



**UNITED STATES ELECTION
ASSISTANCE COMMISSION**

TESTIMONY
COMMISSION ON FEDERAL
ELECTION REFORM

APRIL 18, 2005



REMARKS OF GRACIA HILLMAN
CHAIR, U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

Good morning President Carter, Mr. Baker and members of the Commission on Federal Election Reform. My name is Gracia Hillman and I am the Chairperson of the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC), which was established by Congress in the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA). It is my pleasure to be here this morning to report on the work of EAC and the progress that is being made under HAVA.

The Commission on Federal Election Reform has adopted an important mission on behalf of American voters. Your members are distinguished public servants, scholars and champions of democracy. EAC Commissioners and staff look forward to working with you to make sure every eligible American who wants to vote can, and that his or her vote is accurately counted and recorded.

To say that the issues and problems that came to forefront during the 2000 Presidential Election were significant is perhaps an understatement. In many ways, Democracy in America was challenged beyond all expectations but America's commitment to Democracy is the strength of its being. The Help America Vote Act of 2002 was passed by Congress to help address these problems and to improve and enhance the administration of Federal elections. HAVA was not contemplated as a short-term or partial solution to these problems; instead it sets out a comprehensive program that spans the course of many years. EAC is guided in its work by HAVA's mandates and authorities.

HAVA is a comprehensive and balanced approach to election reform. It focuses not only on voter access, but also on deterring fraud. It recognizes the historic, significant and crucial roles that State and local governments perform in the administration of elections, while requiring additional procedures for Federal elections. HAVA further balances



these mandated activities with the appropriation of Federal funding to assist the States in meeting those requirements.

HAVA marks the first Federal program of its kind in the history of voting in this country. It is the first time the Federal Government has funded an election reform effort. HAVA's changes to the voting process in Federal elections are significant. States were required to meet the first HAVA deadlines on January 1, 2004. This was less than one month after EAC Commissioners were appointed and confirmed. Even though work on the implementation of HAVA has been ongoing for a relatively short period of time, we are pleased to report that HAVA has resulted in positive changes to election administration. But, there is substantial work left to be done to fully realize HAVA's goals and objectives.

Now let me explain the U.S. Election Assistance Commission's role in the implementation of HAVA. EAC is mandated under HAVA to work in close partnership with the States to make certain that the law is fully implemented. Simply put, our role is to help States implement HAVA by providing the funding and guidance they need to get the job done. Specifically, EAC is responsible for the following:

- Distributing requirements payments that are appropriated by Congress to fund HAVA programs
- Auditing the States' uses of those funds
- Providing voluntary guidance to the States on the interpretation of HAVA and its requirements
- Establishing Voluntary Voting System Guidelines
- Administering the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA)
- Serving as a clearinghouse of information to the States, Congress and the public on a variety of election administration issues
- Certifying, decertifying and recertifying voting systems



EAC was established in December 2003, with the appointment by President Bush of four fulltime Commissioners. My three esteemed colleagues on the Commission are Vice-Chair Paul DeGregorio, Commissioner Ray Martinez III and DeForest Soaries, Jr. Our bios are attached to this testimony. We have come a very long way in a short period of time. We are now a fully functioning Federal agency, and unlike last year, we have a budget that permits us to have a staff and we are well underway in our efforts to implement HAVA.

Let me take a moment to highlight some of the significant accomplishments that we have already achieved.

Provisional Voting

Provisional voting was created as a response to people who believed that they were registered to vote in 2000 but were turned away from the polling places because their names did not appear on the poll lists. Under HAVA, any eligible voter who appears at the polls must be given a provisional ballot if their name does appear on the poll list. Provisional voting was not a new concept for all States; nonetheless it turned out to be a painful exercise for many. Provisional voting in 2004 was like the Hanging Chad in 2000. Differing definitions of “jurisdiction” drew national attention, and there was litigation in at least five States. And while this may seem like negative and unwanted attention, these lawsuits produced a reasonable and workable rule of law regarding provisional voting.

In simplest terms, more than 1,000,000 eligible voters were able to cast a provisional ballot in November 2004.

