



# 2023 Grant Expenditure Report

**JUNE 28, 2024**



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# Overview

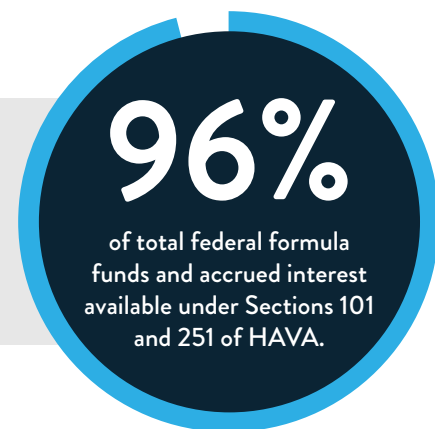
The U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) was created by Congress in 2002 to improve the administration of elections for federal offices through funding, guidance, and policy development under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA). Through HAVA, Congress provides funding to state and local election jurisdictions to support upgrading systems for casting ballots, implementing security measures, registering voters in statewide voter registration databases, deploying electronic poll books, 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.

Between 2003 and September 30, 2023, the EAC has awarded and disbursed a total of \$4,298,610,117 in federal formula funds to 50 states, the District of Columbia, five U.S. territories (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands<sup>1</sup>, and the United States Virgin Islands) hereinafter referred to collectively as “states.” Through the Consolidated Appropriations Acts of 2018, 2020, 2022, and 2023, Congress appropriated \$955 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 Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) to respond to the pandemic.

States have reported total expenditures of \$4,080,794,724, or 96% of total federal formula funds and accrued interest available under Sections 101 and 251 of HAVA<sup>2</sup>. The total includes Election Security expenditures of \$560,667,225, and \$333,844,031 in CARES Act funds through September 30, 2023.

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 2023 expenditures for all other grants. Fiscal year 2023 will be referred to simply as “2023” for the remainder of this report.

States have reported total expenditures of  
**\$4,080,794,724**



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

<sup>2</sup>Data related to the 102 formula funding program has been removed from this calculation following the 2022 report. The 102 program has been inactive for more than a decade and a significant portion of the funds disbursement and management was handled by federal agencies outside of the EAC.



# Grants Summary

HAVA Section 101 – Election Improvement Grants – dedicated to improving the administration of federal elections.

DISBURSED  
**\$348,716,029**



HAVA Section 101 – CARES Act Funds - for states to address the effects of the pandemic on the 2020 election cycle.

APPROPRIATED  
**\$400 million**



HAVA Section 101 - Election Security Grants – dedicated to improving the administration of elections for federal office, especially to enhance election technology and make election security improvements.

APPROPRIATED  
**\$955 Million**



HAVA Section 251 Funds - Requirements Payment Grants – formula grants supporting states efforts to comply with the requirements of HAVA Title III and carry out activities that improve the administration of federal elections.

APPROPRIATED  
**\$2,603,787,598**



<sup>3</sup> Data related to the 102 formula funding program has been removed from this calculation following the 2022 report. The 102 program has been inactive for more than a decade.



# HAVA Section 101 Election Improvement Grants

In 2003, the EAC disbursed \$348,716,029 to states under Section 101 of HAVA for activities to improve the administration of federal elections. Section 101 funds provide the most flexibility for states when administering and improving federal elections.

States used Section 101 Election Improvement funds to assess existing voter registration system (VRS) equipment needs. The 101 funds allowed for preliminary planning for statewide VRS upgrades, evaluation of existing equipment and whether it would be compatible with potential upgrades, as well as the purchase of new equipment. States also implemented voter education programs with 101 funds and conducted training for election officials and poll workers. In addition to these activities, states used their funds to make polling places more accessible while offering polling place materials in multiple languages.

As of September 30, 2023, states reported total expenditures of \$384,352,635 or 97% of federal funds and accumulated interest over the course of the award. 46 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.



46 states have spent all their Section 101 Election Improvement funds and interest



Five states have spent at least





**Table 1: HAVA Section 101 – Election Improvement Grant as of September 30, 2023**

STATE	FEDERAL FUNDS AWARD	INTEREST EARNED	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES INCL. INTEREST	BALANCE INCL. INTEREST	% EXPENDED FEDERAL ONLY	% EXPENDED INCL. INTEREST
Alabama	4,989,605	\$12,273	\$4,823,431	\$178,447	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	\$2,793,417	\$29,632,749	\$35,264	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	\$5,472,080	\$0	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	\$1,160,231	\$8,540,136.80	\$436,422	100%	95%
Guam*	1,000,000	\$12,773	\$1,012,773	\$0	100%	100%
Hawaii	5,000,000	\$1,619,926	\$4,780,622	\$1,839,303	96%	72%
Idaho*	5,000,000	\$1,807,418	\$6,807,418	\$0	100%	100%
Illinois*	11,129,030	\$1,135,952	\$12,264,982	\$0	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	\$1,529,936	\$4,368,013	\$2,161,923	87%	67%
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	\$1,442,411	\$4,624,200	\$1,818,211	92%	72%
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%



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	\$4,566,336.85	\$15,064,349	\$5,996,313	82%	72%
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	\$905,447	\$5,480,724	\$77,135	100%	99%
South Dakota	5,000,000	\$2,567,025.55	\$6,135,019	\$1,432,006	100%	81%
Tennessee*	6,004,507	\$1,746,863.66	\$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	\$1,730,221	\$5,855,102	\$875,119	100%	87%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>348,716,029</b>	<b>\$51,161,119</b>	<b>\$384,352,635</b>	<b>\$14,850,332</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>97%</b>

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



# HAVA Section 101 - Election Security Grants

Congress appropriated \$955 million in 2018, 2020, 2022, and 2023 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 HAVA. The Northern Mariana Islands first became eligible for the funds in 2020.

