
THE U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION



GRANT EXPENDITURE REPORT FISCAL YEAR 2018

April 4, 2019

Overview

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) was created by Congress in 2002 to improve the administration of elections for federal offices through funding, guidance and policy development under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA).

HAVA provides funding to state and local election districts to support upgrading systems for casting votes, registering voters in statewide voter registration databases, providing provisional voting options, and implementing other improvements to the administration of federal elections, such as training for election officials and poll workers, polling place accessibility improvements, and disseminating information on how and where to vote.

Through September 30, 2018, a total of \$3,628,946,231¹ in federal funds has been awarded to 50 states, the District of Columbia and four U.S. territories (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam and the United States Virgin Islands) hereinafter referred to as the “States.” This total includes \$380 million appropriated by Congress in 2018 to support equipment purchases and security enhancements to election systems. This 2018 appropriation was the first time since FY10 that the federal government made resources available through HAVA to support federal election improvements to the administration of federal elections.

States have reported total expenditures of \$3,400,037,361, or 85 percent of total federal funds and accrued interest, available under Sections 101, 102 and 251 of HAVA. This total includes \$30,881,027 in spending associated with the 2018 awards, which took place between April 17 and September 30, 2018 in the run-up to the 2018 election. Chart 4 shows total funds expended excluding the 2018 HAVA Funds.

¹ This includes \$300.3 million in Section 102 funds that were appropriated for the replacement of punch card or lever voting machines in 30 eligible states and \$380 million appropriated in 2018 under Section 101 of HAVA.

HAVA SECTION 101 Funds

In 2003, EAC disbursed \$349,182,267 to states under Section 101 of HAVA for activities to improve the administration of federal elections (see Table 1). **As of September 30, 2018, States reported total expenditures of \$359,725,678, which reflects expenditures of federal funds and accumulated interest over the course of the award.** Twenty-seven (27) States have spent all of the Section 101 funds and interest and another fourteen (14) States have spent at least 90 percent of the funds. Table 1 provides a full accounting of expenditures by States.

State	Funds Received	Interest Earned	Expenditures	Balance
ALABAMA	\$4,989,605	\$362,297	\$4,821,432	\$530,471
ALASKA	5,000,000	766,742	5,452,122	314,620
AMERICAN SAMOA	1,000,000	66,224	1,000,000	66,224
ARIZONA	5,451,369	1,010,134	2,095,600	4,365,903
ARKANSAS	3,593,165	226,288	3,819,453	0
CALIFORNIA	26,804,708	2,688,888	27,282,272	2,211,324
COLORADO	4,860,306	1,056,513	5,902,689	14,130
CONNECTICUT	5,000,000	682,868	5,682,868	0
DELAWARE	5,000,000	472,080	5,467,766	4,314
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	5,000,000	408,108	5,000,000	408,108
FLORIDA	14,447,580	1,843,679	14,183,307	2,107,953
GEORGIA	7,816,328	698,741	7,816,328	698,741
GUAM	1,000,000	12,773	1,012,773	0
HAWAII	5,000,000	1,369,777	1,687,087	4,682,690
IDAHO	5,000,000	1,807,418	6,807,418	0
ILLINOIS	11,129,030	1,264,381	12,102,242	291,169
INDIANA	6,230,481	938,781	7,196,262	0
IOWA	5,000,000	684,225	5,449,329	234,896
KANSAS	5,000,000	1,310,653	2,916,433	3,394,220
KENTUCKY	4,699,196	1,024,965	4,699,196	1,024,965
LOUISIANA	4,911,421	935,421	5,846,842	0
MAINE	5,000,000	611,679	5,606,021	5,658
MARYLAND	5,636,731	551,709	5,544,137	644,303
MASSACHUSETTS	6,590,381	904,363	7,494,744	0

