

# THE U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION



## ANNUAL GRANT EXPENDITURE REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2019

September 20, 2020

# ANNUAL GRANT EXPENDITURE REPORT

## Fiscal Year 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.

Between 2003 and September 30, 2019, a total of \$3,632,751,475<sup>1</sup> in federal funds had 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 collectively as states. This total includes \$380 million appropriated by Congress in 2018 to improve the administration of federal elections, with an emphasis on security enhancements to election systems. This 2018 appropriation was the first time since 2010 that the federal government made resources available through HAVA to support federal election improvements. States have reported total expenditures of \$3,448,244,244, or 86 percent of total federal funds and accrued interest, available under Sections 101, 102 and 251 of HAVA. This total includes \$92,288,293 in spending associated with the 2018 awards.

Under HAVA, funds are available to the states until fully expended. In 2019, the EAC completed a process to close out expended funds in long-standing grants through September 30, 2018, and carry forward any unexpended funds into new grant amendments. This process allowed states to follow federal grant closeout policy related to record retention. During that process, the EAC conducted final closeouts on 24 Section 101 and 11 Section 251 grants. States had fully expended all federal, state and interest funds under those grants and are no longer required to submit financial and progress reports. EAC amended the grants to carry forward remaining funds for those states that had not fully expended their funds.

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<sup>1</sup> This amount includes \$300.3 million in Section 102 funds and \$380 million in 2019 Section 101 Election Security funds.

## HAVA Section 101 Funds

In 2003, EAC disbursed \$349,182,262 to states under Section 101 of HAVA for activities to improve the administration of federal elections. Section 101 funds are the most flexible funds available to States through HAVA for administering and improving federal elections because the funds by law can be deployed without first meeting the requirements of Title III of HAVA. Section 101 funds have been used for wide-ranging activities including voter education, developing the State Plan and training poll workers, and securing and storing voting equipment.

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

As of September 30, 2019, states reported total expenditures of \$365,306,979, which includes expenditures of federal funds and accumulated interest over the course of the award. Thirty states have spent all of their Section 101 funds and interest and another 21 states have spent at least 90 percent of their funds. Table 1 provides a full accounting of expenditures by states which reflect almost 91.6% of federal funds and interest expended.

**Table 1: Section 101 HAVA Funds as of September 30, 2019**

<u>State</u>	<u>Total 101 Funds Received</u>	<u>Interest Earned</u>	<u>Total Expenditures</u>	<u>Balance of Funds and Interest</u>
ALABAMA	\$4,989,605	\$2,667	\$4,823,431	\$168,841
ALASKA	\$5,000,000	\$1,087,315	\$5,676,414	\$410,901
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	\$2,740,570	\$27,381,278	\$2,164,000
COLORADO	\$4,860,301	\$1,056,513	\$5,916,814	\$0
CONNECTICUT*	\$5,000,000	\$682,868	\$5,682,868	\$0
DELAWARE	\$5,000,000	\$472,080	\$5,467,766	\$4,314
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA*	\$5,000,000	\$408,108	\$5,408,108	\$0
FLORIDA	\$14,447,580	\$1,859,810	\$14,447,580	\$1,859,810
GEORGIA	\$7,816,328	\$713,171	\$7,816,328	\$713,171
GUAM	\$1,000,000	\$12,773	\$1,012,773	\$0
HAWAII	\$5,000,000	\$1,369,777	\$1,773,535	\$4,596,242
IDAHO*	\$5,000,000	\$1,807,418	\$6,807,418	\$0
ILLINOIS	\$11,129,030	\$1,270,134	\$12,195,182	\$203,982
INDIANA	\$6,230,481	\$938,781	\$7,196,262	-\$27,000
IOWA*	\$5,000,000	\$690,082	\$5,690,082	\$0
KANSAS	\$5,000,000	\$1,400,123	\$3,959,832	\$2,440,292

