,470	3,443,710	52%	52%
South Carolina	13,918,871	458,902	8,345,836	6,031,937	60%	58%
South Dakota	6,000,000	0	2,967,020	3,032,980	49%	49%
Tennessee	17,404,566	320,939	7,704,070	10,021,434	42%	43%
Texas	53,691,543	1,314,518	37,639,043	17,367,018	68%	68%
U.S. Virgin Islands	1,400,000	9,516	1,027,815	381,701	73%	73%
Utah	9,728,717	239,234	2,744,912	7,223,039	28%	28%
Vermont	7,000,000	107,014	2,554,837	4,552,177	36%	36%
Virginia	20,868,787	538,752	9,223,357	12,184,182	44%	43%
Washington	18,246,082	485,849	9,067,839	9,664,092	50%	48%
West Virginia	8,666,930	60,230	7,205,257	1,521,903	83%	83%
Wisconsin	16,019,045	316,892	9,848,822	6,487,115	61%	60%
Wyoming	7,000,000	290,005	3,703,281	3,586,724	49%	51%
Totals	874,067,280	16,633,548	498,265,605	392,435,223	56%	56%

Congress appropriated \$400 million in late March 2020 under the CARES Act for states to address the effects of the pandemic on the 2020 election cycle. States could not expend federal funds beyond December 31, 2020.

Federal funds were only available to the states through December 31, 2020 and required a 20% state match. Given state budget crises resulting from the pandemic, several states did not request the full amount available to them because they could not provide the required match. Two states, Arizona and Oregon, were not able to use any of the funds because of state requirements for legislative approval to use federal funds or state processes that could not be completed in time to take advantage of the funds.

Despite the significant challenges of administering elections during the pandemic, CARES funding allowed states to mitigate health risks to election workers and voters ensuring that voters could cast their ballots securely and safely. States focused on safeguards for the voting process, including providing PPE for workers, enacting social distancing policies and increased ventilation at polling locations, sanitizing facilities and voting equipment, providing ballot drop boxes, increasing mail-in and absentee voting, and increasing early voting hours. States used CARES funding to support these activities and cover additional costs for recruiting and compensating poll workers, as well as the administrative costs associated with implementing changes to voting procedures, including notifying voters of these changes and protecting elections staff so that they could ensure continued operations.

Final reporting by states shows that \$333,367,196 or 84% of CARES funds and accrued interest have been expended. Table 5 below covers the period ending December 31, 2020, and includes expenditures by states for both primaries and the November general election. As of September 30, 2022, the EAC has closed 45 of the state CARES Act grants and collected \$63,737,775 in unexpended federal funds and \$861,467 in unexpended interest earned. The grant expired on March 27, 2022. (Remaining states are still reconciling final expenditure amounts, including gathering data from local election jurisdictions and expect to complete the closeout process in calendar year 2023).

States also reported their expenditures by categories the EAC created for summarizing expenditures across states in the progress report. Table 4 shows the amounts spent through December 31, 2020, in seven main funding objectives updated with additional information provided during 2021 and 2022. While the EAC provided guidance on categorization, expenditures are categorized at each state's discretion and often aligned to how they set up their reporting and data collection at the state level.

* Financial data is not current. State needs to file updated data for closeout or the FFR is overdue.

† Award amount does not include 2022 Election Security funds. State did not request funds or did not receive funds due to compliance issues.

Cares Act Grant

GAO Report to Congressional Committees

Election Assistance Commission Assessment of Lessons Learned Could Improve Grants Administration

Report Findings:

In November 2021, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) issued a report to several Congressional committees regarding a study the office conducted as part of its ongoing monitoring and oversight related to the COVID-19 pandemic. GAO recommended that the EAC assess its administration of CARES grants to document lessons learned and implement applicable lessons. One finding in the GAO report has raised concern:

"GAO found issues with how states and the EAC categorized expenditures involving nearly 20 percent of the total reported spending nationwide. As a result, in the EAC's annual grant expenditure report to Congress, states' expenditures for similar or the same items or activities could be included under multiple categories, making it difficult to consistently determine, by category, how states spent the grant funds."

EAC Response:

While the EAC uses the categorization of expenditures to help identify trends in spending, it is not a compliance concern or a flag for improper payments. Financial and narrative reports for CARES grants were thoroughly reviewed by the EAC grants staff, and all HAVA CARES funds are accounted for with states expending 84% of the awarded 400 million. The balance of 16% has been returned to the EAC for the US Treasury.