Table 1 Cont. Section 101 HAVA Funds as of September 30, 2018

<u>State</u>	<u>Total Section 101 Funds Received</u>	<u>Interest Earned</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Balance</u>
MICHIGAN	\$ 9,207,323	\$ 1,662,608	\$9,884,787	\$985,145
MINNESOTA	5,313,786	64,724	5,378,510	0
MISSISSIPPI	3,673,384	443,500	4,116,884	0
MISSOURI	5,875,170	954,107	6,829,277	0
MONTANA	5,000,000	396,018	5,201,133	194,885
NEBRASKA	5,000,000	998,292	5,998,292	0
NEVADA	5,000,000	452,843	5,452,843	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5,000,000	1,193,153	2,460,200	3,732,953
NEW JERSEY	8,141,208	650,000	8,167,547	623,661
NEW MEXICO	5,000,000	292,244	5,292,244	0
NEW YORK	16,494,325	3,669,945	15,847,784	4,316,486
NORTH CAROLINA	7,887,740	719,637	9,495,453	0
NORTH DAKOTA	5,000,000	63,997	5,063,997	0
OHIO	10,384,931	426,837	10,811,768	0
OKLAHOMA	5,000,000	353,656	5,353,656	0
OREGON	4,203,776	59,199	4,262,975	0
PENNSYLVANIA	11,323,168	1,301,492	12,624,660	0
PUERTO RICO	3,151,144	324,191	3,467,760	7,575
RHODE ISLAND	5,000,000	140,275	5,140,275	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	4,652,412	886,692	5,300,905	238,198
SOUTH DAKOTA	5,000,000	2,385,195	4,796,646	2,588,549
TENNESSEE	6,004,507	1,047,014	6,279,290	772,232
TEXAS	17,206,595	3,727,371	18,469,359	2,464,607
UTAH	3,090,943	560,156	3,651,099	0
VERMONT	5,000,000	580,051	5,580,051	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,000,000	21,806	1,000,000	21,806
VIRGINIA	7,105,890	1,130,578	7,637,378	599,090
WASHINGTON	6,098,449	259,047	6,357,496	0
WEST VIRGINIA	2,977,057	104,747	3,081,804	0
WISCONSIN	5,694,036	1,796,103	6,426,085	1,064,055
WYOMING	5,000,000	1,628,931	5,409,203	1,219,728
TOTAL*	348,646,145	49,993,116	359,725,678	39,913,583

*Reflects a deobligation of \$536,122 as a result of an audit finding. Total awarded was 349,182,267.

In March of 2018, the Congress provided an additional \$380,000,000 through the Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2018. The EAC awarded these funds to the 50 states, the District of Columbia and four U.S. Territories (American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands) eligible to receive them through a formula described in Sections 101 and 104 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-252) (HAVA). To access the funds, States provided a budget and a state narrative for how the funds were to be used.

While States could technically begin spending funds once they received their notice of grant award on April 17, 2018, most States waited until funds had been transferred to their state election account and many States had to first get state legislative approval before spending funds.

As a result, the expenditures for this initiative for the period ending September 30, 2018 are limited in scope (See Table 2 below). Further detail on the activities undertaken by each state and territory with the new funds prior to September 30, 2018 can be found beginning on page 10.

<u>State</u>	<u>Funds Received</u>	<u>Interest Earned</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Balance</u>
ALABAMA	\$6,160,393	\$0	\$0	\$6,160,393
ALASKA	\$3,000,000	10,578	\$0	3,010,578
AMERICAN SAMOA*	\$600,000			600,000
ARIZONA*	\$7,463,675			7,463,675
ARKANSAS	\$4,475,015	25,459	\$4,475,015	25,459
CALIFORNIA	\$34,558,874	\$0	\$0	34,558,874
COLORADO	\$6,342,979	21,358	\$20,337	6,344,000
CONNECTICUT	\$5,120,554	19,512	\$1,200	5,138,866
DELAWARE	\$3,000,000	0	\$0	3,000,000
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	\$3,000,000	14,350	\$399,400	2,614,950
FLORIDA	\$19,187,003	\$0	\$14,659,908	4,527,095
GEORGIA	\$10,305,783	\$0	\$0	10,305,783
GUAM	\$600,000	269	\$3,276	596,993
HAWAII	\$3,134,080	\$0	\$0	3,134,080
IDAHO	\$3,229,896	14,376	\$498,689	2,745,583
ILLINOIS	\$13,232,290	57,266	\$9,402	13,280,154
INDIANA	\$7,595,088	29,819	\$218,953	7,405,954
IOWA	\$4,608,084	7,200	\$194,179	4,421,104
KANSAS*	\$4,383,595			4,383,595
KENTUCKY	\$5,773,423	23,722	\$626,554	5,170,592
LOUISIANA	\$5,889,487	11,726	\$0	5,901,213
MAINE	\$3,130,979	\$0	\$0	3,130,979
MARYLAND	\$7,063,699	3,380	\$1,565	7,065,514

