



**U. S. Election Assistance Commission
1335 East-West Highway – Suite 4300
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**U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Oversight and Reform
Subcommittee on National Security
“Securing U.S. Election Infrastructure and Protecting Political Discourse”
May 22, 2019
Christy McCormick, Chairwoman
United States Election Assistance Commission (EAC)**

Good afternoon Chairman Lynch, Ranking Member Hice, and members of the subcommittee. Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you this afternoon to detail the vital work of the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, better known as the EAC, and our role in helping election officials secure elections.

While 531 days remain until the 2020 Presidential Election, the first federal Presidential primary is just 7 months away, and election officials across the nation are administering state and local elections now. As you know, the EAC and its vital mission were established under the Help America Vote Act of 2002. The EAC is the only federal agency solely devoted to supporting election officials in their work. HAVA mandates that the EAC serve as the nation’s foremost clearinghouse on elections, conduct original research – such as the Election Administration and Voting Survey – that informs ways to improve election administration, establish federal voting system testing guidelines and operate the federal government’s voting system certification program, administer federal grant funding for states to improve election administration, and help America vote. These resources give election administrators the tools they need to carry out secure, accurate, and efficient elections.

The EAC’s work also helps to ensure that all eligible Americans have the opportunity to vote privately and independently, to cast a ballot with confidence, and to know that vote will be counted securely and accurately.

The EAC is as needed today as it has been at any other time since it was established. We are pleased that following Senate action earlier this year, the Commission now has its first full quorum of Commissioners in nearly a decade, and the EAC is grateful for its talented and motivated staff. They are firing on all cylinders to fulfill the directives and promises of HAVA ahead of the 2020 Presidential Election.

One of our primary focuses is election security, and I am pleased to have this opportunity to provide more detail about our efforts in that regard. Before I do, however, it is important to put that work into context. Election security is only one component of election administration. To demonstrate this, the EAC has developed a wheel of competencies in which each section

represents a similar level of expertise and effort. The “Election Administrator Competency Wheel” (“Wheel”), which I have attached to this testimony, visualizes ongoing duties, election preparation work, as well as responsibilities stemming from election night and beyond. The 20 areas of competency represented on the Wheel are each important and require support from our team. This Wheel represents the fundamental roadmap of issues the EAC should address fully to meet the vision of the Help America Vote Act. In addition, many of these competencies play a direct role in election officials’ work to secure elections.

The EAC works alongside federal partners to leverage their subject matter expertise to augment the EAC’s whole-of-elections perspective with specialized products. The EAC works with these partners to produce EAC products, help other agencies better develop products for election stakeholders, and help our stakeholders understand and integrate these products into the context of their array of responsibilities. These partners include the Department of Defense, the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and the United States Postal Service.

Today I will focus my remarks on election security, one of the most integral components of the EAC’s work. The EAC has worked diligently to help states secure their elections, especially in months leading up to last year’s election. The EAC expeditiously distributed newly appropriated HAVA funds to the states, assisted our federal partners in establishing and managing the critical infrastructure operational framework, continued to test and certify voting systems, and highlighted and distributed important best practices in election administration. This work yielded substantial benefits in 2018 and continues ahead of 2020.

Strengthening Election Security and Voter Confidence

Election security is a theme that continues to shape the national conversation about election administration, especially as we look ahead to 2020. Federal law enforcement and intelligence officials regularly remind us that the threats election administrators faced in 2016 and 2018 remain today and are likely to intensify in the months and years ahead. We take seriously the fact that voter confidence is enhanced when we adequately prepare for and respond to challenges such as election misinformation campaigns, persistent attempts to breach election systems and voting registration databases, and other real threats.

We are pleased to report that election officials across the nation successfully navigated these challenges in 2018, and they are better prepared to handle these issues today than they were several years ago. This not only reflects election officials’ unwavering commitment to secure elections, but it is also a product of improved relationships between state and local election administrators and the federal agencies that serve them.