The GAO report on CARES refers to how states categorized expenditures in their narrative progress reports and EAC's guidance regarding categorization. The 20% of expenditures that GAO found issues with are expenditures that were categorized as "other" or "subgrants" by states. Categorization was inconsistent across states with some states categorizing subgrant expenditures as "other" and some states breaking out subgrant expenditures into the main categories defined by the EAC. Some states also reported expenditures that qualified for a main expenditure category as "other." However, EAC staff conducted thorough reviews of all grant reports and confirmed that all expenditures were allowable under federal statute and regulations and accounted for in the report narrative and accompanying financial report. In subsequent reporting periods after the GAO report was issued, the EAC made changes to its progress report format to reduce inconsistencies by requiring states to break out subgrant expenditures into the main categories. The EAC also updated its report guidance and training to clarify category definitions and minimize the use of the "other" category. The EAC is continuing to make further updates to its progress report form and onboarding a grants management system to increase the accuracy and consistency of grant report data. These changes will go into effect in late 2023.

The expenditure categories used HAVA and CARES grant reports were identified and defined by the EAC and are intended to facilitate the agency's analysis of how grant funds are expended. Specifically, the EAC uses category expenditures to determine the approximate percentage of grant funds expended on the priorities provided by HAVA and for high level reporting regarding spending trends across states.