As of September 30, 2023, states have reported spending \$560,667,225 or 59% of the Election Security funds and interest earned. Table 3 provides state-by-state funds expenditures under the Election Security grants. To access the funds, states provided a budget and a program narrative describing how they would use them. Table 2 shows the amounts spent through September 30, 2023, on the main funding categories defined by the EAC<sup>4</sup>. The EAC requested funding allocations in seven main areas:

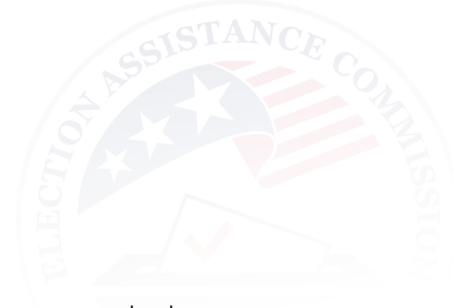
- Voting Equipment
- Voting Processes
- Post-Election Auditing
- Voter Registration Systems
- Cyber Security
- Physical Security
- Voter Education
- Accessibility

State activities in 2023 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 improvements to election systems infrastructure, secured virtual and physical access to voting systems and equipment, cybersecurity monitoring and testing, physical surveillance for election facilities and drop boxes, and security training and exercises for election officials. Cyber and physical security was the largest expenditure category in 2023 at approximately 36% of all federal spending; cyber and physical security was also the top spending category in 2019, 2020, and 2022.

The EAC's review of 2023 state progress reports revealed several common themes in the activities undertaken by states to bolster election security and improve the administration of federal elections. Regardless of their size or population density, election security training and exercises emerged as prevalent initiatives across states. 30 states used funds for election security training, including workshops and tabletop exercises in partnership with the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), as well as state and national conferences for election officials, representing a 36% increase compared to 2022. These trainings covered a variety of topics such as cyber hygiene, risk mitigation, information security, system monitoring, cybersecurity awareness, and incident preparedness.

<sup>4</sup> Expenditures by category do not necessarily align with expenditures reported on the financial reports because financial reports include unliquidated obligations.





Additionally, 19 states utilized funds to implement comprehensive infrastructure improvements at both the state and local levels. These initiatives encompass a wide range of measures, including:

- Increased physical security measures to protect critical election infrastructure,
- Upgrades and modernization of system hardware and software ensuring the use of cutting-edge technologies, and
- Implementation of risk remediation services and continuous monitoring of election systems and networks, enabling proactive threat detection and mitigation.

Recognizing the importance of specialized expertise, 10 states have allocated resources to establish dedicated security staffing. This includes the recruitment of cybersecurity and election security specialists, whose primary focus is to fortify the security posture of election systems and processes. For example, Florida, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, and Minnesota 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 2023, 52% 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. 41% of states reported purchasing equipment such as new ballot tabulators, e-poll books, 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. Nine 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 dis-information.

As the landscape of election security continues to evolve, states across the nation have taken a proactive and forward-thinking approach to safeguarding the integrity of federal elections. The annual state progress reports for 2023 shed light on the strides made by several states in developing unique resources and fortifying their electoral infrastructure. Here are some notable highlights from this year's progress reports:



## Alaska

In 2023, the Alaska Division of Elections used HAVA Election Security funding to complete an internal and external penetration test of the state's voter registration environment. The executive summary with recommendations was reviewed by senior leadership and forwarded on to the voter registration system's managed service vendor for review and implementation. The Division of Elections also contracted with a vendor to provide a discovery, planning, and design roadmap for migrating the voter registration environment into the Azure Cloud in further improve cybersecurity.



## Georgia

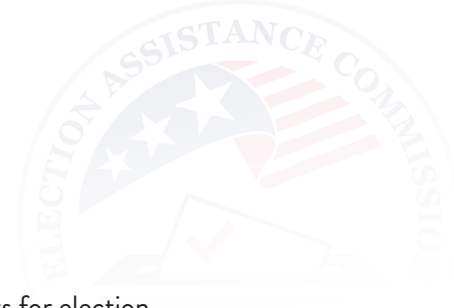
HAVA funds facilitated the transition to the new Georgia Registered Voter Information System (GARViS). This advanced system elevates the state's voter registration security to the highest standards, utilizing Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FEDRAMP) servers. GARViS will manage over 12 million voter records, including seven million active voters and 833,000 inactive records, along with storing more than 100 million voter history records. Replacing the previous ENet system, GARViS incorporates cutting-edge technology and top-tier security measures.



## Idaho

The Idaho Secretary of State utilized HAVA funds to develop an innovative Online Absentee Ballot Request Portal. This upgraded system revolutionizes the absentee voting process in Idaho, offering a seamless experience for voters. Voters can now easily validate their registration, update personal information, and request absentee ballots through a single online platform significantly enhancing efficiency, and improving the overall user experience. The portal also ensures that individuals are registered voters before allowing them to request an absentee ballot, a crucial requirement in Idaho, maintaining election integrity while simplifying the process for voters.

The Online Absentee Ballot Request Portal in Idaho has rapidly gained popularity among voters. A significant majority, comprising 79% of those requesting absentee ballots, now opt to use this streamlined digital platform.



## Kentucky

In 2023, the Kentucky State Board of Elections provided subgrants for election equipment to the counties of the commonwealth using HAVA Election Security funding and required state matching funds. Rather than purchasing the voting equipment in-house, the State Board of Elections entered into a memorandum of agreement with each county to support the purchase of the required equipment. The counties then used local funding to make the initial purchase and were reimbursed by the state for the associated purchase costs. The counties provided detailed information on the voting equipment and the Kentucky State Board of Elections maintains an inventory of the equipment now located throughout the state.