As the agency best positioned to communicate directly with election officials across the country, the EAC played an early and leading role in establishing trust and open lines of communications between state and local leaders and the federal government entities that work on election security. The EAC drove the development of the election security working group that eventually became the subsector’s Government Coordinating Council (GCC), and as Chairwoman, I now sit

on that council's executive board. In addition to the EAC's work with the Department of Homeland Security to establish the GCC, the Commission played an integral role in establishing the Sector Coordinating Council (SCC) comprised of private election equipment manufacturers and vendors.

Beyond the GCC and SCC, the Commission has taken a multifaceted approach to helping state and local election officials strengthen their election security. This work includes testing and federally certifying voting systems, providing hands-on security and post-election audit trainings across the country, producing security-focused resources, disseminating security best practices information and checklists to state and local election officials, as well as hosting widely attended forums that feature security experts as speakers.

For example, ahead of last year's election, the EAC:

- Distributed urgent security alerts and threat indicators from the DHS and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to states and territories to help protect election systems from specific cybersecurity threats.
- Met on multiple occasions with staff from the DHS, the FBI, the Office of National Counterintelligence and Security Center in the ODNI, and the White House to discuss specific and nonspecific threats, state and local election system security and protocols, and the dynamics of the election system and its 8,000 plus jurisdictions nationwide.
- Served as the federal government's primary communication channel to provide real-time cybersecurity information to election officials around the country. This information included current data on cyber threats, tactics for protecting election systems against these threats, and the availability and value of DHS resources for protecting cyber-assets.
- Participated in and convened conference calls with federal officials, Secretaries of State and other State Chief Election Officials, local election administration officials, federal law enforcement, and federal agency personnel to discuss the prospect of designating elections as part of the nation's critical infrastructure. These discussions focused on topics such as coordinating security flashes from the FBI, the implications of a critical infrastructure designation, education on the nation's election system, and the dynamics of successfully communicating information to every level of election officials responsible for running the nation's election system.
- Provided DHS with perspective, information, and data related to the election system, introductions to officials in the election community, and information that assisted the agency with shaping communications in a manner that would be useful to the states and local election officials.
- Published a white paper entitled "U.S. Election Systems as Critical Infrastructure" that provided a basic understanding of critical infrastructure for election officials.
- Contributed to multiple foundational DHS documents used to structure the Elections Systems Critical Infrastructure designation and sector.

Ahead of the 2018 Midterm Election, the EAC also focused on steps our Commission could take to further serve election officials operating in the new threat environment. The EAC brought together election officials, security officials, academics, and federal government partners for an Election 2018 kick-off summit at the National Press Club in January 2018. Just one month ahead

of the midterm election in October 2018, we gathered a similar audience here in the Capitol Visitors Center for an election readiness summit that featured, among others, Senators Blunt and Klobuchar, as well as high-level officials from DHS and the National Counterintelligence and Security Center. These events and others like them throughout 2018 raised awareness of the security preparations election officials had underway and the resources available to the states and localities to help with this critical work.

While talking about election security at forums is important, the EAC also knows the importance of training. EAC staff was intricately involved in the establishment of Harvard University's Belfer Center Table Top Exercises, which have since been conducted across the country. During the past year, the EAC has also developed and presented its "Election Official as IT Manager" training to officials representing hundreds of election jurisdictions across the country, and we have worked with DHS to put this training online through the FedVTE platform so that many more election officials can easily access it.

The EAC also produced a video and supporting meeting materials to help local election officials explain the many levels of election security at their jurisdiction. The video was designed to be viewed at civic group meetings and election worker trainings. It can also be customized by jurisdictions, and some states are tailoring the video to their voters and processes. We plan further work in this regard. In addition, the EAC Commissioners continuously meet with state and local election officials at regional conferences across the country. These visits allow the Commissioners to apprise officials of best practices, promote resources available from the EAC and our federal partners in agencies such as the United States Postal Service, the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) within the Department of Defense, the Department of Justice, and the DHS, and discuss current concerns and topics in election administration, such as contingency planning, accessibility, voter registration, and technology management.