Poll Worker Recruitment Programs

For many years now, America has experienced a shortage of people to work at the polls on Election Day. Election officials depend on people to volunteer for this one or two day job but few respond to the call for long hours and short pay.



To assist with this critical problem, EAC has two components to its National Poll Worker Initiative. One is the highly successful HAVA College Poll Worker Program. The other component is targeted to engage the involvement of corporations, private organizations and private citizens to help election administrators recruit people to serve as poll workers. In the November 2004 Election, 1,700 college students worked at the polls under the College Poll Worker Program and 12 States reported a full compliment of poll workers at every location.

Voting System Procurement

The States are well underway with their efforts to purchase HAVA-compliant voting systems to meet the 2006 deadlines. For example, in Georgia, Maryland, Florida and the District of Columbia, voters in the November 2004 election used new electronic or optical scan voting equipment funded by HAVA. Also by example, Nevada spent a portion of its HAVA funds not only to upgrade voting equipment to touch screen voting systems but also to outfit its voting units statewide with devices that would produce a contemporaneous paper record of the votes cast on each voting machine.

Statewide Voter Registration Databases

HAVA requires that each state implement a uniform, centralized computerized statewide voter registration list that contains the name and registration information of every legally registered voter in the state. This system must be in place by January 1, 2006. Some States have already implemented statewide voter registration databases, and others have made substantial progress on this activity. EAC will soon issue voluntary guidance on the implementation of voter registration databases to assist all States with this enormous task. The draft guidance will be published in the Federal Register this week and available on our website at www.eac.gov.

Voter Information



States were required to display this voter information at polling places during Federal elections as of January 1, 2004. For the first time, voters could anticipate the type of information that would be made available to them at the polling places. They could expect not only to have a sample ballot with the names and offices of the candidates, but also information on how to vote using the voting equipment in place in that precinct. Persons who were first time voters or who registered by mail were given information on the types of identification that were accepted to verify the voter's identity. Further, if a voter experienced a problem in voting, the informational posters identified their voting rights, the laws that governed fraud and misrepresentation, and how to contact appropriate election officials if the voter felt his/her rights had been violated.

These informational pieces were printed in dozens of languages so that persons whose primary language is not English could understand them. In addition, accommodations were made for sight impaired voters by printing these materials in Braille and in some cases by making an audio recording of the text.

Election Day Surveys

To help measure future success under HAVA, EAC is collecting and studying data related to the November 2004 Election. The establishment of EAC has provided the Federal Government a vehicle to collect and study a wide range of data related to Federal elections. EAC has developed three surveys: the Election Day Survey, the Military and Overseas Absentee Ballot Survey, and the Voter Registration Survey. These survey instruments collect data on a county and state level regarding a litany of voting administration issues, including ballots cast and counted, voting systems, military and overseas citizens' voting, and voter registration.

Gathering data from the first Federal general election under HAVA was a critical effort by EAC to establish a baseline of data that can be used to evaluate later elections. Further, the data gathered through these surveys will be an invaluable addition to EAC's work as a clearinghouse of information to be shared among the States.



HAVA Tool Kit

One of the most significant EAC efforts in 2004 was to develop a HAVA Tool Kit, a best practices compilation focused around HAVA requirements with deadlines in 2004. EAC developed this best practices document with the help of a group of state and local election officials, who shared personal experiences as well as discussed practices and procedures used by their colleagues. These ideas along with information presented at EAC public meetings formed the basis of this work. The result was a 62-page document that compiled practices on topics such as provisional voting, voter information, and voter registration. This HAVA Tool Kit is available on EAC's website, www.eac.gov. In addition to the Best Practices Tool Kit, EAC in conjunction with the Department of Defense issued a Best Practices Report on Voting by Uniformed and Overseas Citizens. EAC also worked with the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) to develop a report on "human factors" in voting.

Delivering Assistance to States

Congress has appropriated more than \$3 billion to help States meet the requirements of HAVA and improve the administration of Federal elections. Other HAVA programs that assist the States include the College Poll Worker Program, the National Parent-Student Mock Election and the program administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to ensure access for individuals with disabilities.