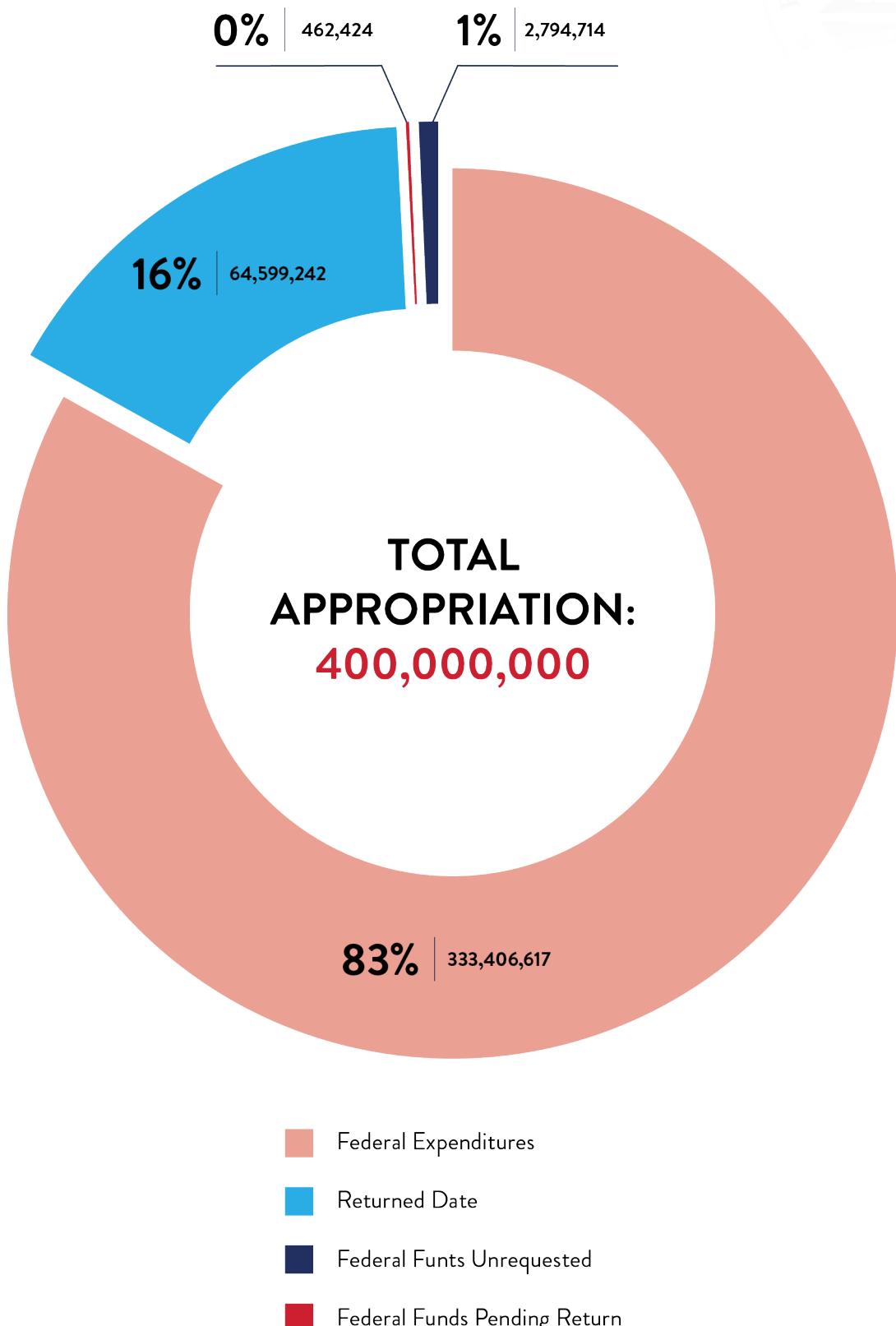
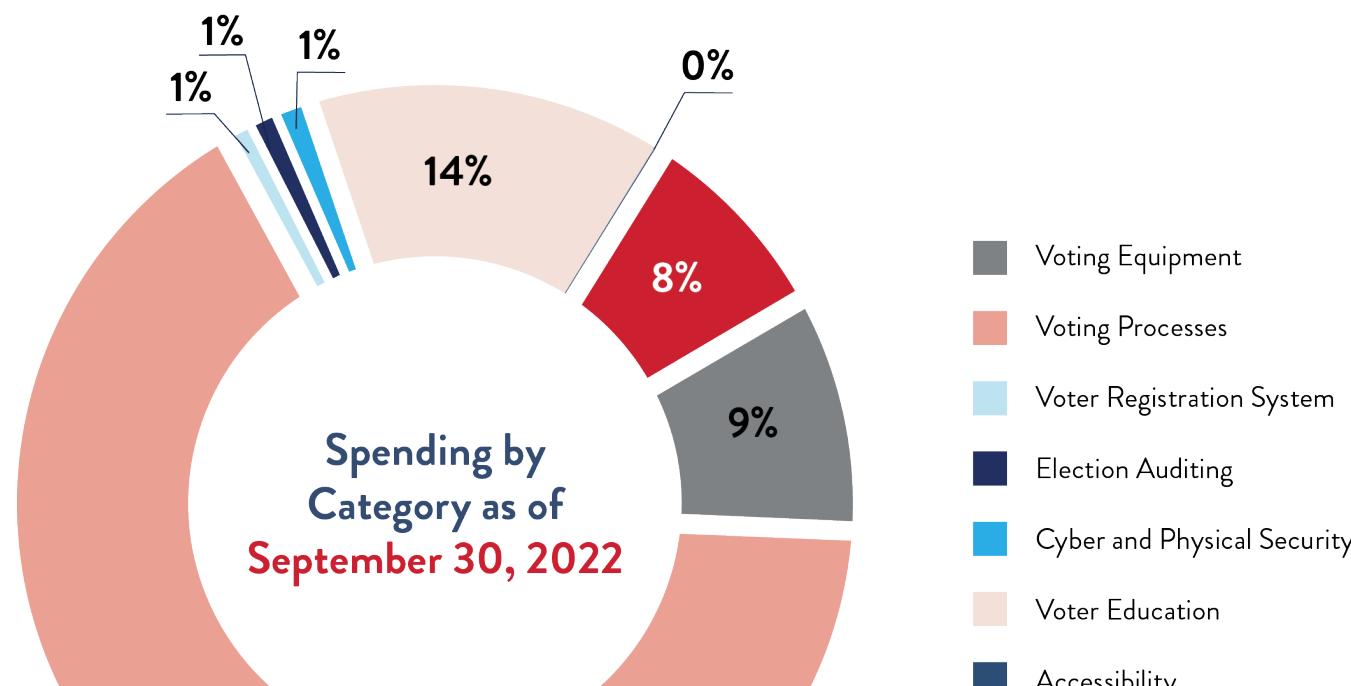


Table 4: CARES Act Expenditures by Project Category

PROJECT CATEGORY	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL SPENT
Voting Equipment	\$29,968,564.11	9.2%
Voting Processes	\$217,223,574.83	66.4%
Voter Registration System	\$1,504,811.72	0.5%
Election Auditing	\$3,123,425.64	1.0%
Cyber and Physical Security	\$4,274,748.37	1.3%
Voter Education	\$45,772,345.95	14.0%
Accessibility	\$119,723.00	0.0%
Other	\$25,147,532.93	7.7%
Totals	\$327,134,726.55	100.0%

The 2% difference in Table 5 total expenditures and Table 4 total category expenditures is due to changes in categorization over time by the EAC, point in time reporting, and other changes made in the data collection over time.