On Election Day 2018, we were pleased to have our newly hired Chief Information Officer and the head of our Testing and Certification Program on site with other federal agencies and key election stakeholders who gathered at the National Cybersecurity & Communications Integration Center (NCCIC). We are continuing to seek new ways to provide election security support to state and local election leaders.

Administering HAVA Funds to Improve U.S. Election Administration

The distribution of HAVA funds is another example of the EAC's work related to election security. Last year, Members of Congress provided much-needed and much-appreciated financial support to the states and territories through the EAC. We appreciate that you also factored the Commission's up-front grant administration costs into the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018, which appropriated \$380 million in HAVA Funds to improve the administration of federal elections. Within three months of the appropriation, the EAC received disbursement requests for 100 percent of the funds from all 55 eligible states and territories, and approximately seven months prior to the 2018 Midterm Elections, the EAC made 100 percent of the funds available for the eligible states and territories to draw down.

As the funds became available last year, approximately 60 percent of states reached out to the EAC for assistance with at least one issue related to the new appropriations, including allowable costs, policy questions, pre-approval requests, and state appropriation process issues. I've attached to this testimony a chart detailing the EAC's interactions with the states. The chart lays bare the fact that the EAC's Grant team did not wait for states to reach out for guidance before it offered assistance. All states received pre-award notices, budget and narrative guidance, access to EAC webinars, phone and email consultations, and EAC review of budgets and plans.

Through these interactions, states were given the opportunity to pose questions to ensure their plans contained only expenses allowable under Title 1 Section 101 of HAVA. The EAC's Grant team also answered inquiries, proactively provided guidance to anticipated questions, and reviewed proposals. Since these were the first new appropriations for HAVA grants since FY2010, many of the state-level contacts working on how to spend these funds had never received HAVA grants before, creating a knowledge gap that the EAC's team ably worked to close.

We know from state plans and expenditure reports that most states are spending these funds on items that will directly improve election security. In fact, at least 90 percent of the funds have been devoted to technological and cybersecurity improvements, the purchase of new voting equipment, and improvements to voter registration systems. Last month, the EAC released its Grant Expenditure Report for FY2018, which includes details about specific state HAVA grant expenditures through September 30, 2018. I have attached a copy of that report for your review. That report was previously shared with the committee and is included as an addendum to this testimony.

Through our more recent conversations with all 55 state and territories that received these funds, we believe that as of April 30, 2019, states have spent at least \$108.14 million, or 29 percent of the \$380 million in grant funds. This represents a 262 percent increase in spending from the last reported spending levels on September 30, 2018. In addition, a straight line spending projection based on expenditures through the end of last month suggests that states and territories will spend approximately \$324 million, or 85 percent, of the funds prior to the 2020 Presidential Election.

States have until the end of FY2023 to spend the funds. The EAC's Grants team continues to work closely with the states regarding these funds and will have ongoing administrative responsibilities related to the funds through the conclusion of the five-year spending timeline.

Bolstering the Election System Testing and Certification Process

As states seek to invest these funds in purchasing new voting equipment, election leaders are continuing to turn to the EAC's Testing and Certification Program as a key resource in ensuring the nation's voting systems are tested to confirm the secure and accurate tabulation of ballots. This includes seeking information about how best to craft Requests for Proposals, information on the systems currently certified, and when the EAC will implement the next iteration of the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines, which will be known as VVSG 2.0.

Some Members of Congress have also posed this last question to the EAC, so we are pleased to give you an update. By way of background, the VVSG have historically consisted of Principles, Guidelines and Requirements against which voting systems can be tested to determine if the systems meet required standards. Our goal is to bring technological gains in security and other factors to the voters. Some additional factors examined under these tests include functionality, accessibility, accuracy, and auditability. HAVA mandates that EAC develop and maintain these requirements, as well as test and certify voting systems. These guidelines are voluntary, and states may decide to adopt them entirely or in part.

