

Funding Election Administration



Introduction

Determining how much elections cost to run nationwide is challenging. A 2022 report, [The Cost of Conducting Elections](#), written by Charles Stewart at the MIT Election Data + Science Lab, summarizes election cost reports from recent years. Noting differences in accounting processes that make collecting and analyzing information about election costs difficult, the report found that spending on elections nationwide ranges from \$4 to \$6 billion in a “normal” year and that spending during the pandemic in 2020 could have reached \$10 billion. Looking ahead, the report references research that estimates a national figure of \$53.3 billion needed to conduct elections over the next decade, or \$5.3 billion when converted to an annual basis.

Elections are administered at the local—typically county—level, and thus, most expenses are borne by these jurisdictions. This is often the case even when state and federal races are on the ballot, as well as local races. If, for example, new voting systems are needed, the county (or occasionally a municipality) often must secure the funds to pay for them, competing with budget requests for other local needs. Economic conditions can also impact this competition when scarce resources must be allocated to numerous government services.

Local election officials often struggle to find funding for what they need, whether it be new voting systems, personnel to staff voting locations, special paper to print ballots, or the cybersecurity tools and expertise required to keep voter registration database files confidential.

That said, states and the federal government can and have helped with funding. This brief summarizes the different funding streams available in some states and from the federal government.

State Funding

At least three states pay for almost everything related to administering elections. Alaska and Delaware have centralized election administration (Alaska Statutes Title 15 Elections, Delaware Code Title 15 Elections). Those state’s Department of Elections are responsible for conducting elections and almost entirely bear the cost of election administration. Oklahoma is also very centralized, with the state purchasing voting equipment, reimbursing counties for the salary of their chief election official, training poll workers, and paying for some supplies. However, local jurisdictions are often still responsible for covering the costs of renting voting locations, as well as providing ballot boxes, voting booths, and various other supplies necessary for the operation of voting locations.

It is much more common for states to pay a portion of election costs. Here are some examples of ways that states contribute funds:

Pay for a portion of all elections. In Kentucky and Rhode Island, the state bears a portion of the costs of all elections. In Kentucky, the state reimburses counties for the cost of elections at a set rate of \$225 per precinct annually (Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §117.345), and in Rhode Island, the state pays for everything other than poll workers and voting locations, which are the responsibility of municipalities (R.I. Gen. Laws Title 17 Elections). Minnesota established a Voting Operations, Technology, and Election Resources (VOTER) Account with annual legislative appropriations to be distributed to counties and local government units for expenditures directly related to election administration (Minn. Stat. §5.305).

Pay for state candidates or issues on the ballot. In Alabama, the state pays all election expenses if there are only statewide candidates or issues on the ballot or half of the expenses if there are both state and local candidates and issues on the ballot (Ala. Code §17-16-2 to §17-16-7). In Colorado, the state reimburses counties for 45% of election costs if state-certified content is on the ballot (Colo. Rev. Stat. §1-5-505.5). When Hawaii moved to mostly mail ballot elections, it passed a law requiring all election expenses, except those related to voter registration, to be split in half between the state and county when both county and state or federal offices are on the ballot. If a particular expense is shared statewide, each county pays a portion of expenses as a proportion of registered voters at the time of the general election (Hawaii Rev. Stat. §11-110).

Pay for primary elections or statewide special elections. Some states pay for special statewide elections that do not coincide with regularly scheduled elections or for statewide primary or presidential primary elections. Arizona, for example, reimburses counties for presidential primaries at \$1.25 per active registered voter (Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. §16-250). Arkansas reimburses counties for political party primaries, presidential primary and general primary elections, statewide special elections, and nonpartisan general elections. After each legislative session, the State Board of Election Commissioners establishes an estimated average cost per voter by county (Ark. Code Ann. §7-7-201, 7-5-104, 108.00.15 Ark. Code R. 005). Michigan reimburses localities 100% of the actual costs of statewide special elections and presidential primaries (Mich. Comp. Laws 168.487, 168.624g). In Washington, the state assumes a prorated share of costs when state officers or measures are voted on in a state primary or general election in an odd-number year, and for a vacancy election to fill the position of U.S. senator or representative (Wash. Rev. Code §29A.04.410, 29A.04.420, 29A.04.430).

Share costs with local jurisdictions. Local jurisdictions often run elections that include local questions (municipal, school, and special district races, or ballot questions) and state and federal races and questions. In some states, the cost of running elections is shared by all the entities with races or questions on the ballot (local and state). States can require this type of cost-sharing arrangement and set how costs are allocated. For example, in Louisiana, if there are both state races and ballot questions as well as local candidates or questions on the ballot, the state

pays for half of the election expenses. The other half is shared pro rata by the local entities by “real estate” on the ballot. The share that local entities, such as school boards or special districts, pay is determined by dividing the entity’s number of offices, propositions, or questions on the ballot by the total number of all offices, propositions, or questions on the ballot (La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §18:1400.1, 18:1400.5). In Missouri, when more than one political subdivision has candidates or issues on the ballot, they share costs based on the number of registered voters in that subdivision as a percentage of the total number of registered voters eligible for the election (Mo. Rev. Stat. §115.063).

Statewide purchase of voting equipment or paying for a portion of voting equipment. Some states have chosen to purchase all voting equipment at the state level, taking advantage of economies of scale and state procurement policies to get competitive pricing for voting systems throughout the state. Georgia, for example, negotiated its most recent contract at the state level and uses the same voting equipment vendor and voting systems throughout the state (Ga. Code Ann. §21-2-300). In Maryland, the state pays for 50% of the purchase cost and counties pay for the other 50% (Md. Code Ann. Elec. Law §9-106, 9-101). Minnesota has a Voting Equipment Grant Account to help local jurisdictions replace aging voting equipment (Minn. Stat. Ann. § 206.95). Nevada allows the Secretary of State to purchase voting systems and lease them to counties (Nev. Rev. Stat. §293B.125, 293B.122).

Provide funding for upgrades and security measures for statewide voter registration databases. Centralized voter registration databases were required by the federal Help America Vote Act (HAVA), passed in 2002. Prior to HAVA, voter registration information was primarily maintained at the local level, in a local database, or on paper forms. Now, all states must have a centralized database at the state level that contains all valid voter registrations. Because these centralized systems are required at the state level, states generally pay for the design, upkeep, and security measures to protect them from intrusion.

Paying part or all of personnel costs. Personnel costs, including permanent and temporary election staff and poll workers, are typically the largest line item in a local election office’s budget. In most states, the counties or local jurisdictions bear these costs.

Some states do contribute to local personnel costs. In Louisiana, the state covers compensation for election commissioners and deputy parish custodians, except when there is also a local candidate or issue on the ballot, in which case the state pays half of the personnel compensation (La. Rev. Stat. Ann, §18:1400.2). In New Jersey, counties may apply for reimbursement for compensation for members of district boards of elections (N.J. Rev. Stat. §19:45-6.2). In Oklahoma, the state reimburses counties for the county chief election official’s salary as long as it is not more than 135% of the specified salary in statute, which is set based on county population (Okla. Stat. tit. 26, §2-118). In Kentucky, the state reimburses counties for personnel costs up to 50 cents per registered voter per year (Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §117.343). Tennessee pays \$18,000 annually to counties to help cover part of

the salary of certified local election administrators (Tenn. Code Ann. §2-12-209).

Paying for training. States also often have a role in training election officials, with some paying for costs associated with doing so. According to a [report by the Bipartisan Policy Center](#), at least 43 states have state-run training programs. In some states training is statutorily required, while others may encourage election officials to attend but without a statutory requirement to do so. Some states specify that the training course is provided at no cost to local election officials, while others require local jurisdictions to bear the cost of attendance for their officials. Maine, for example, offers no-cost mandatory training for election officials and municipal clerks and optional training for poll workers. In Georgia, the state conducts a mandatory training and certification program for local election officials, but the counties bear the cost of participation.