Expenditure categories were developed by the EAC to gain a better understanding of what percentage of HAVA and CARES dollars were being used for specific allowable activities. While the EAC provides guidance on how states should categorize expenditures, categorization is subjective to each state and percentages are approximate. Category data extracted from grant reports are primarily used for internal analysis and high-level reporting.

Table 5: HAVA Section 101 – CARES Act Grant as of December 31, 2020

STATE	FEDERAL FUNDS AWARDED	INTEREST EARNED	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES INCL. INTEREST	BALANCE INCL. INTEREST	% EXPENDED FEDERAL ONLY	% EXPENDED INCL. INTEREST
Alabama	6,498,674	35,318	4,375,717	2,158,275	67%	67%
Alaska	3,000,000	8,479	2,366,993	641,486	79%	79%
American Samoa	600,000	0	600,000	0	100%	100%
Arizona*	7,874,848	16,605	0	7,891,453	0%	0%
Arkansas	4,719,034	23,541	1,407,917	3,334,658	30%	30%
California	36,485,465	4,307	36,485,465	4,307	100%	100%
Colorado	6,691,472	52,101	6,180,003	563,570	92%	92%
Connecticut	5,400,677	108,013	5,508,690	0	100%	100%
Delaware	3,000,000	0	3,000,000	0	100%	100%
District of Columbia	3,000,000	925	3,000,540	395	100%	100%
Florida	20,253,853	135,675	16,925,212	3,464,316	84%	83%
Georgia	10,875,912	2,297	10,878,209	0	100%	100%
Guam	600,000	438	600,438	0	100%	100%
Hawaii**	3,295,842	0	2,401,884	893,958	73%	73%
Idaho	3,404,276	11,597	3,415,541	332	100%	100%
Illinois	13,966,097	45,535	14,011,632	0	100%	100%
Indiana	8,013,610	9,358	8,013,610	9,358	100%	100%
Iowa	4,859,545	11,599	4,297,664	573,480	88%	88%
Kansas	4,622,500	0	4,477,003	145,497	97%	97%
Kentucky	6,090,061	0	5,574,372	515,689	92%	92%
Louisiana	6,212,616	3,386	6,212,616	3,386	100%	100%
Maine	3,299,827	14,869	974,099	2,340,597	30%	29%
Maryland	7,452,501	2,677	7,455,178	0	100%	100%
Massachusetts	8,325,918	12,519	8,338,437	0	100%	100%
Michigan	11,299,561	14,676	11,314,237	0	100%	100%
Minnesota	6,958,233	25,784	5,789,510	1,194,507	83%	83%
Mississippi	4,728,037	24,521	1,866,934	2,885,624	39%	39%
Missouri	7,628,763	7,824	4,030,794	3,605,793	53%	53%
Montana	3,000,000	9,807	222,373	2,787,434	7%	7%
Nebraska	3,686,252	45,580	1,678,779	2,053,053	46%	45%
Nevada*	4,496,720	15,449	4,496,720	15,449	100%	100%
New Hampshire	3,269,494	11,364	3,280,841	17	100%	100%
New Jersey	10,296,913	14,683	10,311,596	0	100%	100%
New Mexico*	3,889,527	5,244	3,889,527	5,244	100%	100%