Last year, the EAC's Technical Guidelines Development Committee, as well as the EAC's Board of Advisors and Standards Board, recommended adoption of the proposed VVSG 2.0 Guidelines and Principles. Unfortunately, when one of the Commissioners left the EAC, we lost our quorum and were not able to vote to move the new guidelines forward. That changed earlier this year when the Senate confirmed two new EAC Commissioners. In February, after Commissioner Palmer and Commissioner Hovland were confirmed, our first official act was to unanimously vote to publish the VVSG 2.0 Principles and Guidelines in the Federal Register for a 90-day public comment period. At that time, we also announced our intention to hold public hearings to gather feedback on the proposed principles and guidelines. Our first public hearing took place on April 10 in Memphis, and we held our second public meeting in Salt Lake City on April 23. On Monday, we held our third hearing at our office in Silver Spring. The public comment period on the VVSG 2.0 Principles and Guidelines concludes next week on May 29.

It is important to note that the EAC's participation in critical infrastructure activities and its own security work was a direct result of the personal involvement and direction of the EAC's most senior staff, as well as the efforts of the Commission's talented team of professionals. The EAC does not have full-time employees devoted to these new components of providing election security support. In fact, the EAC's Inspector General highlighted this staffing issue as a Significant Management Challenge in 2018. At this time, existing staff, in conjunction with their other full time responsibilities, have been tasked with interacting with the agency's external partners to identify resources and materials that might be useful for our election official stakeholders. With additional resources, the EAC would have the opportunity to fund additional election security activities within its Election Technology Program.

For example, many state and local election officials have expressed great interest in an Elections Cyber Assistance Unit, and additional resources would allow the EAC to put this program in place. This unit would allow EAC to hire election and cyber security experts who are able to deploy regionally to provide assistance with risk-management, resiliency, and other technical support to the jurisdictions in their respective areas. This would enable the EAC to spread its resources across all 50 States, D.C., and the four U.S. territories conducting Federal Elections, saving significant costs at the state and local levels by providing federal assistance to offset expenses that each state would otherwise incur.

When Congress passed HAVA, it entrusted the Commission to do exactly that kind of work. To find innovative solutions that would expand the EAC's clearinghouse of resources to keep pace with the challenges faced by election officials and voters. There is no shortage of ambition at the EAC when it comes to supporting this work. With the reestablishment of a quorum of

Commissioners, the EAC is ready for its next chapter. We look forward to working with Congress as we continue our efforts to help America vote. I am happy to answer any questions you may have following today's testimony.