Paying for statewide voter information. Some states must produce and distribute information to voters, particularly voter information pamphlets, information on state candidates or ballot measures, or sample ballots. This often requires mailing every voter in the state which is an expensive undertaking. Every state election office also has a website that provides information for voters. The state often funds the dissemination of information, such as voter registration deadlines, at the state level.

In Louisiana and South Carolina, for example, the state pays for notices of elections to be published in local newspapers (La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §18:1400.2, S.C. Code Ann. §7-13-340). In other states, published notices are often the responsibility of local jurisdictions. In West Virginia, the state publishes constitutional amendments in a newspaper in every county (W. Va. Code §3-1-44). Ohio pays the entire cost of advertising in newspapers for statewide ballot issues, explanations of those issues, and arguments for or against them from the secretary of state's ballot advertising fund (Ohio Rev. Code Ann. 3501.17(G)(1)). In Nebraska, the secretary of state must prepare a pamphlet that is distributed to county clerks and election commissioners, who must make them available in their office and additional public locations (Neb. Rev. Stat. §32-202). Wyoming requires the publication of proposed amendments and voter pamphlets to be paid out of the general fund of the state (Wyo. Stat. Ann. §22-20-106).

Providing ballots or other supplies. Some states, especially those in New England, provide printed ballots or other polling place supplies to local jurisdictions: Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. In Oklahoma, the state prints ballots for general elections, statewide primaries, runoff primaries, and special elections (Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 26, §3-102). Pennsylvania reimburses local jurisdictions 60 cents per ballot for preparing, mailing, counting, and storing absentee ballots for military and overseas voters (25 Pa. Cons. Stat. §2964). In Connecticut, the state provides peripheral supplies for voting tabulators, such as forms, certificates, and security seals (Conn. Gen. Stat. §9-29, §9-248). Maine and Massachusetts provide secure ballot boxes to each voting district (Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 21-A, §607, Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 54, §26). In Michigan, the state facilitates the procurement and distribution of absent voter ballot drop

boxes at no cost to counties and pays for each box's delivery, installation, repair, and video monitoring (Mich. Comp. Laws §168.761d).

Paying for voting locations. Voting locations can be a large expense for local jurisdictions. Although jurisdictions typically seek out government buildings or facilities with minimal (or no) rental fees, voting locations can be challenging to secure and expensive. In Louisiana, the state helps local jurisdictions pay for voting location rental fees (La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §18:1400.2).

Establish ongoing funding streams. Election administration is not often thought of as a revenue generator. When funding comes from the state for any purpose, it is typically provided through general appropriations. This can mean less funding when there are competing priorities or when the economy takes a downturn. A few states have developed other models to ensure ongoing funding for elections. In Louisiana, proceeds from the sale of maps of precincts and election jurisdictions by the secretary of state's office go into a Voting Technology Fund (La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §18:21). Maine permits charging fees for providing voter information or absentee list information to political parties, organizations, or individuals. These fees are put into a dedicated fund to offset the cost of keeping up the statewide voter registration list (Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, §196-A). In Nebraska, filing fees for candidates who file in the secretary of state's office (national, state, and most special district candidates) are put in the Election Administration Fund (Neb. Rev. Stat. §32-204). In Mississippi, money derived from the annual report fees imposed on limited liability companies is deposited into the Elections Support Fund (Miss. Code Ann. § 23-15-5).

Federal Funding

The federal government does not provide ongoing funding for election administration, but Congress has provided one-time funding several times in the last 20 years. As part of the HAVA, Congress has appropriated almost \$3 billion to upgrade voting equipment and improve election administration nationwide. HAVA established baseline standards for voting equipment and required jurisdictions to move away from older lever and punch card machines. It also created the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC), which is charged with distributing HAVA grants to states, which then distribute them to local jurisdictions at their discretion. Most of the initial HAVA funding was used to replace voting equipment.

In 2018, Congress appropriated \$380 million to be used by states for election security, including improving voting equipment, voting processes, registration systems, audits, cyber and physical security, voter education, and accessibility. Congress appropriated \$75 million to states in both 2022 and 2023, \$55 million in 2024, and \$15 million in 2025. These funds have been distributed through the EAC. The EAC's [HAVA Grant Programs](#) site contains an overview of the level of funding states received and how they used the funds. Enabling legislation to receive federal funding requires states to provide matching funds, increasing local jurisdictions' funding levels. All the appropriations listed above were one-time infusions of

funding and were often used for capital purchases like voting equipment. In 2020, the CARES Act also appropriated a one-time appropriation of \$400 million to assist states and localities with election expenses related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

According to [The Cost of Conducting Elections](#) report, “These federal contributions to the conduct of elections between 2003 and 2020 amount to a little more than 4% of all elections spending during that period.”

In addition to the funding listed above that is provided directly to states, over the last two decades, Congress has sometimes funded discretionary grants awarded competitively by the EAC. In 2023, for example, the EAC had \$1 million allocated to support the Help America Vote College Program, which encourages college students to serve as poll workers. These grants were awarded to accredited universities, nonprofit organizations, and state and local election offices.

In recent years, in addition to direct federal appropriations for election administration and grant programs administered by the EAC, several federal agencies have provided support to election administrators across the country. [The Federal Emergency Management Agency](#) has provided funding for state and local jurisdictions to address cybersecurity risks and emergency preparedness, and the Department of Justice has permitted funds from the [Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program](#) to protect election workers from violence and criminal threats of violence.

Though they do not directly provide funding, still other federal agencies play a role, too:

- [The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency](#) has worked with state and local governments to provide resources on election security and protecting election infrastructure.
- [The National Institute of Standards and Technology](#) provides technical research and support for developing the EAC’s Voluntary Voting System Guidelines.
- The Department of Justice, through its [Voting Section of the Civil Rights Division](#), enforces the civil provisions of the federal laws that protect the right to vote. These laws include the Voting Rights Act, the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, the National Voter Registration Act, the Help America Vote Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Civil Rights Act.
- The [Federal Voting Assistance Program \(FVAP\)](#), a part of the Department of Defense, provides service members, their eligible family members, and overseas citizens with the tools and resources they need to vote successfully from anywhere in the world.
- The U.S. Postal Service maintains an [Election Mail](#) program specifically to

ensure that all mail relating to elections—including absentee, or mail ballots, but also all voter information and education mailings from official sources—are delivered promptly.

- The [United States Postal Inspection Service \(USPIS\)](#) is a federal law enforcement agency that enforces federal laws relating to the postal system. In that capacity, it ensures the security of election mail.

Administering elections in the 21st century in many larger jurisdictions is a full-time function of local government. Even in smaller jurisdictions, it takes up a large portion of the time and effort of the designated local officials who maintain voter lists and ensure eligible voters can cast ballots for big federal elections and smaller local elections every year (often in addition to many other responsibilities outside elections). Each state has a unique mix of funding, with contributions from the local, state, and sometimes federal levels, to keep everything running smoothly.



Election Costs at the State & Local Levels

Updated April 2025

Elections are administered at the local—typically county—level, and thus, most expenses are borne by these jurisdictions. States may pay for various aspects of elections, like voting systems or local election official training. The method of “splitting the bill” of election costs is variable across the United States. This document outlines responsibilities at the state and local level for paying for elections as established in statutes across the 50 states.

The chart is a statutory examination only, and many states don’t address all aspects of election costs/funding in their statute; it includes statutory language that explicitly calls out specific costs in election administration but is not inclusive of all responsibilities for expenses in conducting an election. Note: This chart does not include expenses incurred by the state for duties that commonly fall to the state rather than localities, for example, establishing and maintaining the statewide voter registration system mandated by HAVA or testing and certifying voting systems.