MASSACHUSETTS	\$7,890,854	36,111	\$1,057,216	6,869,749
MICHIGAN	\$10,706,992	54,033	\$0	10,761,025
MINNESOTA	\$6,595,610	36,883	\$0	6,632,493
MISSISSIPPI	\$4,483,541	11,096	\$241,851	4,252,786
MISSOURI	\$7,230,625	31,582	\$224,922	7,037,285
MONTANA	\$3,000,000	16,980	\$0	3,016,980
NEBRASKA	\$3,496,936	19,112	\$23,207	3,492,841
NEVADA	\$4,277,723	\$0	\$13,554	4,264,169
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$3,102,253	643	\$129,426	2,973,470
NEW JERSEY	\$9,757,450	\$0	\$909	9,756,541
NEW MEXICO	\$3,699,470	9,868	\$807,496	2,901,841
NEW YORK	\$19,483,647	\$0	\$1,702,376	17,781,271
NORTH CAROLINA	10,373,237	\$0	\$0	10,373,237
NORTH DAKOTA	\$3,000,000	1,282	\$0	3,001,282
OHIO	\$12,186,021	54,878	\$129,589	12,111,310
OKLAHOMA	\$5,196,017	19,028	\$0	5,215,045
OREGON	\$5,362,981	39,704	\$2,290	5,400,395
PENNSYLVANIA	\$13,476,156	24,077	\$0	13,500,233
PUERTO RICO	\$3,676,962	\$0	\$0	3,676,962
RHODE ISLAND	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$584,127	2,415,873
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$6,040,794	7,886	\$0	6,048,680
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$3,000,000	30,649	\$0	3,030,649
TENNESSEE	\$7,565,418	0	\$0	7,565,418
TEXAS	\$23,252,604	123,240	\$219,447	23,156,396
UTAH	\$4,111,052	\$0	\$0	\$4,111,052
VERMONT	\$3,000,000	\$30,823	\$843,912	\$2,186,911
VIRGIN ISLANDS	\$600,000	\$0	\$18,775	\$581,225
VIRGINIA	\$9,080,731	\$0	\$0	\$9,080,731
WASHINGTON	\$7,907,768	\$40,504	\$512,533	\$7,435,739
WEST VIRGINIA	\$3,611,943	\$32,157	\$3,611,943	\$32,157
WISCONSIN	\$6,978,318	\$37,118	\$180,090	\$6,835,346
WYOMING	\$3,000,000	\$10,059	\$0	\$3,010,059
TOTAL	\$380,000,000	\$906,728	\$31,412,144	349,494,584

HAVA SECTION 251 Funds

Section 251 funds, known as Requirements Payments, were distributed to States using a formula found in HAVA that is 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 money in interest bearing state election accounts and the funds are available until expended.

As of the September 30, 2018, twenty-eight (28) States reported using 100 percent² of their HAVA Requirements Payment funds (including interest) and another 14 states reported using 90 percent or more of their funds and interest. States reported cumulative expenditures of \$2,698,508,681 (See Table 3).

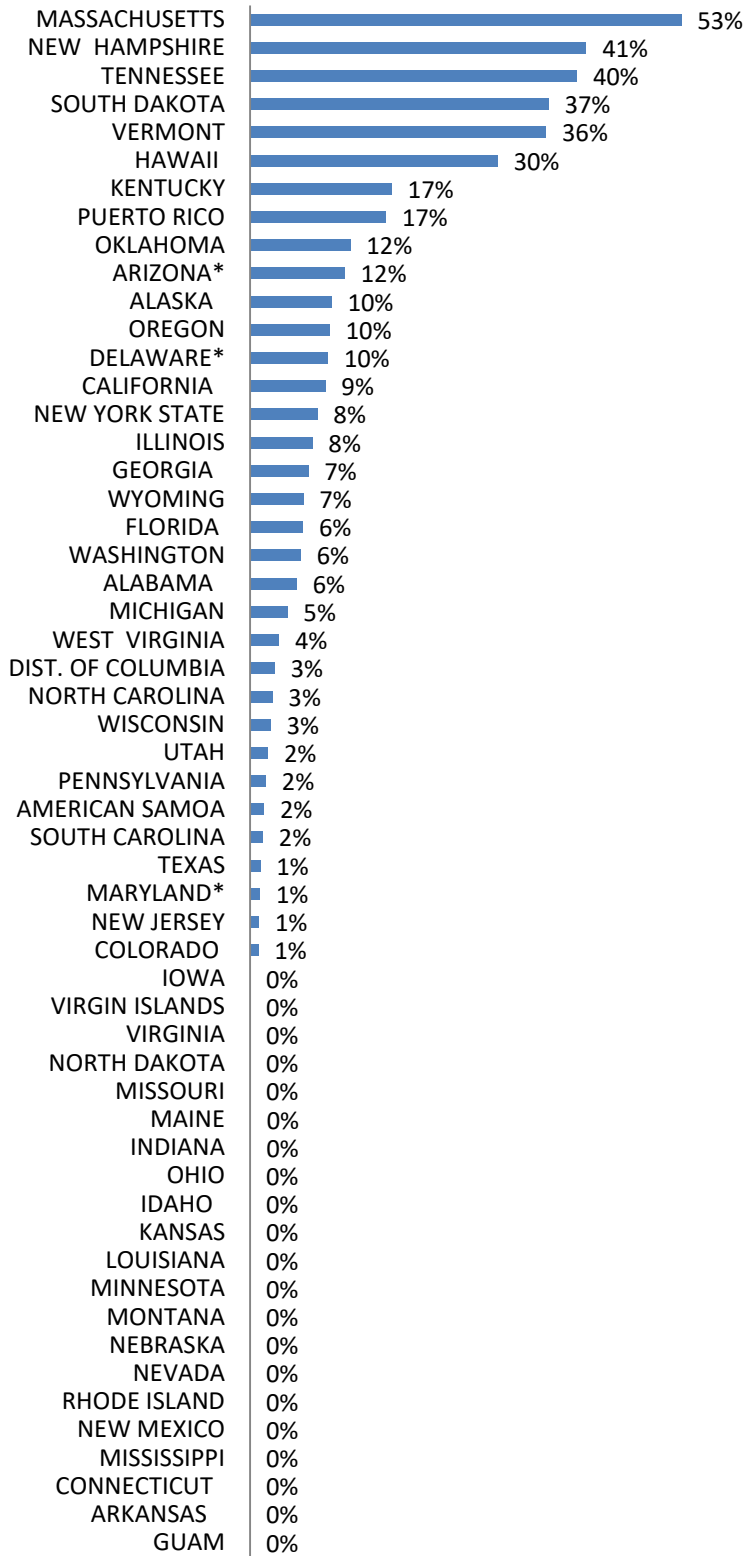
Table 3 **Section 251 HAVA Funds as of September 30, 2018**