Election Administrator Competencies

- Ongoing
- Election Preparation
- Election Night & Beyond



2018 HAVA Security Grants - EAC Engagement Tracker

STATE	Federal Funds Awarded per State FFR	States that Reached to EAC for Assistance (see color key below)	Pre-Award Notice to Grantees, Congress, Stakeholders	Create/Send Instructions-- budget and narrative guidance	T.A. Webinars to State Election Directors--3 Live Webinars	Plan/Budget Review, Staff Write ups, Initial Report	Feedback--Security Plan & budget	Email-Phone Consultations on Needed Revisions to Plans	Second round of Plan and Budget Review	Number of T.T Phone Consultations April - Sept. 30, 2018	State Budget neg. / Intervention to safeguard Funds	GSA SAM Account Support	Email Technical Assistance # of Issues	Federal Financial Reports Training	Review of Annual Report and Feedback	Feedback to States on FFR/Narrative submissions
ALABAMA	\$6,160,393		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2		18	1	X	X	X
ALASKA	\$3,000,000		X	X		X	X			1		2	1	X	X	X
AMERICAN SAMOA	\$600,000		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			16	2	X	X	X
ARIZONA	\$7,463,675		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3		4	4	X	X	X
ARKANSAS	\$4,475,015		X	X		X	X					23	2	X	X	X
CALIFORNIA	\$34,558,874		X	X	X	X	X			4		2	6	X	X	X
COLORADO	\$6,342,979		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	X	9	8	X	X	X
CONNECTICUT	\$5,120,554		X	X		X	X	X	X			52	2	X	X	X
DELAWARE	\$3,000,000		X	X		X	X	X	X	3		13		X	X	X
DC	\$3,000,000		X	X	X	X	X			2		4	2	X	X	X
FLORIDA	\$19,187,003		X	X	X	X	X			4	X	-	5	X	X	X
GEORGIA	\$10,305,783		X	X	X	X	X			1		-	3	X	X	X
GUAM	\$600,000		X	X		X	X					36	2	X	X	X
HAWAII	\$3,134,080		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	6		X	X	X
IDAHO	\$3,229,896		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	2		X	X	X
ILLINOIS	\$13,232,290		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	-		X	X	X
INDIANA	\$7,595,088		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2		24		X	X	X
IOWA	\$4,608,084		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			12	4	X	X	X
KANSAS	\$4,383,595		X	X		X	X					17		X	X	X
KENTUCKY	\$5,773,423		X	X		X	X	X	X			6		X	X	X
LOUISIANA	\$5,889,487		X	X		X	X					2		X	X	X
MAINE	\$3,130,979		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2		2	3	X	X	X
MARYLAND	\$7,063,699		X	X	X	X	X					1	2	X	X	X
MASSACHUSETTS	\$7,890,854		X	X	X	X	X	X				1	2	X	X	X
MICHIGAN	\$10,706,992		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	X	1	1	X	X	X
MINNESOTA	\$6,595,610		X	X		X	X			5	X	3	4	X	X	X
MISSISSIPPI	\$4,483,541		X	X		X	X	X			X	20		X	X	X
MISSOURI	\$7,230,625		X	X		X	X					1		X	X	X
MONTANA	\$3,000,000		X	X		X	X				X	1	2	X	X	X
NEBRASKA	\$3,496,936		X	X		X	X					2		X	X	X
NEVADA	\$4,277,723		X	X		X	X	X	X	2		-	1	X	X	X
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$3,102,253		X	X	X	X	X			4	X	1		X	X	X
NEW JERSEY	\$9,757,450		X	X		X	X	X	X	4	X	2	3	X	X	X
NEW MEXICO	\$3,699,470		X	X		X	X	X	X			4		X	X	X
NEW YORK	\$19,483,647		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	X	1	4	X	X	X
NORTH CAROLINA	\$10,373,237		X	X		X	X	X	X			6		X	X	X
NORTH DAKOTA	\$3,000,000		X	X		X	X					16		X	X	X
OHIO	\$12,186,021		X	X		X	X	X		1	X	2	2	X	X	X
OKLAHOMA	\$5,196,017		X	X	X	X	X					24	3	X	X	X
OREGON	\$5,362,981		X	X		X	X					1		X	X	X
PENNSYLVANIA	\$13,476,156		X	X	X	X	X			2		1	3	X	X	X
PUERTO RICO	\$3,676,962		X	X	X	X	X			1			5	X	X	X
RHODE ISLAND	\$3,000,000		X	X		X	X	X	X			38+		X	X	X
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$6,040,794		X	X		X	X	X	X			1		X	X	X
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$3,000,000		X	X		X	X	X	X			1		X	X	X
TENNESSEE	\$7,565,418		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1		3		X	X	X
TEXAS	\$23,252,604		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1		1	3	X	X	X
UTAH	\$4,111,052		X	X		X	X	X	X			36		X	X	X
VERMONT	\$3,000,000		X	X	X	X	X			1		-		X	X	X
VIRGIN ISLANDS	\$600,000		X	X		X	X			1		26	2	X	X	X
VIRGINIA	\$9,080,731		X	X		X	X				X	-		X	X	X
WASHINGTON	\$7,907,768		X	X		X	X			1		-		X	X	X
WEST VIRGINIA	\$3,611,943		X	X	X	X	X			3	X	10	2	X	X	X
WISCONSIN	\$6,978,318		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	X	14	3	X	X	X
WYOMING	\$3,000,000		X	X		X	X	X	X			4		X	X	X
	\$380,000,000		X	X		X	X	X	X					X	X	X

Color Chart

	Allowable Costs		Policy Qs/OMB Circulars		Pre-approval Requests		State Appropriation Process
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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).