States are to use HAVA funding to replace punch card and lever machine voting systems and to otherwise improve their administration of elections. Two charts showing payments to States are attached.

Reporting and Auditing



EAC must ensure that States are good stewards of the Federal funds with which they have been entrusted. States must submit reports to EAC on the activities conducted with Title I and Title II funds including expenditure reports. So far, more than \$2.3 billion has been dispersed to the States. The first sets of reports have been submitted and currently are being reviewed by EAC staff.

BUILDING THE FRAMEWORK FOR EXCELLENCE IN 2005

EAC and the States have made considerable progress toward full implementation of HAVA. Observations from the November 2004 election suggest that many things were done right, but there is still a lot to be done.

In 2005, EAC is dedicated to improve the quality of voting systems by developing testable voluntary voting system guidelines that can be used by States to assure the accuracy and integrity of their voting machines. EAC also has begun a rigorous and aggressive research and guidance agenda to gather information and develop guidance that will be helpful to State and local election officials, as well as other groups and individuals who are interested in election administration issues.

Voluntary Voting System Guidelines

One of EAC's most important mandates is the testing, certification, decertification and recertification of voting system hardware and software. This marks the first time the Federal Government has taken an official role in the process of verifying the integrity of voting systems. Fundamental to implementing this key function is the development of revised Voluntary Voting System Guidelines, which will prescribe the technical requirements for voting system performance, security and auditability, and identify testing protocols to determine how well systems meet these requirements.

Another important element is the accreditation of testing laboratories to ensure that competent resources are available to perform testing of the various systems that are on the market. The final element is the process of reviewing the system test reports to



validate that systems have met the standards and therefore can be declared certified for use in Federal elections.

The following components are part of the effort to issue Voluntary Voting System Guidelines:

- EAC Technical Guidelines Development Committee – works with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in the development Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG) that will be recommended to EAC for final adoption. Its initial set of guidelines will include revision of the 2002 Voting System Guidelines, which covers software distribution and setup validation procedures, use of wireless technology, accessibility and usability, voter verified paper audit trail (VVPAT) and other system security and auditability guidelines. EAC expects to issue the first set of VVSG to the States in August 2005.
- Accreditation of Voting System Testing Laboratories – NIST’s National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program will provide for the initial screening and evaluation of testing laboratories. They will also perform periodic reevaluation to verify that the labs continue to meet the criteria, and then make recommendations to EAC regarding lab accreditation. EAC will consider the recommendation, and then determine whether to issue an accreditation certification to the lab. EAC will maintain a register of accredited labs and will publish this information on the EAC website.
- Voting System Certification Process – The Voting Systems Board of the National Association of State Election Directors (NASSED) has been qualifying voting systems on a voluntary basis since 1992. EAC will assume full responsibility for this function by the summer of 2005. Documentation on certified systems will be provided on EAC’s website.
- Software Validation -- In July 2004, EAC and NIST jointly established a section of the National Software Reference Library (NSRL) specifically for voting systems. EAC encouraged voting system vendors to submit copies of their



certified system software to NSRL so that election officials could validate that the software they were using matched the certified version. Five vendors subsequently provided their software for this purpose. Currently, election officials can validate that the software, prior to installation, is the version that was submitted to NSRL. In 2005, EAC and NIST will develop procedures with election officials and vendors to confirm that the version of software that is delivered for installation in voting machines is the same as the version that was tested and submitted to NSRL. Additional work will be required in 2006 to expand the program to allow election officials to determine that software, once installed on a voting machine, has not been altered and is in fact the same software that was tested and submitted to NSRL.

Research and Voluntary Guidance

HAVA requires EAC to develop guidance to assist the States in the implementation HAVA mandates. HAVA also requires EAC to conduct a number of studies and further authorizes EAC to identify other election administration issues for review and research. With the appropriation of its 2005 budget, EAC has identified and prioritized a number of areas requiring research for the purpose of developing Title III guidance to the States, which include Statewide Voter Registration Databases, Provisional Voting, Impact of Voter Identification Requirements and Voting Information. As mentioned earlier in my remarks, much of the research to produce this guidance is already underway.