State	Total Section 251 Funds Received	Interest Earned	Total Expenditures	Balance of Funds and Interest
ALABAMA	\$40,227,863	\$2,369,451	\$40,436,616	\$2,160,698
ALASKA	\$13,021,803	\$2,650,959	\$13,843,301	\$1,829,461
AMERICAN SAMOA	\$2,490,652	\$292,118	\$2,782,770	\$0
ARIZONA	\$45,516,688	\$4,353,350	\$47,508,539	\$2,361,498
ARKANSAS	\$24,233,666	\$2,542,154	\$26,775,820	\$0
CALIFORNIA	\$296,305,593	\$44,631,006	\$303,422,823	\$37,513,776
COLORADO	\$38,767,048	\$4,719,210	\$42,972,582	\$513,677
CONNECTICUT	\$31,095,158	\$4,392,980	\$35,488,138	\$0
DELAWARE	\$13,021,803	\$1,930,256	\$13,004,721	\$1,947,338
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$13,028,257	\$1,922,983	\$14,746,048	\$205,191
FLORIDA	\$148,633,048	\$24,310,937	\$162,028,349	\$10,915,636
GEORGIA	\$72,641,827	\$761,687	\$67,906,200	\$5,497,314
GUAM	\$2,319,361	\$48,049	\$2,367,410	\$0
HAWAII	\$13,028,257	\$977,446	\$12,499,108	\$1,506,595
IDAHO	\$13,021,803	\$1,267,652	\$14,289,455	\$0
ILLINOIS	\$110,593,988	\$9,297,474	\$118,549,567	\$1,341,896
INDIANA	\$54,440,282	\$2,280,602	\$56,676,561	\$44,322
IOWA	\$26,645,880	\$1,464,690	\$28,083,331	\$27,240
KANSAS	\$24,033,426	\$2,222,954	\$30,853,941	\$0
KENTUCKY	\$36,901,642	\$4,794,078	\$34,404,580	\$7,291,139

² States that have over 99% of funds and interest spent are counted as 100% expended for purposes of this report. Actual funds remaining are shown for each state on the chart.