## Minnesota

The Minnesota Secretary of State's Elections Security Navigator Program is designed to inform and educate key local-level elections stakeholders on numerous facets of elections security, including both physical and cyber security. In 2023, the program developed and provided enhanced security training and measures for all staff, including:

- Enhanced processes for the monthly automated phishing test with managers receiving reports and suggested training paths for any employees who “fail” the test,
- Engaging a nationally recognized security training firm to provide training materials for staff,
- Using new training materials and a new Security Analyst position to provide more frequent security tips and better overall security awareness training to staff, and
- Ongoing participation from senior IT staff in periodic training and meetings with partner election organizations.



## Nebraska

Nebraska utilized HAVA funds to modernize its voting infrastructure, focusing on enhancing security and accessibility. The state replaced ballot counting equipment and ADA-compliant ballot marking devices across all counties. Additionally, air-gapped computers and printers were purchased for counties that use reporting software to tabulate election results.

These air-gapped systems allow counties to generate tabulation reports and results without an internet connection, significantly improving security. This process enables officials to compare the offline report with the results uploaded to the Secretary of State's Election Night Reporting Website, ensuring the integrity of election data.

Ongoing HAVA funding will support:

- Licensing and maintenance of the new voting equipment,
- Software licensing for result compilation on air-gapped computers, and
- Regular upgrades and replacements of these computers every five years.



## New Jersey

The New Jersey Department of State Division of Elections prioritized using HAVA Election Security funding to focus on the concern of disinformation to voters on the election process. The use of technology and voting equipment has proven to further the need for a proper voter education program to help voters assess and verify election information. When potential vulnerabilities were assessed and reported within New Jersey's counties, local expenditures made to improve election security were reimbursed with Election Security funds. Potential vulnerabilities were inspected by the state and remediation plans were developed for any deficiencies with the physical security of voting machines related to election material, data, and devices used in the electoral process. The funds were used to lease or purchase voting systems that utilize a voter verified paper audit trail and to update the existing voting machine tracking system.



## North Carolina

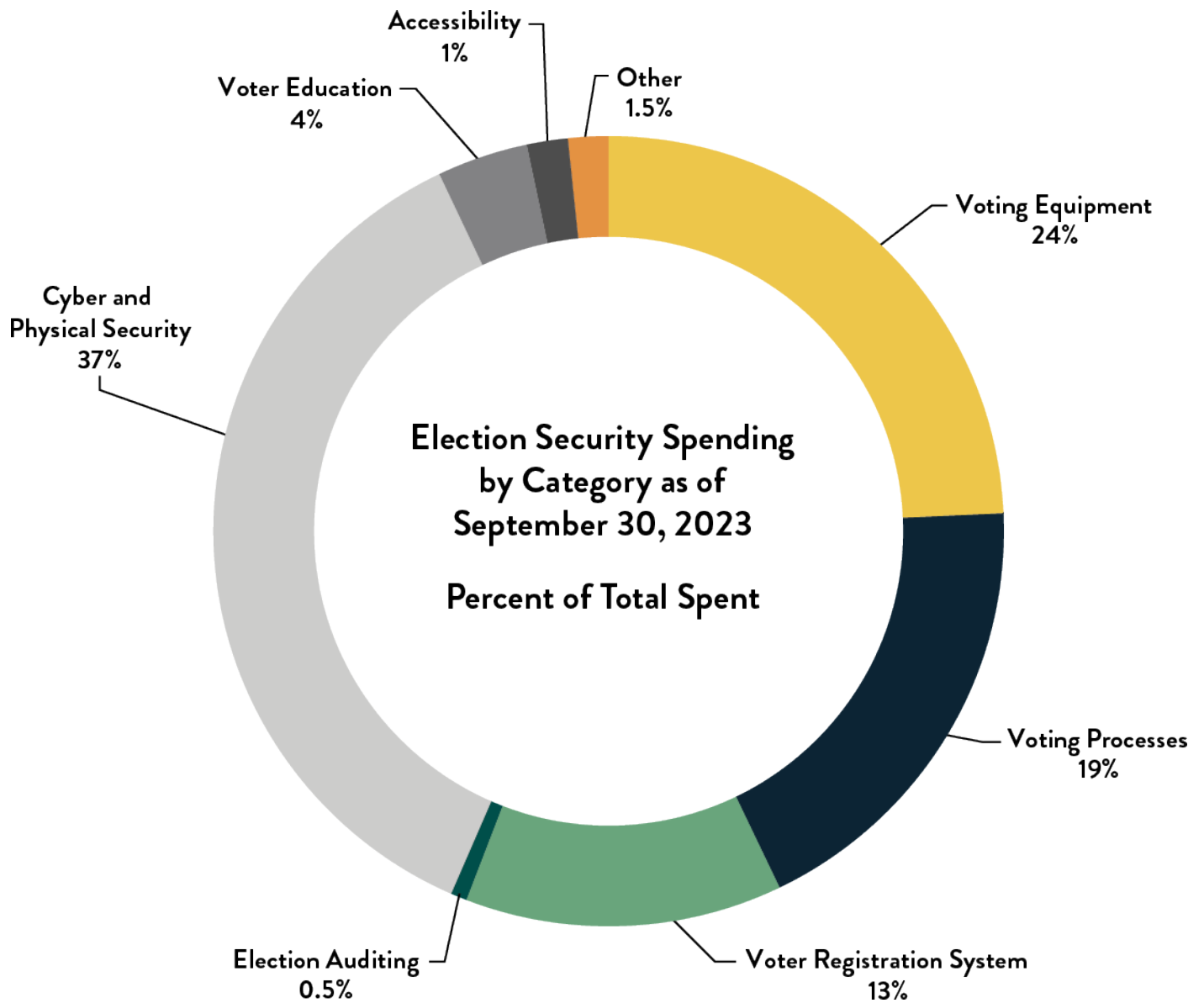
The North Carolina State Board of Elections (NCSBE) created Attack Response Kits (ARKs) following a cyberattack affecting early voting in a 2020 election. ARKs can be described as election offices in a box and are designed to continue secure operations when the network and associated infrastructure are unavailable due to a cyber incident. Each ARK includes laptops, accessories, and security software to allow county board employees to access the State Election Information Management System. A Tactical Rapid Communications Kit (TRaCK) provides reliable data and voice network services, even in remote areas.