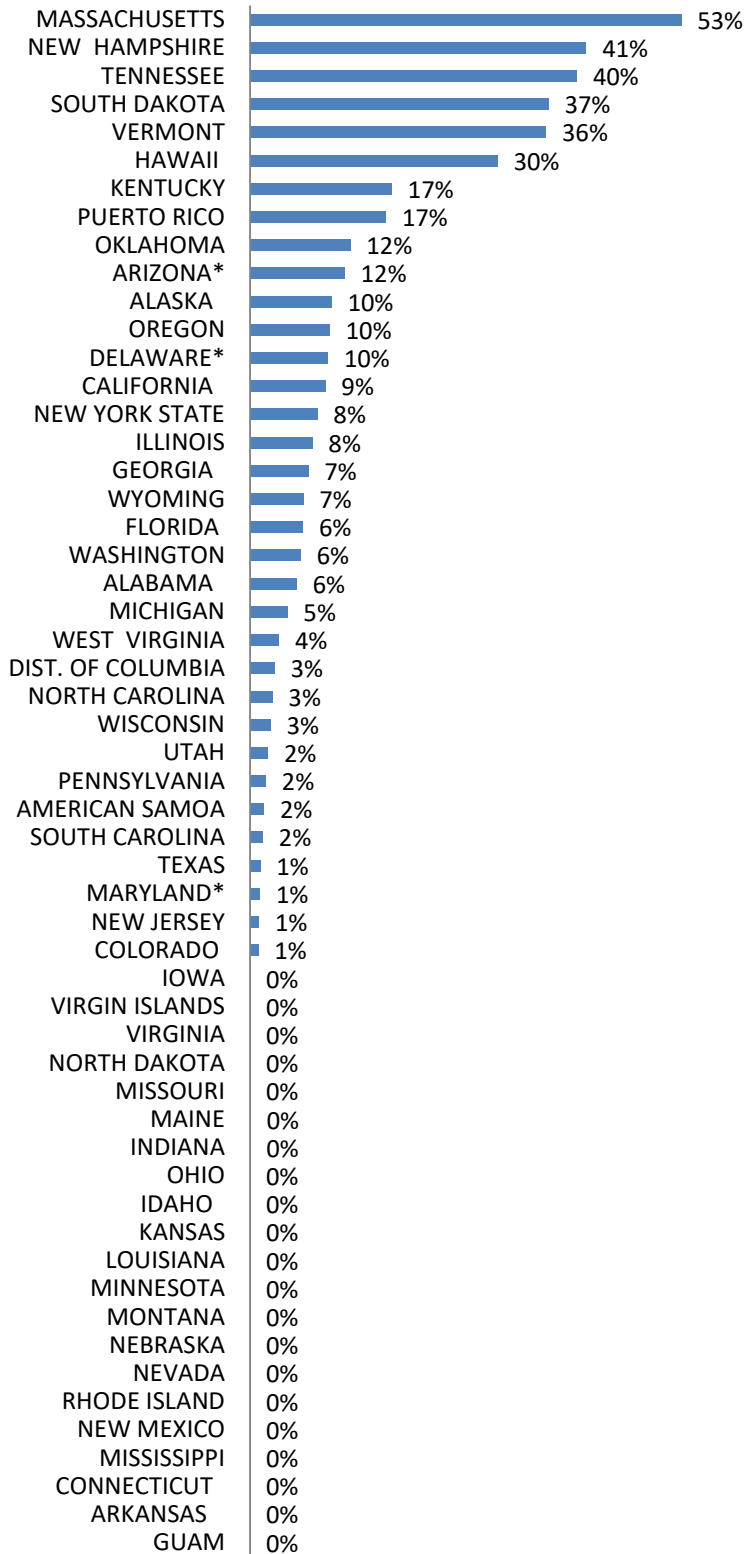
Table 3 **Section 251 HAVA Funds as of September 30, 2018**

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.