State	Total Section 251 Funds Received	Interest Earned	Total Expenditures	Balance of Funds and Interest
LOUISIANA	\$39,350,512	\$3,552,964	\$42,903,476	\$0
MAINE	\$13,021,803	\$1,522,719	\$14,537,278	\$7,244
MARYLAND	\$47,663,156	\$3,888,041	\$51,527,784	\$23,413
MASSACHUSETTS	\$58,589,549	\$11,498,511	\$28,222,757	\$41,865,303
MICHIGAN	\$88,535,685	\$7,641,697	\$92,435,575	\$3,741,807
MINNESOTA	\$43,962,194	\$3,758,390	\$47,501,444	\$0
MISSISSIPPI	\$25,152,465	\$1,588,892	\$26,741,357	\$0
MISSOURI	\$50,394,880	\$4,255,352	\$54,177,399	\$472,833
MONTANA	\$13,028,257	\$618,633	\$13,979,996	\$0
NEBRASKA	\$15,442,405	\$1,046,168	\$16,488,573	\$0
NEVADA	\$18,155,632	\$1,272,294	\$19,427,926	\$0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$13,021,803	\$2,292,595	\$10,173,179	\$5,141,219
NEW JERSEY	\$76,360,392	\$5,808,946	\$81,696,605	\$472,733
NEW MEXICO	\$15,599,671	\$271,854	\$15,871,525	\$0
NEW YORK	\$172,076,865	\$33,085,355	\$193,587,917	\$11,574,303
NORTH CAROLINA	\$73,421,775	\$7,370,242	\$77,418,650	\$3,373,367
NORTH DAKOTA	\$13,028,257	\$1,355,754	\$14,258,148	\$125,863
OHIO	\$102,069,874	\$6,307,853	\$108,377,697	\$0
OKLAHOMA	\$30,200,723	\$4,101,437	\$29,420,654	\$4,881,506
OREGON	\$31,243,106	\$3,988,360	\$31,243,105	\$3,988,360
PENNSYLVANIA	\$112,821,809	\$16,861,352	\$126,737,641	\$2,945,520
PUERTO RICO	\$5,868,252	\$222,622	\$4,503,921	\$1,586,952
RHODE ISLAND	\$13,021,803	\$485,182	\$13,506,985	\$0
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$36,384,617	\$910,483	\$37,121,805	\$173,295
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$13,028,257	\$5,107,330	\$11,373,403	\$6,762,184
TENNESSEE	\$51,877,745	\$6,914,050	\$32,108,378	\$26,683,417
TEXAS	\$180,251,805	\$12,381,621	\$192,633,426	\$0
UTAH	\$18,481,440	\$705,044	\$18,549,134	\$637,350
VERMONT	\$12,453,257	\$2,673,691	\$7,604,787	\$7,522,161
VIRGIN ISLANDS	\$2,319,361	\$2,179	\$2,319,361	\$2,179
VIRGINIA	\$64,449,288	\$9,562,569	\$74,011,857	\$0
WASHINGTON	\$52,995,253	\$6,550,527	\$56,052,533	\$3,493,247
WEST VIRGINIA	\$17,184,961	\$1,183,796	\$17,520,296	\$848,461
WISCONSIN	\$48,296,088	\$3,566,337	\$51,862,425	\$0
WYOMING	\$13,028,257	\$1,079,409	\$13,971,822	\$135,843
Total	\$2,602,749,240	290,662,283	2,698,508,681	194,464,562

Remaining HAVA Funds as of September 30, 2018 (Excluding New 2018 Grants)



State Plans and Expenditures of 2018 HAVA Funds

Reported Spending as of September 30, 2018		
Category	Amount	Percentage of Total Spent
Cybersecurity	18,283,414	58.2%
Voting Equipment	\$10,658,794	33.9%
Voter Registration System	2,107,074	6.7%
Other	312,093	1.0%
Election Auditing	19,881	0.1%
Communication	27,747	0.1%
Total	\$31,409,003	100%

As noted earlier, on Friday, March 23, 2018, President Donald J. Trump signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 into law. The Act included \$380 million in Help America Vote Act (HAVA) funds to improve the administration of elections for Federal office, including to enhance election technology and to make election security improvements, marking the first new appropriation for HAVA funds since FY2010.

The funding provided states with additional resources to secure and improve election systems. States could begin spending funds once they received their notice of grant award on April 17, 2018. However, most states waited until funds were transferred to their state election accounts and many states had to get state legislative approval before spending funds.

States and territories eligible to receive the funds were required to provide a budget and state narrative for how they would be used. The EAC published the narratives and budgets for 48 out of 55 eligible states and territories public on August 21, 2018. Seven remaining states and territories were granted extensions and had their budgets and narratives into the EAC by mid-September 2018. By September 20, 2018, 100 percent of funds had been disbursed to states.

According to these narratives and budgets, the vast majority of states and territories plan to spend their allotted funds within the next two or three years. Each funding recipient was required to file a standard Federal Financial Report and updated program narrative to the EAC by December 31, 2018.

The following is a summary of how states were able to utilize the 2018 HAVA Funds within the first six months of them being made available, based on these Progress and Financial Reports:

- **Alabama** expects to expend the \$6.1 million the state received in 2018 HAVA funds, and the required state match of \$308,020, in FY2019 to make upgrades to and replace voting equipment, mitigate cyber vulnerabilities, establish post-election auditing protocols statewide, continue the provision of the computerized statewide voter registration list for the entire state.
- **Alaska** plans to use its \$3.15 million to replace the state's 20-year old voting system.
- **American Samoa** used a portion of its HAVA funding to repair and restore equipment and election offices damaged during Tropical Cyclone Gita so they would be functional ahead of the 2018 election. Going forward, the territory is planning a complete upgrade of its voter registration system, continuing to provide special needs services to voters with disabilities and increasing its voter outreach efforts.
- **Arizona** funded a comprehensive security assessment of its election systems and provided training to help each of the state's fifteen counties understand the different types of existing

security threats and what support is available. Long-term, the state plans to award election security sub-grants to counties and create an election security position within the Secretary of State's office.