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	\$611,789	\$5,607,822	\$3,967
MARYLAND	\$5,636,731	\$551,709	\$6,188,440	\$0
MASSACHUSETTS*	\$6,590,381	\$904,363	\$7,494,744	\$0
MICHIGAN	\$9,207,323	\$1,684,045	\$9,884,787	\$1,006,581
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	\$399,279	\$5,310,004	\$89,275
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	\$1,296,921	\$2,463,272	\$3,833,649
NEW JERSEY	\$8,141,208	\$650,000	\$8,791,208	\$0
NEW MEXICO*	\$5,000,000	\$292,244	\$5,292,244	\$0
NEW YORK	\$16,494,325	\$4,102,603	\$15,847,784	\$4,749,144
NORTH CAROLINA	\$7,887,740	\$757,737	\$8,639,321	\$6,156
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	\$324,190	\$3,474,602	\$732
RHODE ISLAND*	\$5,000,000	\$140,275	\$5,140,275	\$0
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$4,652,412	\$891,665	\$5,312,877	\$231,201
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$5,000,000	\$2,434,031	\$5,049,623	\$2,384,408
TENNESSEE	\$6,004,507	\$1,065,545	\$6,686,421	\$383,631
TEXAS	\$17,206,595	\$3,781,531	\$19,438,981	\$1,549,146
U. S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	\$1,000,000	\$21,806	\$1,000,000	\$21,806
UTAH*	\$3,090,943	\$560,156	\$3,651,099	\$0
VERMONT*	\$5,000,000	\$580,051	\$5,580,051	\$0
VIRGINIA*	\$7,105,890	\$1,130,578	\$8,236,468	\$0
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	\$978,071	\$6,672,107	\$0
WYOMING	\$5,000,000	\$1,662,754	\$5,495,929	\$1,166,825
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$348,646,140</b>	<b>\$50,079,005</b>	<b>\$365,306,979</b>	<b>\$33,418,166</b>

The asterisk (\*) denotes grants EAC closed in 2019. Federal funds and earned interest were fully expended.

EAC awarded \$349,182,262. The lower amount received reflects a deobligation of \$536,122 as a result of an audit finding.

## HAVA Section 101 Election Security Funds

As noted earlier, the Congress provided an additional \$380,000,000 through the Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2018 in March of 2018 to improve the administration of elections for federal office, especially to enhance election technology and make election security improvements. The funding provided states with additional resources to secure and improve election systems. 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 program narrative describing how they would use the funds. The EAC requested funding allocations in five main areas:

- Voting Equipment
- Post-Election Auditing
- Voter Registration Systems
- Cyber Security
- Communication

States had the option to describe additional areas for expenditures and several states included funding allocations to improve accessibility for individuals with disabilities, support security training for poll workers and staff and implement software upgrades to equipment to improve security. As of September 30, 2019, states had spent a total of \$92,288,293 or 24.3% of the funds, which includes expenditures of federal funds and accumulated interest. Table 2 provides a state-by-state view of funds and expenditures under the 2018 grants.

**Table 2: Section 101 Election Security HAVA Funds as of September 30, 2019  
Awarded April 2018**

State	Funds Received	Interest Earned	Expenditures	Balance of Funds and Interest
ALABAMA	\$6,160,393	\$92,697	\$595,528	\$5,657,563
ALASKA	\$3,000,000	\$106,034	\$20,982	\$3,085,053
AMERICAN SAMOA	\$600,000	\$0	\$232,228	\$367,772
ARIZONA	\$7,463,675	\$213,817	\$2,452,425	\$5,225,067
ARKANSAS	\$4,475,015	\$31,614	\$4,475,015	\$31,614
CALIFORNIA	\$34,558,874	\$387,975	\$66,771	\$34,880,079
COLORADO	\$6,342,979	\$167,061	\$592,700	\$5,917,340
CONNECTICUT	\$5,120,554	\$88,431	\$919,703	\$4,289,282
DELAWARE	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$3,000,000	\$0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$3,000,000	\$66,864	\$914,698	\$2,152,166
FLORIDA	\$19,187,003	\$53,821	\$17,240,566	\$2,000,258
GEORGIA	\$10,305,783	\$0	\$433,243	\$9,872,540
GUAM	\$600,000	\$2,050	\$62,091	\$539,959