Broad categories of election costs include:

- Technology
- Voter registration databases
- Statewide voter information
- Training for local election officials
- Compensation for local election officials
- Ballots or other supplies
- Voting locations

| State | Reimbursement or Expenses for Some Types of Elections | Personnel Costs | Voting Equipment | Ballots or Other Supplies | Other Notes |
|-------|---|--|--|---|---|
| AL | <p>The state pays for half of elections that include federal, state, and county races or an election to amend the constitution. The state pays for the total cost of an election that contains only federal or state offices.</p> <p>Ala. Code § 17-16-2 to 17-16-6</p> | <p>The state reimburses counties for election officials' compensation and mileage. Election clerks and inspectors are entitled to base compensation of \$50 paid out of the county treasury. In addition to that compensation, clerks are entitled to supplemental compensation paid by the state to ensure the total amount they are paid each day is \$125; for inspectors, the total amount is \$150. Clerks and inspectors who have completed a local election school or are certified as qualified precinct officials are entitled to receive an additional \$25 per day in compensation from the state.</p> <p>Ala. Code § 17-8-12</p> | <p>The state adopted a uniform voting system in 2005 and bought equipment statewide with HAVA funds. The Secretary of State shall approve reimbursement from the Help America Vote Fund for purchases of voting equipment made by a county to comply with the voting system guidelines established by the Secretary of State.</p> <p>Ala. Code § 17-2-4(h)</p> | <p>The state reimburses counties for various supplies to support elections, including ballots, some postage costs, and some publication costs. The state also provides registration forms and supplies for registrars. The state reimburses county commissioners for all postage costs associated with voter list maintenance and one-half (½) of the cost of the required publication of names in newspapers before removing them from the list.</p> <p>Ala. Code § 17-3-57, 17-4-31</p> | <p>The state will pay for all expenses and costs incurred by a county to carry out an overseas voter program.</p> <p>Ala. Code § 17-11-51</p> |

| State | Reimbursement or Expenses for Some Types of Elections | Personnel Costs | Voting Equipment | Ballots or Other Supplies | Other Notes |
|-----------|--|---|--|---|---|
| AK | The state pays for and conducts primary, federal, and state elections, which are combined, and certain local elections. | The state is responsible for hiring, training, and paying local election officials. Alaska Stat. § 15.10.107, 15.10.110, 15.15.380 | The state purchases and provides voting equipment. Alaska Stat. § 15.15.032 | The state pays for election supplies, including ballots, ballot boxes, voting booths, postage, and stationery. The state pays for the publication of election notices. Alaska Stat. § 15.15.060, 15.15.070 | The state is responsible for providing equipment for electronically generated ballots for voters with disabilities. Alaska Stat. § 15.15.032 |
| AZ | The state reimburses counties for presidential primaries at \$1.25 per active registered voter. Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-250 | The state provides mandatory training and certification of local election officials, and the secretary of state publishes an Election Procedures Manual. Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-407 | The county/local election board pays for vote tabulating equipment. Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-451 | The state reimburses counties for printing, labeling, and postage (mailing) sample ballots for statewide primary and general elections. Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-461, 16-510 | Counties pay for all expenses related to voter registration. Recount expenses are a state charge for statewide candidates, initiatives, amendments, etc.; for county offices, it is a county charge. Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-139, 16-666 |

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|-------|---|---|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| AR | <p>The state reimburses counties for political party primaries, presidential and general primary elections, statewide special elections, and nonpartisan general elections. After each legislative session, the State Board of Election Commissioners establishes an estimated average cost per voter by county. Counties are responsible for the expenses of general and runoff elections for presidential, state, district, county, township, or municipal offices.</p> <p>Ark. Code Ann. § 7-5-104, 7-7-201 Ark. Code R. 108.00.15-005</p> | <p>The state provides mandatory training for all election commissioners, for which they are reimbursed at a flat rate of \$100 plus mileage reimbursement. Counties may also be reimbursed for poll workers and extra help to pay for eligible elections (see first box for details).</p> | No Applicable Statute | <p>The state reimburses certain costs for ballots, supplies, voting machine programming, publications, and facility fees for eligible elections (see first box for details).</p> | No Applicable Statute |

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|-----------|---|---|--|--|--|
| CA | <p>Counties pay for all costs necessarily incurred in the preparation and conduct of elections.</p> <p>Cal. Elec. Code § 13001</p> | No Applicable Statute | <p>The governing board of the county pays for voting system equipment.</p> <p>Cal. Elec. Code § 19208</p> | <p>The state reimburses counties for postage to send out voter verifications, affidavits of registration, registration cards, and voter outreach programs related to registration. The state also reimburses counties for costs incurred in mailing state ballot pamphlets. The county is responsible for printing ballots.</p> <p>Cal. Elec. Code § 2164, 2130, 13000</p> | <p>The California Constitution requires the State to reimburse local governments for the cost of any mandated new program or higher level of service.</p> <p>Cal. Const. Art. 13B, § 6</p> |
| CO | <p>The state reimburses counties for 45% of election costs if state-certified content is on the ballot.</p> <p>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-5-505.5</p> | <p>The state conducts mandatory training and certification programs for local election officials and staff.</p> <p>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-1-301</p> | <p>The governing body of any political subdivision which adopts a voting machine must pay for its purchase.</p> <p>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-5-603.</p> | <p>The governing body of the political subdivision shall pay to have ballots printed.</p> <p>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-5-410</p> | No Applicable Statute |

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| CT | <p>Municipalities are responsible for printing and preparing ballots for primary elections.</p> <p>Conn. Gen. Stat. § 9-437</p> | <p>The state conducts mandatory training and certification of voter registrars. Municipalities are responsible for paying the cost of completing the training program. Municipalities are also responsible for \$35/day compensation for twice-yearly conferences (called by the secretary of state) that clerks and registrars attend.</p> <p>Conn. Gen. Stat. § 9-192a, 9-6</p> | <p>Municipalities are responsible for purchasing or leasing voting tabulators that comply with the Secretary of State guidelines.</p> <p>Conn. Gen. Stat. § 9-239</p> | <p>The state prints forms and envelopes for voter registrars and furnishes peripheral supplies for voting tabulators (forms, certificates, seals, etc.).</p> <p>The state prepares and provides all forms related to compliance with campaign finance reporting.</p> <p>Conn. Gen. Stat. § 9-29, 9-248, 9-624.</p> | <p>No Applicable Statute</p> |
| DE | <p>The State Department of Elections is responsible for and bears the cost of all election administration in the state, including primary, special, and general elections.</p> <p>Del. Code tit. 15, § 3111, 7109, 4515</p> | <p>All election personnel are state employees and thus are compensated by the state. The state provides mandatory election official training.</p> <p>Del. Code tit. 15, § 211, 4702, 4707, 215, 4741</p> | <p>The state purchases voting systems.</p> <p>Del. Code tit. 15 § 5001A, §5005A</p> | <p>The state provides ballots, absentee/mail ballot materials, voter information, and supplies.</p> <p>Del. Code tit. 15 §5005A, §4503</p> | <p>A recount in close elections is a state expense. The state pays for all expenses incurred and compensation for personnel involved in canvassing.</p> <p>Del Code tit. 15 § 3172, §5714</p> |

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|-----------|---|--|--|--|-----------------------|
| FL | <p>The state reimburses counties for actual costs incurred by statewide special elections or special primary elections.</p> <p>Fla. Stat. § 100.102</p> | <p>The state provides a mandatory training curriculum for poll workers. The county elections supervisor conducts the training. The county can reimburse election inspectors, clerks, and deputy sheriffs for attending the required training.</p> <p>Fla. Stat. § 102.014, § 102.021</p> | <p>The county is responsible for adopting, purchasing, or procuring a voting system approved by the secretary of state.</p> <p>Fla. Stat. § 101.5604</p> | <p>The county pays for the printing and delivery of ballots and instruction cards.</p> <p>Fla. Stat. § 101.21</p> | No Applicable Statute |
| GA | <p>The county pays the expenses of primary elections.</p> <p>Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-156</p> | <p>The state conducts a mandatory training and certification program for local election officials, but the counties bear the cost of participation.</p> <p>Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-100</p> | <p>The state provides uniform equipment for casting and counting votes statewide and a system for direct recording electronic equipment.</p> <p>Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-300, 21-2-379.3</p> | <p>The state provides forms and supplies deemed necessary for use in elections. The county pays for postage for mailing absentee ballots.</p> <p>Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-50, 21-2-389</p> | No Applicable Statute |