- **Arkansas** established cost-sharing agreements with the counties to replace aging voting equipment. New acquisitions ensure that a paper trail for ballots cast is present in all Arkansas counties and almost 70 percent of Arkansas voters voted on the newly integrated election equipment system in the 2018 Midterm Election. Of the initial \$4,724,225 in funds available through HAVA, Arkansas had only \$44,305 in funds remaining.
- **California** is funding cybersecurity support and training, polling place accessibility, election auditing and vote center implementation through FY2021 at the county level. The state is also using funds to make security enhancements to its centralized voter registration system and personnel costs.
- **Colorado** will use its 2018 HAVA Funds to enhance technology and security in the state's election process, including improving risk-limiting audits and other audits of election-related systems in 2019 and beyond. From April 17, 2018 to September 30, 2018, Colorado expended \$211,124.82 (including \$109,899.80 in 2018 HAVA Funds and earned interest) on Colorado Voting Systems (COVS) training that was necessary to implement a ballot level comparison Risk-Limiting Audit (RLA). An additional \$99,064 was used for Election Preparedness for Infrastructure and Cybersecurity (EPIC) tabletop exercises with county election and IT officials.
- **Connecticut** is purchasing voting equipment, making security enhancements to address cyber vulnerabilities, improving post-election audits and voter registration systems and management, enhancing security training for election officials and improving voting accessibility.
- **Delaware** plans to purchase new voting equipment, including a new voting system with a voter verifiable paper audit trail, an absentee system and an Election Management/Voter Registration system which will move elections from the state's aging mainframe.
- **Florida** plans to use the \$19,187,003 the state received in 2018 HAVA funds for three primary projects. \$15,450,000 will be used to establish an online grant program for 67 county supervisors of elections to enhance election security. \$1,987,003 will be used to establish an online grant program for county supervisors of elections to improve voting accessibility. The remaining \$1,750,000 will be earmarked by the Florida Department of State to implement security enhancements to the state voter registration system, contract a team of cybersecurity specialists to provide support to the state and county supervisor of elections offices, and to fund a voter education campaign to educate voters on how to get ready to register and vote in an election. As of September 30, 2018, \$95,688.91 had already been expended.
- **Georgia** plans to increase election security, simplicity and accessibility by purchasing secure voting devices that produce a voter-verifiable paper ballot. The state will also provide an online sample ballot for all voters, improve its voter registration database, conduct election auditing and testing, and purchase ALBERT sensors, cybersecurity services and new e-poll books.
- **Guam** will use its funds to replace and upgrade voting equipment, perform election auditing, make improvements to its voter registration system, upgrade cybersecurity equipment and provide training.
- **Hawaii** will be utilizing its \$3.1 million in funds to enhance the election cybersecurity infrastructure and update equipment related to the statewide voter registration system, voting equipment and vote counting system. As of September 30, 2018, \$4,310.56 was used to establish telecommunications and network services at Counting and Control Centers during the 2018 Elections and an additional \$77,486.93 was used to hire an Election Information Specialist responsible for enhancing accessibility to elections for voters with disabilities and additional staff to perform duties required to administer elections for federal office.