HAVA Section 251 Funds - Requirements Payment Grants

STATE	FEDERAL FUNDS AWARDED	INTEREST EARNED	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES INCL. INTEREST	BALANCE INCL. INTEREST	% EXPENDED FEDERAL ONLY	% EXPENDED INCL. INTEREST
New York	20,567,088	13,477	19,968,435	612,131	97%	97%
North Carolina	10,947,139	1,276	10,721,298	227,116	98%	98%
North Dakota	3,000,000	1,776	3,001,776	0	100%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands [†]	600,000	0	60,941	539,059	0%	0%
Ohio	12,861,311	41,808	12,903,119	0	100%	100%
Oklahoma*	2,730,486	34,375	1,226,866	1,537,994	45%	44%
Oregon*	5,656,663	32,475	0	5,689,138	0%	0%
Pennsylvania	14,223,603	20,994	11,789,946	2,454,652	83%	83%
Puerto Rico	3,881,359	0	2,174,443	1,706,916	56%	56%
Rhode Island	3,022,037	0	3,022,037	0	100%	100%
South Carolina	6,372,386	0	6,372,386	0	100%	100%
South Dakota	3,000,000	50,636	350,024	2,700,612	12%	11%
Tennessee	7,982,281	12,517	7,308,003	686,794	91%	91%
Texas	24,546,841	123,471	21,089,865	3,580,447	86%	85%
U.S. Virgin Islands	600,000	0	600,000	0	100%	100%
Utah*	4,321,708	14,974	1,848,848	2,487,834	43%	43%
Vermont	3,000,000	2,189	2,104,112	898,077	70%	70%
Virginia [†]	9,582,344	32,464	8,985,303	629,505	94%	94%
Washington	8,343,778	53,198	5,482,936	2,914,040	66%	65%
West Virginia	3,807,691	10,008	2,652,609	1,165,090	70%	69%
Wisconsin	7,362,345	4,084	7,366,429	0	100%	100%
Wyoming	3,000,000	61,855	994,710	2,067,145	32%	32%
Totals	397,205,288	1,185,749[‡]	333,406,617	64,984,419	84%	84%

Section 251 funds, known as Requirements Payments, were distributed to states using a formula required under HAVA based on a percentage equal to the quotient of the voting age population of each state and the total voting age population of all states. States are required to deposit Section 251 funds in interest-bearing state election accounts and the funds are available until expended. The funds may be used to:

- Procure voting systems that comply with the requirements of Title III, Section 301 Voting System Standards of HAVA;
- Implement provisional voting (i.e., allowing a voter whose registration status cannot be confirmed at the polling place to cast a provisional ballot);
- Provide information to voters at the polling place such as general information on voting rights;
- Develop and implement a computerized statewide voter registration list; and
- Implement identification requirements for first-time voters who register to vote by mail.

Section 251 funds may also be used for the improvement of the administration of elections for federal office if a state certifies to the EAC that it has either (1) met the requirements of Title III or (2) will not spend more than the amount of the minimum payment applicable to the state on such other activities.

As of September 30, 2022, 30 states reported spending 100 percent of their HAVA Requirements Payment funds (including interest) and another 17 states reported spending 90 percent or more of their funds and interest. States reported cumulative expenditures of \$2,770,043,030 or 95% of total funds (See Table 6). The states with the highest percentages remaining include states that had replaced a large portion of their voting equipment immediately prior to receiving HAVA funds. Those states expect to replace voting equipment in the near future, and their balance of unexpended funds will decrease significantly.

*Due to state legislature restrictions and timing, Arizona and Oregon could not spend any CARES funds. Hawaii, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Utah did not request their full allocations. Total unrequested = \$2,794,714.

[†]The Northern Mariana Islands and Virginia have pending (not overdue) debt collections for \$440,905 and \$21,519 respectively.

[‡] The total interest earned is based on financial reports submitted by states at the end of the grant performance period but does not include changes in interest earned during the closeout and debt collection process. States confirmed final interest amounts after the report period to ensure all unexpended federal funds owed to the EAC were returned.