A total of 10 ARKs are currently in service – two housed in the NCBSE offices and the remaining eight staged in strategic locations across the state – allowing the affected area(s) to have access to a kit within 90 minutes. These ARKs, assembled using HAVA Election Security funding, were deployed twice in 2023 for cyber-related events impacting two counties within the state. The ARKs were able to successfully support one county election office through municipal canvass and the other county during candidate filing and ballot preparation. The ARKs are an important capability for the NCSBE and North Carolina's counties in their continuity of operations plans.



**Table 2: Election Security Grant by Project Category**

PROJECT CATEGORY	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL SPENT
Voting Equipment	\$136,013,123.34	24.3%
Voting Processes	\$103,899,014.75	18.5%
Voter Registration System	\$73,102,757.21	13.0%
Election Auditing	\$3,780,272.22	0.7%
Cyber and Physical Security	\$205,437,744.59	36.6%
Voter Education	\$20,640,225.08	3.7%
Accessibility	\$8,482,371.57	1.5%
Other	\$9,499,665.70	1.7%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$560,855,174.46</b>	<b>100.0%</b>





**Table 3: HAVA Section 101 – Election Security Grant as of September 30, 2023**

STATE	FEDERAL FUNDS AWARD	INTEREST EARNED	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES INCL. INTEREST	BALANCE INCL. INTEREST	% EXPENDED FEDERAL ONLY	% EXPENDED INCL. INTEREST
Alabama	\$15,223,778	\$387,900	\$9,288,342	\$6,323,336	61%	61%
Alaska	\$8,000,000	\$251,235	\$5,306,823	\$2,944,412	66%	66%
American Samoa	\$1,400,000	\$1,943	\$1,397,548	\$4,395	100%	100%
Arizona*	\$18,570,974	\$447,324	\$13,997,799	\$3,665,499	81%	81%
Arkansas	\$11,503,000	\$291,010	\$6,004,167	\$5,789,843	52%	52%
California	\$85,154,834	\$1,989,067	\$46,803,267	\$40,340,634	55%	55%
Colorado	\$15,821,719	\$1,015,402	\$4,411,792	\$12,425,329	27%	28%
Connecticut	\$12,876,298	\$286,724	\$12,139,061	\$23,961	92%	94%
Delaware	\$8,036,503	\$33,391	\$6,303,196	\$1,766,697	78%	78%
District Of Columbia	\$8,000,000	\$162,565	\$6,515,593	\$1,646,972	80%	81%
Florida	\$44,241,919	\$902,195	\$35,149,137	\$9,994,977	79%	79%
Georgia	\$25,564,396	\$98,626	\$24,139,898	\$1,523,124	94%	94%
Guam	\$1,200,000	\$9,599	\$765,096	\$444,503	64%	64%
Hawaii	\$8,642,675	\$263,857	\$2,259,406	\$6,647,126	26%	26%
Idaho	\$8,804,176	\$243,379	\$5,425,364	\$3,622,191	60%	62%
Illinois	\$32,419,386	\$1,359,696	\$17,539,784	\$16,239,298	50%	54%
Indiana	\$18,726,967	\$264,299	\$16,847,797	\$2,143,469	89%	90%
Iowa	\$11,786,087	\$398,548	\$5,904,540	\$6,205,366	49%	50%
Kansas	\$11,308,516	\$391,142	\$4,528,665	\$7,170,993	40%	40%
Kentucky	\$14,265,189	\$166,085	\$10,551,486	\$3,879,788	74%	74%
Louisiana	\$14,524,875	\$245,128	\$0	\$14,770,003	0%	0%
Maine	\$8,643,743	\$377,681	\$2,276,808	\$4,893,123	26%	26%
Maryland*	\$17,463,045	\$167,466	\$6,445,787	\$11,184,724	37%	37%
Massachusetts	\$19,522,796	\$889,177	\$10,820,188	\$9,591,785	55%	55%
Michigan	\$26,309,809	\$1,380,518	\$13,456,685	\$14,233,642	51%	51%
Minnesota	\$16,316,526	\$793,013	\$6,631,903	\$10,477,636	41%	41%
Mississippi	\$11,521,137	\$390,447	\$7,030,702	\$4,880,882	61%	61%
Missouri	\$17,804,155	\$728,995	\$6,397,757	\$10,522,370	36%	36%
Montana	\$8,133,535	\$301,697	\$5,028,389	\$3,406,843	62%	62%
Nebraska	\$9,422,268	\$529,514	\$3,585,495	\$6,365,181	38%	38%
Nevada	\$11,083,287	\$413,362	\$4,508,724	\$6,987,924	41%	41%
New Hampshire	\$8,582,633	\$325,331	\$2,249,042	\$6,658,923	26%	26%
New Jersey	\$24,065,815	\$548,094	\$9,445,272	\$14,839,452	39%	39%
New Mexico	\$9,853,131	\$398,432	\$4,725,359	\$5,480,908	48%	48%