In addition, EAC will conduct HAVA-mandated studies regarding free absentee ballot postage and electronic (internet) voting.

The Clearinghouse

As EAC continues its mandate under HAVA to issue voluntary guidance on issues relating to the administration of Federal elections, those findings will be catalogued in one central location known as the Clearinghouse. It will be a comprehensive collection of



issues, resource and guidance that will serve election officials, voters and other individuals and groups interested in the administration of fair and accurate elections.

The Clearinghouse will be a repository for election administration best practices and research reports, and it will include all data collected by the EAC's surveys as well as the analysis reports. The Clearinghouse will maintain a register of accredited testing laboratories and documentation regarding the qualification of voting systems. It will also be the authoritative source for the latest materials on voting system guidelines and interpretations of those guidelines that are made in the course of system qualification testing.

The Clearinghouse materials will be accessible to the public through the EAC website as well as in hard copy form. Voters will be able to use the Clearinghouse to get information about election procedures, to learn about registering to vote and to become a poll worker.

CONCLUSION

Mr. President and Mr. Baker, I conclude my remarks by noting that HAVA is improving the Federal election process. Election reform is not a process of immediate gratification. Rather, elections are complex and dynamic events that require years of advance planning and careful thought. Changing and improving that process likewise takes planning, careful thought, and, most importantly, time. Voters expect and deserve integrity and accuracy at the polls.

The good news is that all of us, the Federal government, the States and the citizens of this country, have a common goal – to protect and preserve the integrity of our votes. The right to vote unites us. At EAC, we see firsthand a spirit of cooperation that crosses party lines, geographical boundaries and all of the barriers that sometimes divide us. Ultimately, it is this cooperation that will restore faith in the voting processes in America.



I am privileged and honored to have the opportunity to serve America with my distinguished colleagues as a member of the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, and we stand ready to work with the Commission on Federal Election Reform. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to address you today.

COMMISSIONERS**GRACIA HILLMAN, CHAIR**

Gracia M. Hillman was nominated by President George W. Bush and confirmed by unanimous consent of the U.S. Senate on December 9, 2003, to serve an initial two-year term on the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC). Ms. Hillman was elected Chair of the EAC for 2005, after serving as the Agency's first Vice Chair in 2004.

A Massachusetts native who first entered community service in 1970, Ms. Hillman has effectively handled both domestic and international issues throughout her career. Her areas of expertise include nonprofit management, public policy and program development, and the interests and rights of women and minorities, including voting rights. She has traveled extensively throughout the United States, meeting with national and local groups and businesses. Through her international work, Ms. Hillman has traveled in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Europe. She conducted nonpartisan political training in Haiti and Kenya, and participated in United Nations sponsored conferences in Vienna, Beijing, and New York City.



Prior to her appointment with EAC, Ms. Hillman served as President and Chief Executive Officer of WorldSpace Foundation, a nonprofit organization that uses digital satellite technology to deliver educational programming to Africa and Asia. She also served as the U.S. Department of State's first Senior Coordinator for International Women's Issues, developing agency-wide strategies to ensure U.S. foreign policy promoted and protected women's rights.

Her work experience includes having served as Executive Director of the League of Women Voters of the United States, the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, and the National Coalition on Black Voter Participation. She also held positions as Executive Consultant to the Council on Foundations, and Coordinator of the Voter Law Policy Project for the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies.

Throughout the 1980s, Ms. Hillman championed nonpartisan and bipartisan efforts to ensure open access to the voting process for all citizens and the continued voting rights of minority Americans, including work on the historic 25-year extension of the National Voting Rights Act. Her political experience includes paid and volunteer positions on numerous campaigns, including a role as Senior Advisor on Congressional and Constituent Relations for the 1988 Dukakis for President Campaign.

Ms. Hillman has one son and currently resides in Washington, DC.