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| HI | <p>Hawaii conducts elections by mail. All expenses (except voter registration ones) related to elections conducted by mail with both state and county, or federal and county offices, are divided in half between the state and county.</p> <p>Expenses for elections where county offices don't appear on the ballot are borne entirely by the state. For elections where only county offices (no state) are on the ballot, the county bears all expenses.</p> <p>Haw. Rev. Stat. § 11-110, 11-182, 11-183</p> | No Applicable Statute | No Applicable Statute | <p>Counties are responsible for voter registration, absentee voting, voter service centers, places of deposit, and the mailing and receipt of ballots. The State is responsible for the printing and counting of ballots for state and federal elections.</p> <p>Absentee ballot distribution and return postage is divided between state and county.</p> <p>Haw. Rev. Stat. § 11-110, 11-182, 11-183, 15-6.5</p> | No Applicable Statute |

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| ID | <p>The county is responsible for most election costs.</p> <p>Idaho Code Ann. § 34-209, 34-210</p> | No Applicable Statute | <p>The county is responsible for acquiring and paying for voting machines and vote tally systems.</p> <p>Idaho Code Ann. § 34-209</p> | <p>The county prints and provides ballots and ballot boxes for all elections (including primaries). The county is responsible for most election costs, including personnel and equipment, supplies, materials, books, papers, records, and facilities of every kind as they consider necessary to facilitate and assist in carrying out their functions in connection with administering the election laws.</p> <p>Idaho Code Ann. § 34-902, 34-713, 34-209, 34-210</p> | No Applicable Statute |

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| IL | <p>Each county is responsible for the costs and expenses of elections (unless explicitly stated otherwise).</p> <p>10 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/17-30</p> | <p>The state reimburses counties for election judge stipends (\$10 for each election judge) to attend specialized training courses and for the required stipends for county clerks and recorders. The state reimburses counties for statutorily required increases in compensation for election judges.</p> <p>10 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/13-2.2, 5/13-10 55 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/4-6001</p> | <p>The locality/county is responsible for purchasing voting machines.</p> <p>10 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/24-1</p> | No Applicable Statute | No Applicable Statute |

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| IN | No Applicable Statute | <p>The state provides training for local election officials, but counties pay for their participation and reimbursement for mileage, lodging, and meals. The secretary of state also administers a certified election worker program.</p> <p>Ind. Code § 3-6-4.2-14, 3-6-6.5-3</p> | <p>The election administration assistance fund supports activities to improve elections and voting systems. The secretary of state administers the fund, which consists of funds appropriated by the general assembly and the federal government and proceeds of bonds as authorized by law.</p> <p>Ind. Code § 3-11-6.5-2</p> | <p>The county pays all registration costs, election supplies, equipment, and expenses.</p> <p>Ind. Code § 3-5-3-1</p> | <p>Recounts and contests conducted by the state recount commission are paid from the state recount fund.</p> <p>Ind. Code § 3-12-10-12</p> |

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|-------|---|--|--|---|---|
| IA | <p>The state reimburses counties' expenses related to constitutional amendment and public measure elections. The county pays for the costs of conducting primary, general, and special elections called by the governor.</p> <p>Iowa Code § 47.3, 49A.9</p> | <p>The state provides continuing education programs for local election officials, including the training manual and additional materials. Counties shall compensate election personnel who attend the training course (at the established hourly rate for these workers, not less than minimum wage) and reimburse them for mileage.</p> <p>Iowa Code § 49.124, 49.126, 49.125</p> | <p>The Secretary of State purchases and distributes the required optical scan voting systems to counties to assist them in complying with the requirements for the equipment.</p> <p>Iowa Code § 47.10</p> | <p>When a statewide ballot measure is introduced, the state publishes it in at least one newspaper once a month. The state provides nomination papers to candidates seeking primary ballot access. The county is responsible for furnishing each precinct with an election register and all other books, forms, materials, equipment, and supplies necessary to conduct the election.</p> <p>Iowa Code § 49A.2, 43.8, 49.28</p> | <p>The county will pay the cost of maintaining voter registration records and preparing election registers and any other voter registration lists required by the commissioner in the discharge of that office's duties. The state will pay the administrative and clerical costs incurred by the registrar to discharge those duties.</p> <p>Iowa Code § 47.3(4)</p> |

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|-----------|--|--|-----------------------|---|--|
| KS | <p>The state reimburses counties for direct expenses of a presidential preference primary election.</p> <p>Kan. Stat. Ann. § 25-4508</p> | <p>The secretary of state establishes the form and content of mandatory training courses for county election officials. The statute does not specify who pays for or conducts the training.</p> <p>Kan. Stat. Ann. § 25-124</p> | No Applicable Statute | <p>The county pays the expenses for elections for national, state, county, town, city, and school primary and general elections, including the cost of printing and distributing ballots for these elections.</p> <p>Kan Stat. Ann. § 25-223, 25-119, 25-2201</p> | <p>Expenses incurred for voter registration activities are paid for by the county.</p> <p>Kan. Stat. Ann. § 25-2315</p> |
| KY | <p>The state reimburses counties \$255 per precinct in the county for the cost of an election held.</p> <p>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 117.345</p> | <p>The state provides training for local election officials and others involved in the election process. Counties must reimburse officials who attend the training at least \$10. Counties can request reimbursement from the state for office personnel necessary for elections (including for registration and list maintenance) costs up to \$0.50 per registered voter per year.</p> <p>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 117.187, 117.343</p> | No Applicable Statute | <p>The state publishes information on constitutional amendments on the ballot.</p> <p>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 118.415</p> | <p>The Commonwealth of Kentucky pays the costs of automatic/mandatory recounts.</p> <p>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 120.157</p> |

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|-------|--|--|--|--|--|
| LA | <p>The state pays for election expenses for gubernatorial, congressional, and presidential preference primary elections unless local candidates or questions also appear on the ballot, in which case the state pays half. The remaining half is split between the state and local or municipal jurisdictions participating in the election.</p> <p>La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 18:1400.1, 18:1400.5</p> | <p>The state pays the salary of the registrar, permanent employees, and temporary employees to perform election duties, as well as law enforcement officers to maintain order for gubernatorial, congressional, and presidential preference primary elections, unless local candidates or questions are on the ballot, in which case the state pays half. The state reimburses some expenses for training poll workers and pays for personnel expenses incurred during early voting hours outside regular business hours.</p> <p>La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 18:1400.8</p> | <p>The state is responsible for procuring, selling, and transferring all voting equipment in the state. The state also maintains, repairs, stores, and retains custody of voting equipment. The state pays a "parish custodian" a fixed monthly amount based on the number of voting machines in the parish for duties associated with elections.</p> <p>La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 18:1353, 18:1354, 18:1362</p> | <p>The state pays for publishing polling place locations, renting polling places, setting up voting machines, compensating commissioners and deputy parish custodians, and transmitting election returns. The state also pays postage for absentee ballots and publishing election notices unless local candidates or questions are on the ballot, in which case the state pays half. The state has a fund for voting machine technology, voting equipment and supplies, voter outreach, IT products to run the election and voting system, etc.</p> <p>La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 18:1400.2, 18:21</p> | <p>If any precinct is not in compliance with state regulations and laws, the parish is responsible for all expenses at that precinct (instead of the state paying for some or all of those expenses).</p> <p>La. Rev. Stat. §18:1400.7</p> |