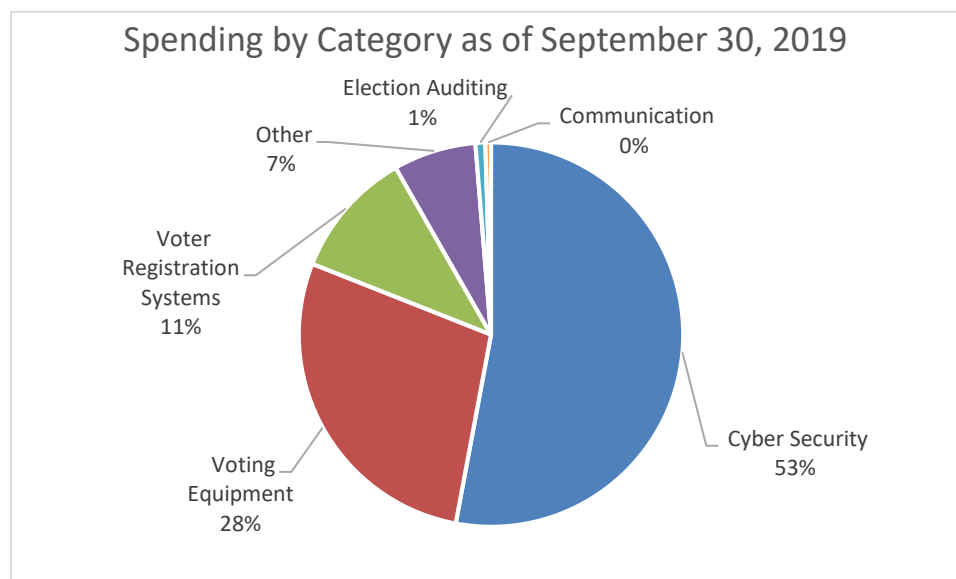
HAWAII	\$3,134,080	\$0	\$0	\$3,134,080
IDAHO	\$3,229,896	\$77,281	\$788,160	\$2,519,017
ILLINOIS	\$13,232,290	\$345,737	\$1,290,619	\$12,287,408
INDIANA	\$7,595,088	\$178,683	\$6,934,989	\$838,782
IOWA	\$4,608,084	\$97,460	\$1,032,782	\$3,672,762
KANSAS	\$4,383,595	\$62,802	\$0	\$4,446,397
KENTUCKY	\$5,773,423	\$35,487	\$3,612,874	\$2,196,036
LOUISIANA	\$5,889,487	\$133,509	\$0	\$6,022,996
MAINE	\$3,130,979	\$60,622	\$31,912	\$3,159,689
MARYLAND	\$7,063,699	\$15,905	\$123,114	\$6,956,490
MASSACHUSETTS	\$7,890,854	\$76,125	\$1,654,651	\$6,312,328
MICHIGAN	\$10,706,992	\$307,366	\$300,615	\$10,713,744
MINNESOTA	\$6,595,610	\$196,892	\$47,169	\$6,745,333
MISSISSIPPI	\$4,483,541	\$86,985	\$1,267,121	\$3,303,405
MISSOURI	\$7,230,625	\$171,417	\$757,418	\$6,644,623
MONTANA	\$3,000,000	\$86,423	\$918,146	\$2,168,277
NEBRASKA	\$3,496,936	\$105,338	\$79,187	\$3,523,087
NEVADA	\$4,277,723	\$80,579	\$603,034	\$3,755,267
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$3,102,253	\$73,465	\$821,841	\$2,353,877
NEW JERSEY	\$9,757,450	\$234,697	\$375,003	\$9,617,144
NEW MEXICO	\$3,699,470	\$87,881	\$1,545,147	\$2,242,204
NEW YORK	\$19,483,647	\$513,670	\$6,613,982	\$13,383,335
NORTH CAROLINA	\$10,373,237	\$0	\$0	\$10,373,237
NORTH DAKOTA	\$3,000,000	\$8,880	\$0	\$3,008,880
OHIO	\$12,186,021	\$327,847	\$6,125,850	\$6,388,018
OKLAHOMA	\$5,196,017	\$149,882	\$0	\$5,345,899
OREGON	\$5,362,981	\$179,978	\$509,286	\$5,033,673
PENNSYLVANIA	\$13,476,156	\$333,143	\$3,898,769	\$9,910,530
PUERTO RICO	\$3,676,962	\$0	\$589,662	\$3,087,300
RHODE ISLAND	\$3,000,000	\$51,525	\$1,729,753	\$1,321,772
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$6,040,794	\$129,736	\$1,543,465	\$4,627,065
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$3,000,000	\$92,794	\$201,518	\$2,891,277
TENNESSEE	\$7,565,418	\$164,090	\$1,741,666	\$5,987,842
TEXAS	\$23,252,604	\$673,695	\$2,828,492	\$21,097,807
UTAH	\$4,111,052	\$87,114	\$477,977	\$3,720,189
VERMONT	\$3,000,000	\$63,867	\$1,057,597	\$2,006,270
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	\$600,000	\$2,580	\$243,761	\$358,819
VIRGINIA	\$9,080,731	\$186,388	\$1,317,673	\$7,949,446
WASHINGTON	\$7,907,768	\$154,502	\$3,891,533	\$4,170,737
WEST VIRGINIA	\$3,611,943	\$40,496	\$3,587,122	\$65,316
WISCONSIN	\$6,978,318	\$199,584	\$2,661,915	\$4,515,987