- **Idaho** plans to use its new HAVA appropriation to hire staff, award sub-grants to voting districts, secure new voting equipment, perform election auditing, acquire a new voter registration system, make cybersecurity improvements and software updates, and provide staff trainings. Thus far, the state has expended \$513,064.10 of both federal funds and interest for acquiring software to deploy security patches across the state network, initial voter registration system upgrades and personnel.
- **Illinois** will use its funding for a cybersecurity information sharing program, hiring a Cyber Navigator/Advisor, providing cybersecurity resources for local election authorities and implementing a statewide network to provide centralized monitoring, mitigation and security services. Thus far, the State Board of Elections has used the funds for relevant equipment and software, Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) Association dues and relevant conference and information sharing costs.
- **Indiana** helped counties implement multi-factor authentication systems for accessing voting equipment and conducted cybersecurity training for all county officials during the state's annual election administrators conference. Going forward, the state plans to acquire additional election technology, implement e-poll book vendor network security enhancements, deploy auditable voting systems and perform election night reporting security enhancements.
- **Iowa** conducted cybersecurity training seminars for county auditors and staff and participated in a pilot program for a self-assessment cybersecurity tool. The Secretary of State's Office also implemented two-factor authentication for access to the statewide voter registration system, purchased additional security protections for the state's election night reporting system and partnered with the Department of Homeland Security to conduct two tabletop exercises. Finally, Iowa was able to purchase additional security protections for the state's election night reporting system.
- **Kansas** will use its funds to ensure every voting machine has a voter verifiable paper audit trail, conduct post-election audits after every election, improve the security of the statewide voter registration system, increase cybersecurity efforts at all levels of election administration and create, maintain and train local election officials on a comprehensive security communications plan.
- **Kentucky** used some of its funds during the FY2018 reporting period to acquire Trustwave, cloud-based and managed security services designed to protect data and reduce security risk. The State Board of Elections is in the process of working with Trustwave to install and set up the equipment.
- **Louisiana** will use 2018 HAVA funds and the state match for a new electronic voting system.
- **Maine** plans to upgrade its voting equipment and Central Voter Registration (CVR) system hardware and software, implement election night reporting, cybersecurity software improvements, monitoring and training, and improve ballot security and online training.
- **Maryland** will replace and upgrade voting equipment, perform election audits, upgrade voter registration system servers and software in off-election years and enhance system monitoring activities, mitigating cyber vulnerabilities, refining an incident management plan and providing training. Thus far, the state has spent \$1,302 of its allocated federal funds on statewide tabletop exercises and \$176,139.50 of its state match on Voted Ballot Audits following the 2018 Primary Elections and implementing two-factor authentication and enhancing its virtual private network (VPN) security monitoring.
- **Massachusetts** made network security upgrades for its voter registration system, hired a network security engineer and conducted security training for election staff. The Secretary of State's Office also plans to use funds to acquire new voting equipment, upgrade the state's voter registration system and improve the cybersecurity of its election system.

- **Michigan** is focusing on cybersecurity, information and physical security and providing funding and resources statewide to allow for the completion of detailed election system security assessments at the state, county and local level.
- **Minnesota** is using \$6,925,391 in 2018 HAVA Funds and required state match to strengthen, secure and modernize Minnesota's Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS); assess the state's data sharing and post-election review/audit process; improve secure information sharing with counties; enhance website security and accessibility and recruit and train election officials. The Secretary of State's Office will also use funds to invest in cybersecurity and information technology upgrades, expand absentee and mail-voting for voters with disabilities and provide sub-grants to local jurisdictions for improved election security and accessibility.
- **Mississippi** is using its funds to upgrade its Statewide Elections Management System, addressing cyber vulnerabilities, implementing post-election auditing and funding certain permissible county expenditures.
- **Missouri** spent most of its allocated 2018 HAVA Funds to implement cybersecurity enhancements that protect against attempts to penetrate the Missouri Centralized Voter Registration System. In September, the state also hosted the National Election Security Summit attended by federal, state and local election authorities to discuss practical ways to mitigate threats and vulnerabilities.
- **Montana** is replacing its statewide voter registration system and funding a 50 percent cost match with counties to purchase new voting equipment. They are also undertaking a major cybersecurity upgrade and hiring election and voter security IT personnel.
- **Nebraska** is using 2018 HAVA Funds to replace voting equipment, implement security upgrades and system enhancements to its voter registration system, install and maintain ALBERT sensors and perform cybersecurity scans and testing. The state is also using this federal funding to train election division staff and county election officials, provide resources for voters with disabilities and put additional security measures in place for election night reporting.
- **Nevada** will use the funds to upgrade voting equipment, provide sub-grants to jurisdictions, evaluate the state's cyber vulnerabilities, expand upon current election auditing practices and procedures, increase voter outreach and training.
- **New Hampshire** is enhancing election technology and making security improvements, improving voting systems and technology, educating voters, training election officials and election workers and improving access for voters with disabilities.
- **New Jersey** plans to make improvements to its cyber and physical security, voter registration system, voting equipment, election auditing, Americans with Disabilities Act compliance and training for election officials. Thus far, the state has expended its 2018 HAVA Funds on a Department of Homeland Security-administered tabletop security training session for county election officials.
- **New Mexico** hired a full-time IT security and compliance administrator whose responsibilities include implementing additional security practices to safeguard sensitive data and election systems and protect against cyber vulnerabilities. The state also purchased scan tabulation systems that feature ballot image capture and audit capabilities.
- **New York** spent approximately \$1.7 million in 2018 on several security initiatives, including a contract with Grant Thornton to conduct a uniform comprehensive risk assessment of every county board of elections. As of September 30, 2018, 22 of 58 assessments were complete. The state contracted another security firm to provide intrusion detection and log monitoring services for all county boards of elections. Additionally, 712 state and county election officials and election vendors have attended security awareness training and all county board of elections officials have attended at least one cybersecurity tabletop exercise training.