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|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|
| ME | <p>Municipalities are responsible for expenses incurred for calling, holding, and reporting the results of an election.</p> <p>Me. Rev. Stat. Ann., tit. 21-A § 633</p> | <p>The state provides mandatory, no-fee training for election officials and municipal clerks and optional training for poll workers. The state also provides printed instructional and informative materials for election officials.</p> <p>Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 21-A § 505, 605-A, 610</p> | <p>The municipality provides/pays for voting booths, voting machines, and expenses for their storage and maintenance.</p> <p>Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 21-A § 629, 811</p> | <p>The state prepares sample ballots, provides voter instructional materials, prepares and furnishes official ballots, and furnishes secure ballot boxes for each voting district.</p> <p>Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 21-A § 603, 603-A, 601,606, 607, 608</p> | <p>No Applicable Statute</p> |
| MD | <p>The local board shall print ballots, pay for polling sites if necessary, pay for election judges (though the state reimburses up to \$50)</p> <p>Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 9-215, 10-101(1), 10-205</p> | <p>The state provides training for local election boards, but expenses for attendance are reimbursed by counties.</p> <p>Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 2-104</p> | <p>The state acquires voting machines to be used statewide and pays for 50%; the county pays for the other 50%.</p> <p>Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 9-106, 9-101</p> | <p>The state reimburses for half of the postage for absentee/mail ballots.</p> <p>Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 9-310</p> | <p>The state reimburses counties for the adoption/implementation of universal registration.</p> <p>Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 3-403</p> |

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|-------|--|--|---|--|------------------------------|
| MA | <p>The city or town is responsible for providing polling places, ballot boxes, and postage for mailing credentials/notices/certificates of nomination or election for caucuses.</p> <p>Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 54, § 103A</p> | <p>The state provides mandatory training for election officials at no cost to the municipality or the attendees.</p> <p>Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 51, § 17A</p> | <p>Locality responsible for expenses for purchasing/leasing voting machines.</p> <p>Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 54, § 34</p> | <p>The state provides ballot boxes for local jurisdictions. If a locality needs a replacement ballot box (e.g., if the box is destroyed, lost, or defective), the locality pays for the new box. The locality maintains ballot boxes, voting machines, and tabulators.</p> <p>The state provides ballots for use in state elections. The state publishes candidate lists and sends voters information on ballot measures for state elections.</p> <p>The state provides the blank forms and envelopes required for election returns and certifications.</p> <p>Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 54, § 26, 29, 28, 27, 40, 53, 54</p> | <p>No Applicable Statute</p> |

| State | Reimbursement or Expenses for Some Types of Elections | Personnel Costs | Voting Equipment | Ballots or Other Supplies | Other Notes |
|-------|--|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| MI | <p>The state reimburses localities 100% of the actual costs of statewide special elections and presidential primaries, except costs attributable to special elections held in conjunction with the presidential primary are not reimbursable.</p> <p>Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 168.487, 168.624g</p> | <p>The state trains and accredits county clerks and conducts continuing election education training at no charge to clerks.</p> <p>Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 168.33</p> | <p>If federal or state funding is not available, the county is responsible for payment of the electronic voting system.</p> <p>Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 168.794b</p> | <p>The state furnishes localities with two voter information displays for each precinct, ballot box seals, envelope, and ballot package seals. The state pays for and provides absent voter ballot drop boxes and delivery, installation, repair, and video monitoring for each box. The county is responsible for forms for returns and certification. The state reimburses localities for processing voter ID cards specifically for changing a voter's party preference. The county pays for and provides official ballots.</p> <p>Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 168.689, 168.668a, 168.761d, 168.666</p> | <p>No Applicable Statute</p> |

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|-----------|---|---|--|---|--|
| MN | <p>The counties shall pay the compensation prescribed in section 204B.31, clauses (2) and (3), the cost of printing the state general election ballots when machines are used, the state partisan primary ballots, and the state and county nonpartisan primary ballots, all necessary expenses incurred by county auditors in connection with elections, and the expenses of special county elections.</p> <p>Minn. Stat § 204B.32</p> | <p>The state trains and certifies county election officials and provides materials for training election judges. Municipalities (cities or towns) are responsible for compensating election judges and sergeants at arms. Counties pay compensation for county canvassing boards and individuals appointed to carry ballots to and from the county auditor's office.</p> <p>Minn. Stat. § 204B.27, 204.B.31, 204B.32,</p> | <p>Municipality or county pays for the electronic voting system.</p> <p>Minn. Stat. § 206.59</p> | <p>The state furnishes voter instruction posters for each precinct and voter pamphlets. Counties pay compensation for canvassing boards, printing ballots, primary ballots, and expenses by county auditors. The county is responsible for absentee voting expenses, including ballot drop boxes, mailing, and applications. The state administers a fund for counties to replace aging voting equipment.</p> <p>Minn. Stat. § 204B.27, 203B.15, 206.95</p> | <p>The local office pays for registration-related functions. The state pays for operating and maintaining the statewide registration system and preparing polling place rosters and master lists.</p> <p>Minn. Stat. § 201.211</p> |

| State | Reimbursement or Expenses for Some Types of Elections | Personnel Costs | Voting Equipment | Ballots or Other Supplies | Other Notes |
|-----------|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| MS | <p>The county pays for all expenses for primary elections.</p> <p>Miss. Code Ann. § 23-15-301</p> | <p>The state requires local election commissioners to undergo mandatory training and certification and offers a single, comprehensive poll worker training program. The county pays the commissioners a per diem for completing the training. The state is also charged with developing a computer skills training course for all newly elected circuit clerks and a refresher course for serving circuit clerks.</p> <p>Miss. Code Ann. § 23-15-211, 23-15-5</p> | <p>The state maintains an Elections Support Fund distributed annually to counties based on the proportion of the population that the county bears to acquire, upgrade, maintain, and repair voting equipment, hire temporary technical support, conduct elections using voting technology, purchase security measures for computers, and train election officials.</p> <p>The state administers the Mississippi Voting Modernization Grant Program; counties may apply for grants to purchase voting system hardware and software to ensure compliance with state requirements.</p> <p>Miss. Code. Ann. § 23-15-5, 23-15-533.2, 23-15-533.3</p> | <p>The county is responsible for printing all ballots. State prepares, prints, and distributes ballot measure summaries, including arguments for and against the initiative, in newspapers once a week for the three weeks before the election.</p> <p>Miss. Code Ann. § 23-15-355, 23-17-45</p> | <p>No Applicable Statute</p> |

| State | Reimbursement or Expenses for Some Types of Elections | Personnel Costs | Voting Equipment | Ballots or Other Supplies | Other Notes |
|-----------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|---|
| MO | <p>Costs of elections in a political subdivision or special district involving a statewide candidate or issue, state senator, or state representative are paid by the state, unless the political subdivision holds an election on the same day, in which case the costs will be shared between state and subdivision proportionally. The election authority provides polling booths. The state provides election laws pamphlets for each polling place.</p> <p>Mo. Rev. Stat. § 115.063, 115.411, 115.413</p> | No Applicable Statute | No Applicable Statute | <p>The state pays for the publication of legal notice and the proportion of ballot printing costs for elections that it helps to support (see column far left). The state pays for postage (return and distribution) for absentee mail ballots and for printing and publishing statewide ballot measures for voters.</p> <p>Mo. Rev. Stat. § 115.270, 115.285</p> | <p>The Secretary of State administers grants, loans, and subsidy funds to assist election authorities with upgrades or improvements to the voting process or equipment. These funds contain federal funds, appropriations from the general assembly, and any other gifts, contributions, and grants received to improve election administration. Grants are awarded to obtain accessible voting equipment and ensure accessibility for individuals with disabilities.</p> <p>Mo. Rev. Stat. § 115.076, 115.074, 115.078</p> |