WYOMING	\$3,000,000	\$103,117	\$78,540	\$3,024,577
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$380,000,000</b>	<b>\$7,187,907</b>	<b>\$92,288,293</b>	<b>\$294,899,614</b>

States also report their expenditures by spending categories they provided in their original program narratives describing how they would spend the funds. Table 3 shows the amounts spent through September 31, 2019 on six main funding objectives. Of the states that have spent over 80% of their funds, such as Delaware, Arkansas, Florida and West Virginia, the funds were spent to replace voting equipment that did not provide a paper trail or were allocated to subgrants to local election jurisdictions. Several other states will replace voting equipment in advance of the 2020 election.

**Table 3: Election Security HAVA Funds by Project Category**

Spending by Category as of September 30, 2019		
Project Category	Amount	Percent of Total Spent
Cyber Security	\$48,858,381	52.9%
Voting Equipment	\$25,893,420	28.1%
Voter Registration Systems	\$9,912,532	10.7%
Other	\$6,420,764	7.0%
Election Auditing	\$769,237	0.8%
Communication	\$429,826	0.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$92,284,160</b>	<b>100%</b>



In 2020 EAC staff reviewed state program narratives and identified some themes across their plans to enhance election security and improve the administration of federal elections. One strong commonality between states, irrespective of their relative size or population density, was the choice to spend funds on

post-election audits. Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, and many other states plan some form of audit with the funds. These audits, which would continue on an ongoing basis, most often take the form of a risk-limiting audit (RLA). RLAs involve storing the paper ballots safely and securely and taking a random sample of a certain number of paper ballots, counting them by hand, and using statistical inference and confidence intervals to determine the success of the vote tallying.

Another common theme among states in building their cybersecurity infrastructure is the execution of tabletop exercises. New Jersey, New York, Ohio, the U. S. Virgin Islands, and many other states and territories are employing tabletop exercises as a way to prepare for unforeseen incidents. Tabletop exercises are typically run in conjunction with an expert or a series of experts on security who can guide staff through the proper response to a security breach or other problematic election incident.

States also plan to mitigate election-related computer system cyber vulnerabilities identified through Department of Homeland Security or similar scans or assessments of existing election systems, such as:

- Cyber Hygiene Scans
- Penetration Testing
- Social Engineering Testing & Training (i.e. Phishing campaign assessments)
- Database and Operating system scanning
- Risk Analysis and Risk and Vulnerability Assessments
- Asset and network architecture reviews
- System resiliency and redundancy testing
- DDOS Protection
- HTTPS/TLS upgrades
- Two-factor authentication implementation/upgrades
- Intrusion detection and preventions systems

Finally, states are planning a wide variety of cybersecurity training for the state chief election official's office and local election officials. Various entities conduct training activities in these areas:

- Cybersecurity Training
- Information Security & Governance Training
- Cyber Hygiene Training
- Risk Mitigation Training
- Risk and Vulnerability Self-Assessment Training
- Election Technology and Asset Management Training
- Critical Infrastructure Training
- Table Top Exercises
- Social Engineering Training
- Information Operations and Communications Training
- Incident Response, Incident Handling, and Recovery Planning Training
- Vendor Selection and IT Procurement Training
- Election Technology Testing and Auditing Training
- Backup and Recovery Testing and Training



## HAVA Section 251 Funds - Requirements Payment Grants

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

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

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

During the closeout process conducted in 2019, the EAC allowed states that had not requested their 2011 funds at that time to do so. To receive the funds, states had to meet the required 5% state match, deposit those funds into the state election funds and review their State Plans to determine if an amendment was needed to access the funds. During that process, 12 states requested those funds representing about \$1,040,000 in additional 25 funds disbursed by the EAC.

As of September 30, 2019, 15 states reported spending 100 percent of their HAVA Requirements Payment funds (including interest) and another 28 states reported spending 90 percent or more of their funds and interest. States reported cumulative expenditures of \$2,698,508,681 (See Table 4). Finally, Table 5 is a state-by-state graph showing the percentage of all HAVA funds and interest remaining unspent as of September 30, 2019. All but 12 states have less than 10% of their funds remaining. The states with higher percentages include states that had replaced a large portion of their voting equipment just prior to receiving HAVA funds. Those states expect to replace voting equipment in the near future and their balance of unexpended funds will decrease significantly.

**Table 4: Section 251 HAVA Funds as of September 30, 2019**

State	Funds Received	Interest Earned	Total Expenditures	Balance of Funds and Interest
Alabama*	\$40,247,219	\$2,529,448	\$40,436,652	\$2,340,015
Alaska	\$13,021,803	\$3,421,063	\$14,214,587	\$2,228,279
American Samoa	\$2,490,652	\$292,118	\$2,782,770	\$0
Arizona	\$45,516,687	\$4,353,350	\$47,508,539	\$2,361,498
Arkansas*	\$24,245,457	\$2,542,169	\$26,775,820	\$11,806
California	\$296,305,593	\$46,274,099	\$269,843,402	\$72,736,290

Colorado	\$38,767,048	\$4,730,760	\$42,972,582	\$525,227
Connecticut*	\$31,109,847	\$7,847,073	\$38,942,231	\$14,689
Delaware	\$13,021,803	\$1,311,579	\$13,004,721	\$1,328,661
District of Columbia	\$13,028,257	\$1,934,737	\$14,959,924	\$3,070
Florida	\$148,633,048	\$24,327,119	\$164,691,951	\$8,268,216
Georgia	\$72,641,827	\$1,208,012	\$68,462,929	\$5,386,910
Guam	\$2,319,361	\$48,049	\$2,367,410	\$0
Hawaii	\$13,028,257	\$977,446	\$12,829,948	\$1,175,755
Idaho	\$13,021,803	\$1,267,652	\$14,289,455	\$0
Illinois	\$110,597,147	\$9,356,384	\$118,622,450	\$1,331,080
Indiana	\$54,440,283	\$2,280,602	\$56,676,561	\$44,323
Iowa	\$26,645,880	\$1,464,817	\$28,110,697	\$0
Kansas	\$24,033,425	\$2,274,074	\$25,838,952	\$468,547
Kentucky*	\$36,919,262	\$5,180,653	\$30,404,580	\$11,695,334
Louisiana	\$39,350,512	\$3,552,964	\$42,903,476	\$0
Maine*	\$13,028,257	\$1,522,804	\$14,544,406	\$6,656
Maryland	\$47,663,156	\$3,888,041	\$51,551,197	\$0
Massachusetts	\$58,589,550	\$12,526,060	\$32,464,159	\$38,651,451
Michigan*	\$88,575,455	\$7,721,968	\$94,971,678	\$1,325,745
Minnesota	\$43,962,194	\$3,761,498	\$47,570,361	\$153,332
Mississippi*	\$25,164,294	\$1,588,892	\$26,741,357	\$11,829
Missouri	\$50,394,880	\$4,265,288	\$54,176,424	\$483,744
Montana	\$13,028,257	\$618,633	\$13,979,996	-\$333,106
Nebraska	\$15,442,405	\$1,046,168	\$16,488,573	\$0
Nevada	\$18,155,632	\$1,272,294	\$19,427,926	\$0
New Hampshire*	\$13,028,257	\$2,431,164	\$10,410,561	\$5,048,860
New Jersey	\$76,360,392	\$5,808,946	\$82,169,338	\$0
New Mexico	\$15,599,671	\$271,854	\$15,871,525	\$0
New York	\$172,076,865	\$33,143,176	\$194,119,725	\$11,100,316
North Carolina*	\$73,460,046	\$7,349,173	\$78,886,117	\$1,923,102
North Dakota	\$13,028,257	\$1,356,359	\$14,384,616	\$0
Ohio	\$102,069,874	\$6,307,853	108377727.3	\$0
Oklahoma*	\$31,043,081	\$4,214,988	\$30,492,597	\$4,765,472
Oregon	\$31,243,106	\$4,085,618	32273780.72	\$3,054,943
Pennsylvania	\$112,821,809	\$16,861,352	\$125,106,929	\$4,576,231
Puerto Rico	\$5,868,252	\$222,622	\$4,584,124	\$1,506,750
Rhode Island*	\$13,028,257	\$485,182	\$13,506,985	\$6,454
South Carolina	\$36,384,617	\$914,189	\$37,121,804	\$177,001
South Dakota	\$13,028,257	\$5,237,852	\$13,435,600	\$4,830,509
Tennessee	\$51,877,746	\$7,506,630	\$33,001,879	\$26,382,497
Texas	\$180,251,801	\$12,381,621	\$192,633,426	-\$5