Table 6: HAVA Section 251 – Requirement Payments Grant as of September 30, 2022

STATE	FEDERAL FUNDS AWARDED	INTEREST EARNED	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES INCL. INTEREST	BALANCE INCL. INTEREST	% EXPENDED FEDERAL ONLY	% EXPENDED INCL. INTEREST
Alabama	40,247,219	2,549,369	41,577,025	1,219,563	100%	97%
Alaska	13,021,803	3,450,198	15,948,683	523,318	96%	97%
American Samoa*	2,490,652	292,118	2,782,770	0	100%	100%
Arizona*	45,516,688	4,969,627	50,297,449	188,867	100%	100%
Arkansas*	24,245,457	2,542,278	26,787,735	0	100%	100%
California	296,305,593	47,999,638	309,871,961	34,433,270	98%	90%
Colorado	38,767,048	4,749,713	43,208,061	308,700	99%	99%
Connecticut*	31,109,847	7,847,367	38,957,214	0	100%	100%
Delaware†	13,021,803	1,311,579	13,004,721	1,328,661	94%	91%
District of Columbia*	13,028,257	1,935,280	14,963,537	0	100%	100%
Florida†	148,633,048	24,408,311	171,708,913	1,332,446	100%	99%
Georgia	72,641,827	908,775	68,465,323	5,085,279	94%	93%
Guam*	2,319,361	48,049	2,367,410	0	100%	100%
Hawaii	13,028,257	1,087,625	13,947,550	168,332	100%	99%
Idaho*	13,021,803	1,267,652	14,289,455	0	100%	100%
Illinois	110,597,147	9,223,506	118,769,754	1,050,899	99%	99%
Indiana	54,440,282	3,298,652	51,051,966	6,686,968	88%	88%
Iowa*	26,645,880	1,464,817	28,110,697	0	100%	100%
Kansas	24,033,425	2,243,272	25,801,642	475,055	100%	98%
Kentucky	36,919,261	5,025,704	32,510,133	9,434,831	87%	78%
Louisiana*	39,350,512	3,552,964	42,903,476	0	100%	100%
Maine*	13,028,257	1,522,838	14,551,095	0	100%	100%
Maryland*	47,663,156	3,888,041	51,551,197	0	100%	100%
Massachusetts	58,589,549	13,261,454	43,259,154	28,591,849	74%	60%
Michigan*	88,575,455	7,735,014	96,310,469	0	100%	100%
Minnesota*	43,962,194	3,765,135	47,676,483	50,846	100%	100%
Mississippi*	25,164,294	1,589,315	26,753,186	423	100%	100%
Missouri*	50,394,880	4,268,957	54,663,837	0	100%	100%
Montana*	13,028,257	618,633	13,646,890	0	100%	100%
Nebraska*	15,442,405	1,046,168	16,488,573	0	100%	100%
Nevada*	18,155,632	1,272,294	19,427,926	0	100%	100%
New Hampshire	13,028,257	2,525,292	10,719,408	4,834,141	82%	69%
New Jersey*	76,360,392	5,808,946	82,169,338	0	100%	100%
New Mexico*	15,599,671	271,854	15,871,525	0	100%	100%

STATE	FEDERAL FUNDS AWARDED	INTEREST EARNED	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES INCL. INTEREST	BALANCE INCL. INTEREST	% EXPENDED FEDERAL ONLY	% EXPENDED INCL. INTEREST
New York	172,076,865	33,125,593	201,134,313	4,068,144	100%	98%
North Carolina*	73,460,046	7,388,173	80,848,026	193	100%	100%
North Dakota*	13,028,257	1,356,359	14,384,616	0	100%	100%
Ohio*	102,069,874	6,307,853	108,377,727	0	100%	100%
Oklahoma	31,043,081	4,413,615	32,820,716	2,635,980	100%	93%
Oregon*	31,243,106	3,800,528	35,043,634	0	100%	100%
Pennsylvania	112,821,809	17,703,601	129,516,720	1,008,690	100%	99%
Puerto Rico	5,868,252	223,389	5,922,218	169,423	100%	97%
Rhode Island*	13,028,257	494,487	13,522,744	0	100%	100%
South Carolina	36,384,617	932,456	37,121,805	195,268	100%	99%
South Dakota	13,028,257	5,124,429	13,028,257	5,124,429	100%	72%
Tennessee	51,877,745	7,994,065	34,520,188	25,351,623	51%	58%
Texas*	180,251,801	12,381,621	192,633,426	-4	100%	100%
U.S. Virgin Islands*	2,319,361	166,815	2,486,176	0	100%	100%
Utah	18,491,597	739,488	18,645,287	585,799	97%	97%
Vermont	12,453,257	3,066,997	11,229,495	4,290,759	90%	72%
Virginia*	64,499,288	9,562,569	74,061,857	0	100%	100%
Washington*	52,955,253	6,634,858	59,360,963	229,148	100%	100%
West Virginia	17,184,961	1,232,286	18,314,549	102,698	99%	99%
Wisconsin*	48,296,088	4,367,057	52,663,145	0	100%	100%
Wyoming*	13,028,257	964,356	13,992,613	0	100%	100%
Totals	2,603,787,598	305,731,030	2,770,043,030	139,475,598	97%	95%

*Grant has been closed by the EAC or is closing. Federal funds and earned interest are fully expended.

†Financial data is not current for this grant. State needs to file updated data for closeout or the FFR is overdue.



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