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|-----------|---|--|---|--|--|
| MT | <p>The county pays for all costs of primary and general elections unless specifically provided otherwise.</p> <p>Mont. Code Ann. § 13-1-302</p> | <p>The state provides mandatory training and certification for local election officials and distributes training materials for poll workers.</p> <p>Mont. Code Ann. § 13-1-203</p> | <p>The county pays for voting systems.</p> <p>Mont. Code Ann. § 13-17-104</p> | <p>No Applicable Statute</p> | <p>The state reimburses counties for the cost of implementing post-election audits. Automatic recounts are state charges.</p> <p>Mont. Code Ann. § 13-17-508, 13-16-205</p> |
| NE | <p>The county is responsible for most costs and supplies associated with conducting elections.</p> <p>Neb. Rev. Stat. § 32-216, 32-1201 to 1208</p> | <p>The state provides mandatory training for local election officials and publishes guidelines for poll workers.</p> <p>Neb. Rev. Stat. § 32-202, 32-243</p> | <p>No Applicable Statute</p> | <p>The state provides a manual describing the initiative and referendum process and pamphlets on the initiative and referendum measures to be placed on the ballot. The state also provides the required election forms. The county is responsible for all necessary supplies, materials, equipment, and services associated with voter registration and election conduct.</p> <p>Neb. Rev. Stat. § 32-202, 32-216</p> | <p>The state has an Election Administration Fund, which the Secretary of State shall use "for voting systems, provisional voting, computerized statewide voter registration lists, voter registration, training or informational materials related to elections, and any other costs related to elections." The fund consists of federal funds, state funds, gifts, and grants appropriated for the administration of elections.</p> <p>Neb. Rev. Stat. § 32-204</p> |

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|-----------|--|---|---|---|------------------------------|
| NV | <p>The county or municipality is charged with most of the costs of elections, including ballots, forms, and other supplies.</p> <p>Nev. Rev. Stat. § 293.443</p> | <p>The state develops and provides a mandatory training course for local election officials and clerks; the state reimburses for a per diem allowance and travel expenses to attend the training.</p> <p>Nev. Rev. Stat. § 293.2504</p> | <p>Counties are responsible for payment for voting machines/systems. They can lease them from the state government or purchase them outright.</p> <p>Nev. Rev. Stat. § 293B.125, 293B.122</p> | <p>The state reimburses counties for the costs of publishing questions, explanations, arguments, rebuttals, and fiscal notes of proposed constitutional amendments or statewide measures. The state pays the cost of distributing sample ballots for primary, presidential preference primaries, and general elections.</p> <p>Nev. Rev. Stat. § 293.253, 293.565</p> | <p>No Applicable Statute</p> |

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|-----------|---|--|--|---|---|
| NH | No Applicable Statute | <p>The Secretary of State prepares and provides a manual on election law and procedures for election officials.</p> <p>N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 652:22</p> | <p>Municipality pays for electronic ballot tabulators.</p> <p>N.H. Rev Stat. Ann. § 656:43</p> | <p>The Secretary of State prepares and delivers ballots for all state elections at the state's expense and prepares and distributes an election procedure manual.</p> <p>The county provides ballot boxes and is responsible for the expense.</p> <p>N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 652:22, 656:1, 667:11, 669:56</p> | <p>Secretary of state is responsible for making "every reasonable effort" to get absentee ballots to emergency workers who receive last-minute notice before an election that they will not be able to vote in person on election day.</p> <p>N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 657:21-a</p> |

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| NJ | <p>The state pays expenses for special elections held to fill vacancies in the state Senate or General Assembly.</p> <p>N.J. Rev. Stat. § 19:45-1.1</p> | <p>Counties may apply for reimbursement for compensation for members of district boards of elections.</p> <p>N.J. Rev. Stat. § 19:45-6.2</p> | <p>The state reimburses the county to purchase or retrofit a voting machine to produce a voter-verified paper record.</p> <p>N.J. Rev. Stat. § 19:53a-3.1</p> | <p>The state reimburses counties for providing a voting information notice (voter’s bill of rights) at each polling place.</p> <p>The state reimburses counties for the expense of posting gubernatorial candidate statements on their websites.</p> <p>The county distributes and prepares necessary blank forms, books, stationery and supplies, and other equipment for general and primary elections (19:9-2).</p> <p>The county provides and pays for the repair and storage of ballot boxes.</p> <p>N.J. Rev. Stat. § 19:8-11, 19:9-2, 19:12-7.1, 19:44A-37</p> | <p>The state reimburses counties \$0.50 per new registrant.</p> <p>N.J. Rev. Stat. § 19:31-6.8</p> |

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|-----------|---|--|--|--|--|
| NM | <p>The state pays for all costs of special elections that are called for by the state. The state reimburses counties for the cost of conducting automatic recounts.</p> <p>The state pays all costs of elections to fill a vacancy in a U.S. representative seat when it is the only issue on the ballot.</p> <p>N.M. Stat. Ann. § 1-15-18.1, 1-14-25, 1-24-5</p> | <p>The state requires county clerks, deputies, and voting machine technicians to undergo mandatory training and pays per diem and mileage for attendance. The state also provides training manuals for poll workers.</p> <p>N.M. Stat. Ann. § 1-2-4, 1-2-5</p> | <p>The state purchases, provides, and maintains voting equipment and sets rules for the proper storage of voting systems.</p> <p>N.M. Stat. Ann. § 1-9-7</p> | <p>The state treasury administers an election fund for (1) paying the costs of conducting and administering statewide elections; (2) reimbursing counties for costs of conducting and administering statewide elections required by the Election Code; (3) paying the administrative costs of the office of the secretary of state for administering elections required by the Election Code and for administering the election fund.</p> <p>N.M. Stat. Ann. § 1-11-19</p> | <p>All expenses incurred by the county to comply with New Mexico's Native American Voting Rights Act, including registration, voting equipment, and personnel for polling places on tribal land, are paid or reimbursed by the secretary of state.</p> <p>N.M. Stat. Ann. § 1-21A-10</p> |

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| NY | <p>Unless otherwise specified, election expenses are charged at the local/county level. This includes polling places, voting booths, ballot boxes, voting machines, and compensation for election officers.</p> <p>N.Y. Elec. Law § 4-136</p> | <p>The state establishes a mandatory core curriculum for poll worker training and provides instructional materials and directions for poll worker examinations conducted by the county.</p> <p>N.Y. Elec. Law § 3-412</p> | <p>Locality responsible for the acquisition/purchase of voting machines. The state board of elections <i>may</i> distribute voting machines to counties without charge, but they are not obligated to do so.</p> <p>N.Y. Elec. Law § 3-226</p> | <p>The state pays for the publication of constitutional amendments and questions in one newspaper of general circulation in each county.</p> <p>The county pays for nearly all election expenses, including polling place supplies, ballots, voter instructions, voting machines, and so on.</p> <p>N.Y. Elec. Law § 4-116, 4-136, 4-128</p> | <p>The county is responsible for the cost of printing, mailing, and returning military and overseas ballots.</p> <p>N.Y. Elec. Law § 10-118</p> |

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| NC | No Applicable Statute | <p>The state trains and certifies local election officials and provides a training and screening program for poll workers.</p> <p>N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-82.24</p> | <p>The county is responsible for acquiring and paying for voting systems.</p> <p>N.C. Gen. Stat § 163-33</p> | <p>The county prepares and produces ballots for all elections. The state pays for printing and distributing poll and registration books and blank forms in primary elections and provides registration application forms. The state reimburses for the cost of publishing notices for elections through a state bond issue, an amendment to the state constitution, or the approval of an act submitted to the state's voters.</p> <p>N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-165.3, 163-105, 163-22, 163-33</p> | No Applicable Statute |

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| ND | <p>The state reimburses counties for all costs incurred in conducting a statewide special election not held on a statewide primary or general election date.</p> <p>N.D. Cent. Code § 16.1-01-02.3</p> | <p>The state provides an instruction manual to local election officials.</p> <p>N.D. Cent. Code § 16.1-05-03</p> | <p>The county auditor is responsible for procuring voting machines. N.D. Cent. Code § 16.1-06-17</p> | <p>The county prints, distributes, and pays for election ballots. The county provides and pays for ballot boxes for each polling place.</p> <p>N.D. Cent. Code § 16.1-06-01, 16.1-06-22</p> | <p>The state pays expenses for recounts of presidential, congressional, state, judicial district, multicounty district, or legislative elections.</p> <p>N.D. Cent. Code § 16.1-16-01</p> |