STATE	FEDERAL FUNDS AWARD	INTEREST EARNED	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES INCL. INTEREST	BALANCE INCL. INTEREST	% EXPENDED FEDERAL ONLY	% EXPENDED INCL. INTEREST
New York	\$47,871,656	\$1,786,111	\$28,731,354	\$20,926,413	58%	60%
North Carolina	\$25,684,846	\$426,342	\$23,576,196	\$2,534,992	90%	92%
North Dakota	\$8,000,000	\$42,664	\$2,651,186	\$5,391,479	33%	33%
Northern Mariana Islands	\$1,000,000	\$3,120	\$515,793	\$485,089	52%	52%
Ohio	\$29,913,519	\$747,045	\$24,760,579	\$1,598,982	81%	83%
Oklahoma	\$11,036,835	\$733,367	\$2,494,087	\$9,276,115	23%	23%
Oregon	\$13,392,029	\$748,027	\$6,009,505	\$5,597,587	39%	45%
Pennsylvania	\$33,063,403	\$870,236	\$28,031,650	\$5,901,989	84%	85%
Puerto Rico	\$8,932,546	\$242,745	\$1,981,209	\$6,022,481	22%	22%
Rhode Island	\$8,216,180	\$230,920	\$4,317,186	\$4,129,914	53%	53%
South Carolina	\$15,003,757	\$558,293	\$13,011,759	\$2,550,291	87%	87%
South Dakota	\$8,000,000	\$292,373	\$2,967,020	\$5,325,352	37%	37%
Tennessee	\$18,731,714	\$726,997	\$9,179,720	\$10,278,991	45%	49%
Texas	\$57,933,279	\$2,139,609	\$38,214,396	\$21,858,492	62%	66%
U. S. Virgin Islands	\$1,600,000	\$14,245	\$1,047,623	\$566,622	65%	65%
UTAH	\$10,728,717	\$575,916	\$3,571,179	\$7,733,454	30%	33%
Vermont	\$8,000,000	\$213,375	\$2,115,398	\$6,097,977	26%	26%
Virginia	\$22,436,530	\$757,267	\$15,417,485	\$7,776,312	69%	69%
Washington	\$19,686,441	\$573,716	\$9,549,676	\$10,710,481	49%	49%
West Virginia	\$9,666,930	\$81,664	\$9,728,851	\$19,743	100%	101%
Wisconsin	\$17,209,648	\$535,930	\$10,850,065	\$6,895,512	63%	63%
Wyoming	\$8,000,000	\$384,177	\$4,064,438	\$4,319,739	47%	51%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$948,901,202</b>	<b>\$29,136,979</b>	<b>\$560,667,225</b>	<b>\$403,093,317</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>56%</b>

\* 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.



# HAVA Section 101 – CARES Act Funds

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. This matching requirement proved challenging for many states grappling with budget crises caused by the pandemic's economic impacts. States lacking sufficient fiscal capacity were unable to request their full allotment of federal funds because they could not meet the 20% state match obligation. 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 PPE for workers, social distancing and increased ventilation at polling locations, sanitation of facilities and voting equipment, ballot drop boxes, increased mail-in and absentee voting, and increased 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, notifying voters of these changes, and protecting elections staff so that they could ensure continued operations.

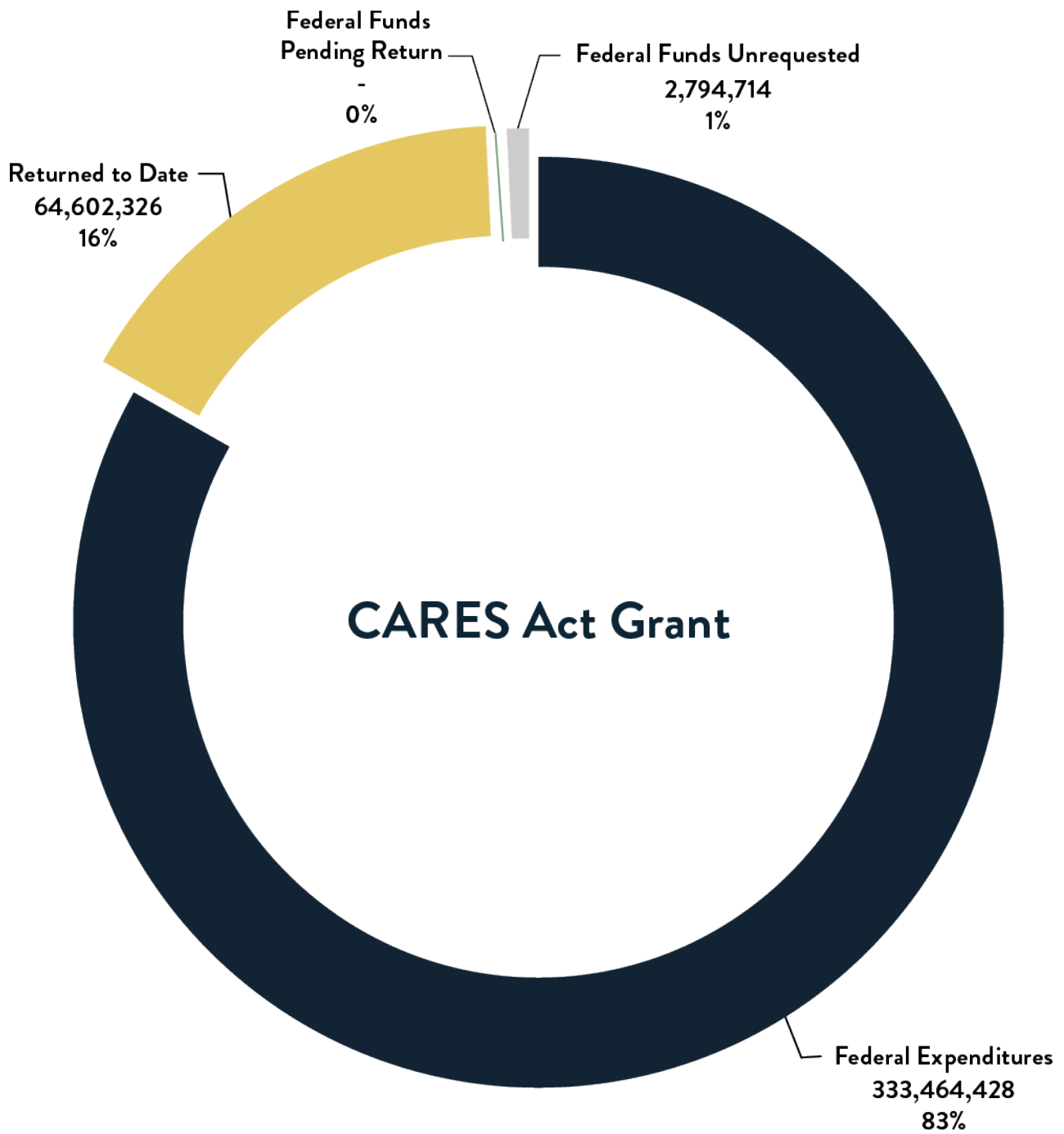
Final reporting by states shows that \$333,844,031 of CARES funds and accrued interest have been expended. As of December 28, 2023, the EAC closed all of the state CARES Act grants and collected \$63,740,859 in unexpended federal funds and \$861,467 in unexpended interest earned. The grant expired on March 27, 2022.