U. S. Virgin Islands	\$2,319,361	\$2,179	\$2,319,361	\$2,179
Utah*	\$18,491,597	\$722,728	\$18,568,105	\$646,220
Vermont	\$12,453,257	\$2,892,693	\$8,765,516	\$6,580,433
Virginia	\$64,499,288	\$9,562,569	\$74,061,857	\$0
Washington	\$52,955,253	\$6,614,605	\$57,242,745	\$2,327,113
West Virginia	\$17,184,960	\$1,218,236	\$17,591,293	\$811,903
Wisconsin	\$48,296,088	\$4,367,057	\$52,663,144	\$0
Wyoming	\$13,028,257	\$1,088,258	\$14,112,761	\$3,754
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,603,787,598</b>	<b>\$300,432,717</b>	<b>\$2,680,258,114</b>	<b>\$223,962,201</b>

Asterisk \* indicates states that requested and received their 2011 funds in 2019.

EAC awarded \$2,603,857,487. The lower amount received reflects a deobligation of 69,890 as a result of an audit finding.

Negative amounts result from state including some state expenditures as federal.

**Table 5: Remaining HAVA Funds and Interest as of September 30, 2018  
(Excludes 2018 Section 101 Funds)**

State	Percent of Funds Remaining		
MASSACHUSETTS	48%	WASHINGTON	5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	41%	WEST VIRGINIA	3%
TENNESSEE	38%	NORTH CAROLINA	2%
VERMONT	36%	MICHIGAN	2%
HAWAII	30%	PENNSYLVANIA	2%
SOUTH DAKOTA	26%	AMERICAN SAMOA	2%
KENTUCKY	26%	SOUTH CAROLINA	2%
CALIFORNIA	17%	NEW JERSEY	1%
PUERTO RICO	16%	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1%
ARIZONA	12%	COLORADO	1%
OKLAHOMA	11%	TEXAS	1%
ALASKA	11%	WISCONSIN	1%
NEW YORK	8%	VIRGINIA	1%
ILLINOIS	8%	U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	1%
OREGON	7%	MISSOURI	1%
GEORGIA	7%	MINNESOTA	0%
KANSAS	6%	IOWA	0%
DELAWARE	6%	MARYLAND	0%
WYOMING	6%	MAINE	0%
ALABAMA	5%	MISSISSIPPI	0%
FLORIDA	5%	ARKANSAS	0%
		RHODE ISLAND	0%
		CONNECTICUT	0%
		INDIANA	0%