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| OH | <p>When a statewide ballot measure is the only issue on the ballot, the state pays for the entire cost of the election.</p> <p>When a special election contains both a constitutional amendment posed by the legislature and measures in a political subdivision, the state pays a proportional division of costs.</p> <p>The state pays for a special election in certain instances when a candidate withdraws or dies prior to an election or if there is a vacancy in the offices of representatives to Congress or the governor.</p> <p>Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.17, 3513.301, 3513.312, 3521.03</p> | <p>The state provides mandatory training for local election officials. The state also provides materials and guidelines for poll worker training programs, which the county implements. The state makes grants to local boards to pay the costs of running the programs for poll workers.</p> <p>Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.27</p> | <p>The county acquires and pays for voting machines, marking devices, and automatic tabulating equipment.</p> <p>Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3506.03</p> | <p>The state pays the entire cost of advertising in newspapers for statewide ballot issues. The state may enter into agreements to bulk purchase election supplies to reduce county costs.</p> <p>The county is responsible for expenditures for the acquisition, repair, care, and custody of the polling places, booths, and other equipment for polling places; the cost of tally sheets, maps, flags, ballot boxes, and all other permanent records and equipment; and all other expenses of the board which are not chargeable to a political subdivision.</p> <p>Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.17, 3501.302</p> | <p>The state reimburses counties for the costs of conducting post-election audits. The state pays for mandatory recounts in state elections.</p> <p>Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.331, 3515.071</p> |

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| OK | No Applicable Statute | <p>The Secretary of State reimburses counties for the salary of chief election officials with funds appropriated by the legislature. The secretary of state reimburses expenses for attendance in statewide or regional training programs conducted by the state. The state provides training for poll workers each even-numbered year and pays \$35 for attendance. The state also provides training materials for election officials and poll workers.</p> <p>Okla. Stat. tit. 26, § 2-118, 3-109, 3-110, 3-111</p> | <p>The state election board purchases voting equipment for a uniform voting system throughout the state. The state also purchases and maintains computer hardware, software, voting devices, and related supplies for the Oklahoma Election Management System.</p> <p>Okla. Stat. tit. 26, § 21-101, 3-104</p> | <p>The state prints ballots for statewide primaries, runoff primaries, general elections, and special elections. The state also provides all forms required by law for state and county elections (except those <i>only</i> applicable to county elections). The state pays for necessary supplies other than those that the county is responsible for, as listed below: The county pays for the rental of polling places, absentee ballot boxes, locks and keys, voting booths, flags, registration notices, and acknowledgment mailings, central registries, and maps.</p> <p>Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 26, § 3-102, §3-103, 3-104, 6-103</p> | No Applicable Statute |

| State | Reimbursement or Expenses for Some Types of Elections | Personnel Costs | Voting Equipment | Ballots or Other Supplies | Other Notes |
|-------|--|--|---|--|---|
| OR | <p>The state pays for special elections, statewide recalls, or other statewide special elections not regularly scheduled.</p> <p>If a county is in fiscal distress that compromises its ability to conduct elections at an adequate level, the state may perform necessary services and seek reimbursement from the Emergency Board.</p> <p>Or. Rev. Stat. § 246.179, 254.660, 246.710</p> | <p>The state conducts election law conferences for county clerks, who must attend at least one each year and comply with the instructions given by the secretary of state at the conference.</p> <p>Or. Rev. Stat. § 246.140</p> | <p>The county must procure necessary equipment of the administration of elections.</p> <p>Or. Rev. Stat. § 246.250, § 246.530</p> | <p>The state prints voters' pamphlets for general elections, any special election containing a state measure, and special elections to fill vacancies in federal offices. The state <i>may</i> work with counties to produce voters' pamphlets for other types of elections. Expenses incurred by the county clerk in administering election laws (including personnel employment, equipment, supplies, materials, books, papers, records, or facilities) are a county charge.</p> <p>Or. Rev. Stat. § 251.185, 251.008, 246.250</p> | <p>The state pays for the automatic recount of all offices except those that are not county, city, or special district offices.</p> <p>Or. Rev. Stat. § 258.280</p> |

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|-------|---|--|---|--|---|
| PA | <p>The state reimburses county boards of election for additional costs incurred in any special election held to fill a vacancy in the Pennsylvania General Assembly. The county bears most other expenses and costs of holding elections unless otherwise specified.</p> <p>25 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 2645</p> | <p>The state develops voluntary professional certification and poll worker training programs for county election officials.</p> <p>25 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 2621</p> | <p>The county is responsible for the purchase and maintenance of voting systems (tabulating equipment, electronic voting systems, and voting machines generally) and any required equipment or forms to accompany them.</p> <p>25 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3008, 3012, 3031.8, 3031.10</p> | <p>The county prints official ballots for elections. The state publishes (and pays for the publication of) proposed amendments to the state constitution.</p> <p>25 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 2964, 3041.2</p> | <p>The state reimburses \$0.60 per ballot for preparing, mailing, counting, and storing absentee ballots for military and overseas voters. The Election Integrity Grant Program is run at the state level to provide grants to counties to administer elections. Eligible uses of the grant/funds: payment of staff to canvass mail-in and absentee ballots, security and transparency costs in canvassing, post-election procedures, list maintenance activities, printing of ballots, training costs for election officials, paying poll workers on election day, and preparation and maintenance of voting systems.</p> <p>25 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 2645, 3260.2-A</p> |

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| RI | State pays for nearly all election costs except poll workers compensation. § 17-19-3, 17-19-5, 17-19-23.2 | The state conducts mandatory training for election officials and poll workers and provides a pamphlet with instructions on election officials' duties. Members of local canvassing boards must be paid compensation of at least \$5 per day, an expense paid by the locality. R.I. Gen. Laws § 17-7-5, 17-8-3 | The state purchases and maintains voting equipment. R.I. Gen. Laws § 17-19-2 | The state provides all election supplies for local jurisdictions. The secretary of state prints and provides all sample ballots, computer ballots, mail, and absentee ballots. The state furnishes registration forms and other supplies needed to conduct voter registration. R.I. Gen. Laws. § 17-6-3, 17-6-4, 17-7-5, 17-9.1-2, 17-19-5, 17-19-10, 17-20-12 | No Applicable Statute |

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| SC | <p>The state pays all costs associated with primaries—except absentee voting costs, which political parties pay for—other than municipal primaries.</p> <p>S.C. Code Ann. § 7-13-15</p> | <p>The state provides an annual stipend to local election board members (paid quarterly) and a per diem rate for all poll worker wages. The state trains and certifies county election officials.</p> <p>S.C. Code Ann. § 7-5-10, 7-23-10</p> | <p>The county pays for vote recorders and voting machines.</p> <p>S.C. Code Ann. § 7-13-1350, 7-13-1680</p> | <p>The state furnishes ballots for presidential electors, state officers, the U.S. Senate, and members of Congress; the county pays for ballots for the county, state senator, state house of reps, or local elections.</p> <p>The state pays for notices of elections published in local newspapers.</p> <p>S.C. Code Ann. § 7-23-20, 7-13-340</p> | <p>The election commission can use filing fees from candidates to run in primary elections to pay for the conduct of primary elections. Political parties are responsible for carrying out absentee voting requirements and paying for expenses (including ballots) to enable absentee voting in that party's primary.</p> <p>S.C. Code Ann. § 7-15-395, 7-13-15</p> |

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| SD | <p>The state reimburses for all costs incurred in special elections called to conduct a statewide vote on legislature-proposed constitutional amendments. Apart from those special elections, the county pays for any election in which all voters in a county participate.</p> <p>S.D. Codified Laws § 12-1-11, 12-13-27</p> | <p>The state attorney assists with training materials for local election officials and poll workers. The county must pay no less than \$5 to anyone who attends the training.</p> <p>S.D. Codified Laws § 12-15-7</p> | No Applicable Statute | No Applicable Statute | <p>The state reimburses counties for the costs of post-election audits.</p> <p>S.D. Codified Laws § 12-17B-19</p> |