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.

## GAO Report to Congressional Committees

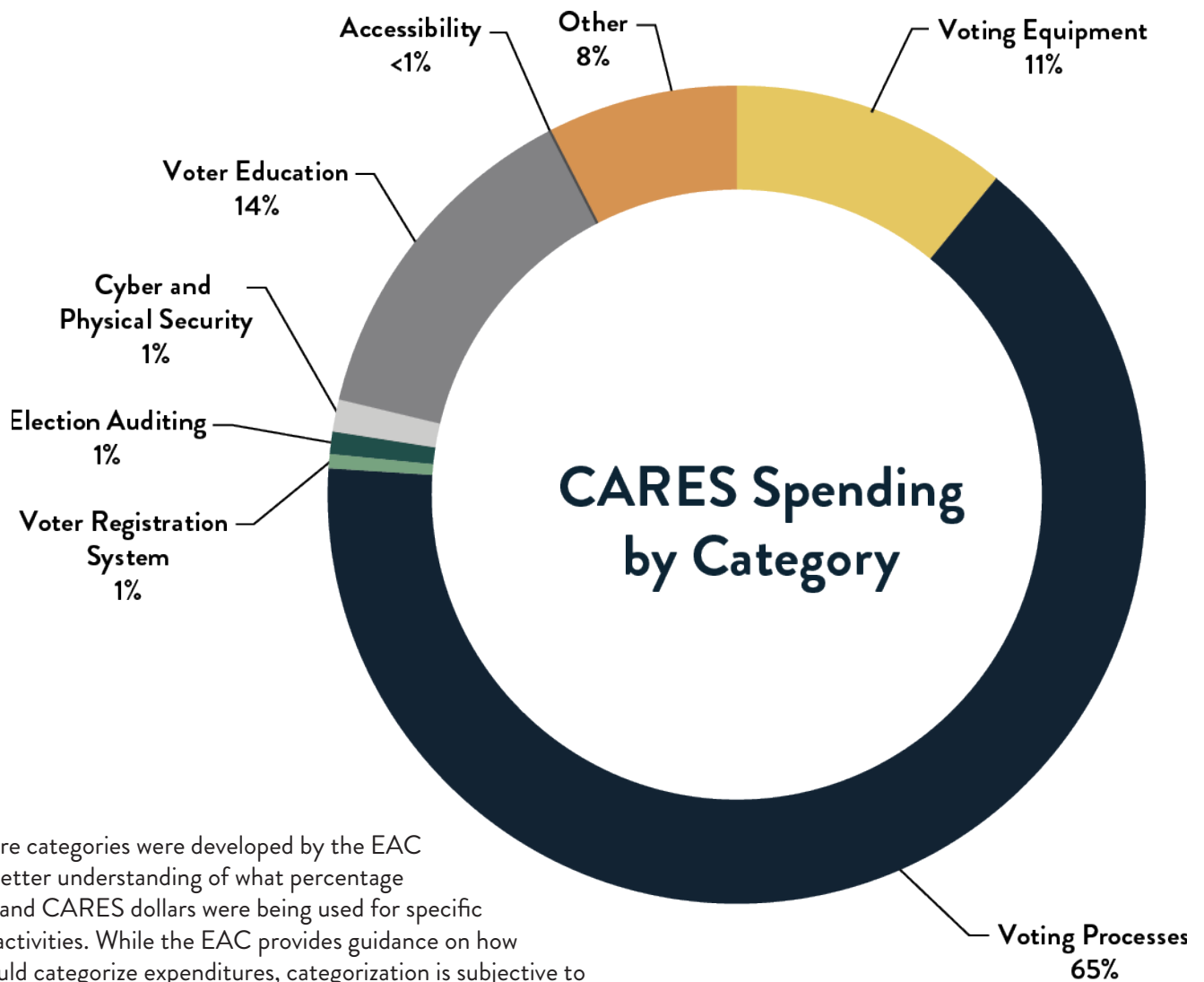
In November 2021, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) issued a report to Congressional Committees regarding a study conducted as part of its ongoing monitoring and oversight related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The GAO report on CARES funding refers to how states categorized expenditures in their narrative progress reports and EAC's guidance regarding categorization. As described in the FY 22 Annual Grant Expenditure Report, the EAC Office of Grants Management implemented a new grant reporting system which provides consistent and clear understanding of expenditure categories.