- **North Carolina** plans to use its 2018 HAVA funds to modernize their statewide elections information management system, perform election auditing, undergo security assessments, hire a Chief Information Security Officer and implement a Cyber Advisory Panel.
- **North Dakota** is spending its entire 2018 HAVA award and required five percent state match on procuring a paper-based, HAVA-compliant voting system.
- **Ohio** is using its funds to make enhancements to its statewide voter registration system database, provide enhanced cybersecurity for election email accounts, conduct tabletop exercises and training, launch an IT and email support pilot project and conduct post-election audits through 2020.
- **Oklahoma** is purchasing e-poll books and document scanners for local election offices, upgrading its online voter registration system by 2020, providing training for county and state election boards, and ensuring there is a robust plan in place for cyber and physical security.
- **Oregon** is making improvements to the Oregon Elections System for Tracking and Reporting, securing state and local election systems and increasing IT security capacity and voter registration efficiency. The state also plans to build a feature so voters can track their ballot at all stages of the election process, provide public access to campaign finance reports and expand capacity and public visibility.
- **Pennsylvania** is replacing aging voting equipment that is reaching the end of its usable life with new equipment that has a voter verifiable paper audit trail.
- **Puerto Rico** plans to use its 2018 HAVA funds to enhance election cybersecurity and network infrastructure and upgrade Election Day voter registration.
- **Rhode Island** purchased a platform for the Centralized Voter Registration system that encrypts all data within it. The state also purchased another system that monitors for and protects the Centralized Voter Registration System from ransomware. In addition, the state purchased a system that provides real-time analysis of security threats, sends alerts if issues are detected and quarantines devices if there is abnormal activity.
- **South Carolina** is using its \$6 million in 2018 HAVA Funds to harden its security posture and enhance the resilience of its elections.
- **South Dakota** is replacing aging voting equipment, including ballot marking devices and ballot tabulators purchased in 2005, and making cybersecurity upgrades to the statewide voter registration file and election night reporting page.
- **Tennessee** is providing sub-grants to assist counties in the purchase of approved voting systems, making improvements to its voter registration system and providing cybersecurity scans and training for each county election commission office.
- **Texas** worked with its Voter Registration system vendor in 2018 to make security updates to its system, including integration of a standalone portal and data encryption. The state also acquired cybersecurity training and made it available free of charge to all 254 counties in advance of the 2018 election. Prior to the 2018 election, 150 officials attended the training.
- The **U.S. Virgin Islands** is conducting a risk assessment and upgrades to its voting equipment, updating its voter registration system, developing and implementing a cybersecurity plan, and providing cyber risk management training for Board of Elections leadership, staff and vendors.
- **Utah** will purchase new voting equipment, replace the state's voter registration database and implement additional security measures and training for both counties and the state.
- **Vermont** used its 2018 HAVA Funds to replace and upgrade voting equipment, implement post-election audits, mitigate cyber vulnerabilities and provide required cybersecurity training for all town and city clerks in the spring of 2018, prior to the 2018 Midterm Elections. Of the initial \$3,150,000 available through federal appropriations, the required state match and interest, as of September 30, 2018, Vermont had expended \$843,912.28.

- **Virginia** is securing the Department of Elections' infrastructure and developing and implementing security and continuity of operations plans.
- **Washington** has implemented advanced firewall protection for the state's centralized election system and installed an advanced threat detection and prevention appliance. The state also acquired a database storage device on the Voter Registration system that has back-up and recovery capabilities. All equipment and software, with the exception of the database storage device, was in place prior to the 2018 Midterm Election. The state also held cybersecurity training for election officials that is a precursor for a cybersecurity training program individually tailored for each county in the state.
- **Washington, D.C.** has used \$399,400 of its funds to purchase new voting equipment and hire additional staff to increase the number of early voting centers across the District of Columbia, to train election officials and to produce voter education materials. The District of Columbia plans to use its remaining 2018 HAVA Funds to acquire additional equipment, increase maintenance and support, hire a full time cybersecurity expert, hire and train additional poll workers, continue voter education and outreach, and invest in technology to improve all aspects of voter registration and election administration.
- **West Virginia** used its 2018 HAVA funds to establish a grant program available for counties to be awarded funding for election equipment, physical security, cybersecurity and e-poll books.
- **Wisconsin** will address the immediate security needs of the state such as purchasing software, implementing additional security measures to protect the statewide voter registration system, creating federally funded staff positions and hiring additional IT developers. Wisconsin will also collect feedback from local election officials, voters and election partners to determine long-term election security needs.
- **Wyoming** will use the 2018 HAVA funds to replace outdated voting equipment originally purchased in 2005 and enhance the state and county cybersecurity infrastructure.