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| TN | <p>The state pays for all expenses for presidential preference primaries and special elections with only a state assembly member on the ballot.</p> <p>Tenn. Code Ann. § 2-12-109</p> | <p>The state pays \$18,000 annually to counties to help cover part of the salary of certified local election administrators. The state produces an election law manual and provides mandatory training, training materials, and a voluntary examination for local election officials (to become state-certified). The state creates standards for conducting a mandatory training program for poll workers, which county election commissioners administer. The county must pay workers who attend the training \$10 for attending.</p> <p>Tenn. Code Ann. § 2-4-108, 2-11-202, 2-12-209</p> | <p>The state may enter into an agreement with counties to finance the purchase or lease of voting machines and provide financial assistance for purchasing them to the extent that HAVA funds remain available.</p> <p>Tenn. Code Ann. § 2-20-105, 2-9-112, 2-9-113</p> | <p>The state prepares and furnishes applications, envelopes, instructions, and forms to facilitate absentee voting and pays for all ballot boxes. The state provides counties with forms, applications, envelopes, and instructions necessary for voter registration.</p> <p>Tenn. Code Ann. § 2-5-217, 2-2-136, 2-6-312</p> | No Applicable Statute |

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| TX | <p>The county is responsible for expenses related to early voting in primary elections, except those related to printing early voting ballots. The state reimburses counties for other "reasonably necessary" expenses for conducting primary elections. Apart from primary elections, counties are responsible for expenses incurred in the conduct of elections unless otherwise specified.</p> <p>Tex. Elec. Code Ann. § 173.082, 173.083, 173.085, 173.0851, 173.003, 1.014</p> | <p>The state provides a mandatory program for election judges and clerks. The state also establishes voluntary training standards and curriculum and provides online voluntary training for other election officials and poll workers.</p> <p>Tex. Elec. Code Ann. § 32.114, 32.1111</p> | <p>The county purchases/acquires all equipment necessary for operating voting machines.</p> <p>Tex. Elec. Code Ann. § 123.031</p> | <p>The state administers an election improvement fund dedicated to improving election administration at the state and local levels, making grants to replace or improve voting systems, and complying with federal election requirements.</p> <p>Tex. Elec. Code Ann. § 31.011</p> | <p>No Applicable Statute</p> |

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| UT | <p>The municipality in which the election is held shall pay the cost of conducting each municipal election, including the cost of printing and supplies.</p> <p>Utah Code Ann. § 20A-5-403</p> | <p>The state provides no fee mandatory training for election officers and will reimburse election administrators who attend a per diem and travel expenses.</p> <p>Utah Code Ann. § 20A-1-107</p> | <p>Counties purchase voting equipment.</p> <p>Utah Code Ann. § 20A-5-302</p> | <p>The state provides voter information for constitutional questions. Locality provides and pays for ballots and sample ballots.</p> <p>Utah Code Ann. § 20A-7-103.1, 20A-5-405</p> | <p>The state pays for the cost of a recount for statewide or multicounty races.</p> <p>Utah Code Ann. § 20A-4-401</p> |
| VT | <p>Vermont conducts its elections by mail. The Secretary of State is responsible for mailing ballots, including the postage.</p> <p>Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 17, § 2537a</p> | <p>The state provides mandatory training for local election officials.</p> <p>Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 17, § 2457</p> | <p>If federal HAVA funds are available, the state pays to purchase vote tabulators, ballot boxes, and voting equipment maintenance. The locality is responsible for the remainder of the costs for voting equipment that HAVA funds from the state.</p> <p>Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 17 § 2491</p> | <p>The state prepares and provides ballots for general and primary elections and is responsible for the expense of doing so. Locality responsible for paying/providing ballot boxes. The state publishes proposals for amendments to the state constitution in newspapers.</p> <p>Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 17, § 2478, 2506, 1840, 1844, 2471</p> | <p>No Applicable Statute</p> |

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| VA | <p>The state pays for the cost of conducting the presidential primary, while the county pays for the expenses of other primary elections.</p> <p>The county pays the costs of conducting elections (non-presidential primary).</p> <p>Va. Code Ann. § 24.2-545, 24.2-518, 24.2-600</p> | <p>The state produces an election handbook, conducts mandatory free training for registrars, and sets training standards for other election officers (the county conducts that training).</p> <p>Va. Code Ann. § 24.2-103</p> | <p>The county pays for and acquires an electronic voting system approved by the state board.</p> <p>Va. Code Ann. § 24.2-626</p> | No Applicable Statute | No Applicable Statute |
| WA | <p>The state assumes a prorated share of costs when state officers or measures are voted on in a state primary or general election in an odd-number year, and for a vacancy election to fill the position of a U.S. senator or representative.</p> <p>Wash. Rev. Code § 29A.04.410, 29A.04.420, 29A.04.430</p> | <p>The state conducts mandatory training and certification for local election officials.</p> <p>Wash. Rev. Code § 29A.04.530, 29A.04.540</p> | <p>Counties pay for voting equipment, but may receive grants from the state to help offset costs.</p> <p>Wash. Rev. Code § 29A.04.470</p> | No Applicable Statute | <p>The Secretary of State administers a local government grant program for local government projects designed to help county election offices comply with HAVA requirements.</p> <p>Wash. Rev. Code § 29A.04.450 to 29A.04.470</p> |

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| WV | <p>The state pays the cost of printing ballots and “reasonable and necessary” expenses for vacancy elections not held on a regular election date. The county pays costs incurred in holding and making returns of all other non-special elections.</p> <p>W. Va. Code § 3-1-44, 3-10-9</p> | <p>The state provides mandatory materials for poll worker training, including an audiovisual program to be shown to election officials before an election. The secretary of state also conducts mandatory training for county clerks every two years. Counties must pay election commissioners and poll workers compensation for attending the instructional program for election officials.</p> <p>W. Va. Code § 3-1-44, 3-1-46</p> | <p>The county is responsible for acquiring electronic voting systems, vote recording devices, and automatic tabulating equipment.</p> <p>W. Va. Code § 3-4A-5, 3-4A-6</p> | <p>The state publishes (and pays the cost of publishing) proposed amendments to the state constitution in newspapers in each county throughout the state. Counties pay for ballots and other election costs for all non-special elections.</p> <p>W. Va. Code § 3-1-44, 3-11-3</p> | <p>No county may be charged for the publication of certificates of election (which are required to be published in a newspaper by the Governor).</p> <p>W. Va. Code § 3-6-11</p> |

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| WI | No Applicable Statute | <p>The state provides and pays for mandatory training for chief inspectors and establishes requirements for mandatory training for other local election officials.</p> <p>Wis. Stat. § 7.315, 7.31</p> | <p>Localities are responsible for the cost of acquiring voting machines, electronic voting systems, and the cost of maintenance.</p> <p>Wis. Stat. § 5.68</p> | <p>Localities are responsible for the cost of ballot boxes and voting booths. Further, unless specified otherwise, the locality pays for all supplies, notices, and other materials necessary in preparing or conducting any election.</p> <p>Wis. Stat. § 5.68</p> | No Applicable Statute |
| WY | <p>The county is responsible for costs incurred in elections for amendments to the U.S. Constitution, including the required publication/ notice of the amendments.</p> <p>Wyo. Stat. Ann § 22-20-207</p> | <p>The state provides a voluntary election judge handbook. The state holds a mandatory training program for election judges and counting officials; the county must pay judges and counters who attend the training at least \$10 for participating.</p> <p>Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 22-8-113</p> | <p>Counties are responsible for purchase of voting equipment.</p> <p>Wyo Stat. Ann. § 22-11-102</p> | <p>The state provides supplies, including absentee ballot envelopes, voter registration withdrawal forms, voting guides, and campaign guides. The state pays the publication expense for notice of proposed amendments to the Wyoming constitution.</p> <p>Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 22-9-110, 22-20-106</p> | No Applicable Statute |