**Table 4: CARES Act Expenditures by Project Category**

PROJECT CATEGORY	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL SPENT
Voting Equipment	\$36,298,265.10	10.9%
Voting Processes	\$217,223,574.83	65.1%
Voter Registration System	\$1,504,811.72	0.5%
Election Auditing	\$ 3,123,425.64	0.9%
Cyber and Physical Security	\$4,274,748.37	1.3%
Voter Education	\$45,772,345.95	13.7%
Accessibility	\$119,723.00	0.1%
Other	\$25,147,532.93	7.5%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$333,464,427.54</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



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 28, 2023**

STATE	FEDERAL FUNDS AWARDED	INTEREST EARNED	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES INCL. INTEREST	BALANCE INCL. INTEREST	% EXPENDED FEDERAL ONLY	% EXPENDED INCL. INTEREST
Alabama***	\$4,375,717	\$0	\$4,375,717	2,158,275	67%	67%
Alaska***	\$2,366,993	\$0	\$2,366,993	641,486	79%	79%
American Samoa	\$600,000	\$0	\$600,000	0	100%	100%
Arizona**	\$0	\$0	\$0	7,891,453	0%	0%
Arkansas***	\$1,407,917	\$0	\$1,407,917	3,334,658	30%	30%
California	\$36,485,465	\$0	\$36,485,465	4,307	100%	100%
Colorado***	\$6,180,003	\$0	\$6,180,003	563,570	92%	92%
Connecticut	\$5,400,677	\$108,013	\$5,400,677	0	100%	100%
Delaware	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$3,000,000	0	100%	100%
District of Columbia	\$3,000,000	\$540	\$3,000,000	395	100%	100%
Florida***	\$16,925,212	\$0	\$16,925,212	3,464,316	84%	83%
Georgia	\$10,875,912	\$2,297	\$10,875,912	0	100%	100%
Guam	\$600,000	\$438	\$600,000	0	100%	100%
Hawaii***	\$2,401,884	\$0	\$2,401,884	893,958	73%	73%
Idaho	\$3,404,276	\$11,265	\$3,404,276	332	100%	100%
Illinois	\$13,966,097	\$45,535	\$13,966,097	0	100%	100%
Indiana	\$8,013,610	\$0	\$8,013,610	9,358	100%	100%
Iowa***	\$4,297,664	\$0	\$4,297,664	573,480	88%	88%
Kansas***	\$4,477,003	\$0	\$4,477,003	145,497	97%	97%
Kentucky	\$5,573,965	\$0	\$5,573,965	515,689	92%	92%
Louisiana	\$6,212,616	\$0	\$6,212,616	3,386	100%	100%
Maine***	\$974,099	\$0	\$974,099	2,340,597	30%	29%
Maryland	\$7,452,501	\$2,677	\$7,452,501	0	100%	100%
Massachusetts	\$8,325,918	\$12,519	\$8,325,918	0	100%	100%
Michigan	\$11,299,561	\$14,676	\$11,299,561	0	100%	100%
Minnesota***	\$5,789,510	\$0	\$5,789,510	1,194,507	83%	83%
Mississippi***	\$1,866,934	\$0	\$1,866,934	2,885,624	39%	39%
Missouri***	\$4,028,593	\$0	\$4,028,593	3,605,793	53%	53%
Montana***	\$222,373	\$0	\$222,373	2,787,434	7%	7%
Nebraska***	\$1,678,779	\$0	\$1,678,779	2,053,053	46%	45%
Nevada	\$4,496,720	\$0	\$4,496,720	15,449	100%	100%
New Hampshire	\$3,269,494	\$11,347	\$3,269,494	17	100%	100%
New Jersey	\$10,296,913	\$14,683	\$10,296,913	0	100%	100%
New Mexico	\$3,889,527	\$0	\$3,889,527	5,244	100%	100%



STATE	FEDERAL FUNDS AWARDED	INTEREST EARNED	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES INCL. INTEREST	BALANCE INCL. INTEREST	% EXPENDED FEDERAL ONLY	% EXPENDED INCL. INTEREST
New York***	\$19,968,435	\$0	\$19,968,435	612,131	97%	97%
North Carolina	\$10,721,298	\$0	\$10,721,298	227,116	98%	98%
North Dakota	\$3,000,000	\$1,776	\$3,000,000	0	100%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands***	\$501,847	\$0	\$501,847	539,059	0%	0%
Ohio	\$12,861,311	\$41,808	\$12,861,311	0	100%	100%
Oklahoma***	\$1,226,866	\$0	\$1,226,866	1,537,994	45%	44%
Oregon**	\$0	\$0	\$0	5,689,138	0%	0%
Pennsylvania***	\$11,774,326	\$15,619	\$11,774,326	2,454,652	83%	83%
Puerto Rico***	\$2,173,559	\$0	\$2,173,559	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***	\$350,024	\$0	\$350,024	2,700,612	12%	11%
Tennessee***	\$7,295,487	\$12,517	\$7,295,487	686,794	91%	91%
Texas***	\$21,058,300	\$31,565	\$21,058,300	3,580,447	86%	85%
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$600,000	\$0	\$600,000	0	100%	100%
Utah***	\$1,848,848	\$0	\$1,848,848	2,487,834	43%	43%
Vermont***	\$2,104,112	\$0	\$2,104,112	898,077	70%	70%
Virginia***	\$8,983,036	\$2,267	\$8,983,036	629,505	94%	94%
Washington***	\$5,482,936	\$0	\$5,482,936	2,914,040	66%	65%
West Virginia***	\$2,652,609	\$0	\$2,652,609	1,165,090	70%	69%
Wisconsin	\$7,362,345	\$4,084	\$7,362,345	0	100%	100%
Wyoming***	\$948,731	\$45,979	\$948,731	2,067,145	32%	32%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$948,901,202</b>	<b>\$29,136,979</b>	<b>\$560,667,225</b>	<b>64,984,419</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>84%</b>

\*\*Due to state legislature restrictions and timing, AZ and OR could not spend any CARES funds. Both states returned any interest earned.

\*\*\*Federal award amount adjusted for unexpended federal funds returned at closeout and/or disallowed costs.

Original award total less unrequested

**\$397,205,286**

Total unrequested

**\$2,794,714**

Five states did not request full allocation: HI, NV, NM, OK, UT

Returned federal funds to date

**\$2,794,714**

Federal interest earned and returned to date

**\$861,467**



# HAVA Section 251 Funds - Requirements Payment Grants

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, 2023, 37 states reported spending 100% of their HAVA Requirements Payment funds (including interest) and another 12 states reported spending 90% or more of their funds and interest. States reported cumulative expenditures of \$2,801,930,833 or 96% 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 their voting equipment in the near future, and their balance of unexpended funds will decrease significantly.



Indiana Secretary of State Diego Morales presented HAVA grants to the Adams County Election Board.



Indiana Secretary of State Diego Morales presented HAVA grants to the Lake County Board of Elections and Registration.



**Table 6: HAVA Section 251 – Requirement Payments Grant as of September 30, 2023**

STATE	FEDERAL FUNDS AWARDED	INTEREST EARNED	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES INCL. INTEREST	BALANCE INCL. INTEREST	% EXPENDED FEDERAL ONLY	% EXPENDED INCL. INTEREST
Alabama	\$40,247,219	\$2,549,741	\$41,577,025	\$1,219,935	100%	97%
Alaska	\$13,021,803	\$3,467,390	\$16,164,786	\$324,407	98%	98%
American Samoa*	\$2,490,652	\$292,118	\$2,782,770	\$0	100%	100%
Arizona†	\$45,516,688	\$4,969,627	\$50,297,449	\$188,866	100%	100%
Arkansas*	\$24,245,457	\$2,542,278	\$26,787,735	\$0	100%	100%
California	\$296,305,593	\$48,705,266	\$318,886,651	\$26,124,208	98%	92%
Colorado*	\$38,767,048	\$4,753,214	\$43,520,262	\$0	100%	100%
Connecticut*	\$31,109,847	\$7,847,367	\$38,957,214	\$0	100%	100%
Delaware*	\$13,021,803	\$1,116,752	\$14,138,555	\$0	100%	100%
District of Columbia*	\$13,028,257	\$1,935,280	\$14,963,537	\$0	100%	100%
Florida	\$148,633,048	\$24,422,245	\$173,055,271	\$22	100%	100%
Georgia	\$72,641,827	\$1,009,414	\$71,990,722	\$1,660,519	99%	98%
Guam*	\$2,319,361	\$48,049	\$2,367,410	\$0	100%	100%
Hawaii	\$13,028,257	\$1,091,638	\$13,947,550	\$172,345	100%	99%
Idaho*	\$13,021,803	\$1,267,652	\$14,289,455	\$0	100%	100%
Illinois	\$110,597,147	\$9,264,067	\$118,893,280	\$967,934	99%	99%
Indiana†	\$54,440,282	\$3,298,652	\$57,738,934	\$0	100%	100%
Iowa*	\$26,645,880	\$1,464,817	\$28,110,697	\$0	100%	100%
Kansas	\$24,033,425	\$2,262,395	\$25,801,642	\$494,177	100%	98%
Kentucky	\$36,919,261	\$5,259,304	\$32,822,521	\$9,356,043	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	\$14,593,585	\$47,934,973	\$25,248,160	82%	66%
Michigan*	\$88,575,455	\$7,735,014	\$96,310,469	\$0	100%	100%
Minnesota	\$43,962,194	\$3,766,042	\$47,678,283	\$49,954	100%	100%
Mississippi†	\$25,164,294	\$1,589,315	\$26,753,609	\$0	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	\$2,677,941	\$10,719,408	\$4,986,790	82%	68%
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	\$33,289,590	\$201,974,002	\$3,392,453	100%	98%
North Carolina*	\$73,460,046	\$7,388,707	\$80,848,753	\$0	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	\$4,463,356	\$33,348,267	\$2,158,170	100%	94%
Oregon*	\$31,243,106	\$3,800,528	\$35,043,634	\$0	100%	100%
Pennsylvania	\$112,821,809	\$17,729,166	\$130,068,375	\$482,600	100%	100%
Puerto Rico	\$5,868,252	\$227,966	\$6,014,138	\$82,080	100%	99%
Rhode Island*	\$13,028,257	\$494,487	\$13,522,744	\$0	100%	100%
South Carolina	\$36,384,617	\$935,416	\$37,121,805	\$198,229	100%	99%
South Dakota	\$13,028,257	\$5,319,059	\$13,218,942	\$5,128,374	100%	72%
Tennessee	\$51,877,745	\$8,936,056	\$35,036,017	\$25,777,784	50%	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	\$766,699	\$18,645,286	\$613,010	97%	97%
Vermont	\$12,453,257	\$3,281,251	\$12,769,390	\$2,965,118	100%	81%
Virginia*	\$64,499,288	\$9,562,569	\$74,061,857	\$0	100%	100%
Washington*	\$52,955,253	\$6,639,124	\$59,594,377	\$0	100%	100%
West Virginia	\$17,184,961	\$1,238,346	\$18,361,478	\$61,829	100%	100%
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%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$2,603,787,598</b>	<b>\$309,796,238</b>	<b>\$2,801,930,833</b>	<b>\$111,653,003</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>96%</b>

\*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 Federal Financial Report (FFR) is overdue.