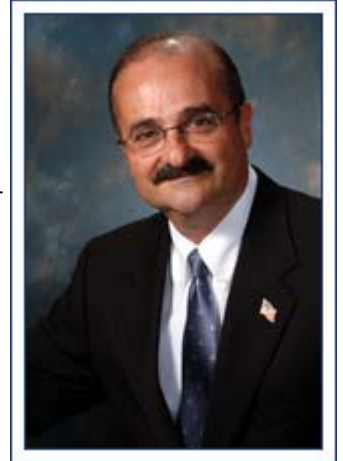
COMMISSIONERS

PAUL DEGREGORIO, VICE-CHAIRMAN

Paul S. DeGregorio was nominated by President George W. Bush and confirmed by unanimous consent of the U.S. Senate on December 9, 2003, to serve an initial two-year term on the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC). Mr. DeGregorio was elected by his fellow Commissioners to serve as EAC Vice Chair for 2005.

Mr. DeGregorio is nationally renowned in the elections field. His areas of expertise include U.S. election administration, democracy building, and international elections. In 2004, he received the NASS Freedom Award from the National Association of Secretaries of State in recognition of his accomplishments.

Prior to his appointment with EAC, Mr. DeGregorio served as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES), a leading institution involved in the promotion of democracy worldwide. He was responsible for the organization's day-to-day operation, overseeing more than 400 employees in 23 countries. He has provided technical assistance in election administration in many countries, including Russia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Ukraine, Romania, Albania, Macedonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, China, Slovakia, Georgia, Cambodia, Thailand, Indonesia, Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, and Japan. At IFES, Mr. DeGregorio also provided leadership on U.S. election reform initiatives and led a team that supplied technical advice in Florida and Missouri during the November 2002 elections.



From 1985 to 1993, Mr. DeGregorio served as Director of Elections for St. Louis County, Missouri's largest jurisdiction. During his tenure, he instituted major improvements in voter registration, training, accessibility, counting, and management procedures. He was recognized for his efforts in prosecuting voter fraud and drafting legislation to improve the electoral process. He served as Co-chair of the Missouri Election Reform Commission in 2001. A member of the International Association of Clerks, Records, and Election Officials (IACREOT) since 1986, during his tenure as Chairman of the Education and Training Committee, Mr. DeGregorio was credited with initiating the University of Missouri Chancellor's Certificate in Public Administration program for IACREOT members.

Mr. DeGregorio served for eight years as Director of Outreach Development for the University of Missouri-St. Louis, where he initiated and had oversight for four off-site campuses that served nearly 4,000 students. He also served as a Research Associate with the University's Center for International Studies. Mr. DeGregorio was a Special Assistant in President Ronald Reagan's administration and served as an assistant to John Ashcroft during his first term as Missouri Attorney General.

Mr. DeGregorio received his degree in political science from the University of Missouri-St. Louis. He is married to Kerry DeGregorio and has four daughters—Katie, Annie, Debbie, and Emily—as well as one granddaughter, Victoria.

COMMISSIONERS

RAY MARTINEZ III, COMMISSIONER

Ray Martinez was nominated by President George W. Bush and confirmed by unanimous consent of the U.S. Senate on December 9, 2003, to serve a four-year term on the U.S. Election Assistance Commission.

Prior to his appointment, Mr. Martinez practiced law in Austin, Texas, where his focus was primarily on government affairs and administrative law matters. His clients were mainly county governments and other public entities. Concurrent with his law practice and as a community service, he served as Executive Director and Legal Counsel of the Every Texan Foundation, a nonpartisan voter registration and education effort dedicated to increasing voter participation in Texas.

Mr. Martinez began his law practice after serving as Deputy Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs at the White House. In this position, he was responsible for assisting former President Bill Clinton with various policy issues involving the nation's governors and other statewide elected officials. While part of the White House staff, he assisted with development of long-term strategies to stimulate economic growth along the United States–Mexico border region, and with the establishment of the United States–Mexico Border Health Commission, now headquartered in El Paso, Texas.

Before serving as Deputy Assistant to the President, Mr. Martinez served as Regional Director for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in Dallas, where he focused agency resources on public health issues such as full implementation of the Children's Health Insurance Program. His Federal government service began in 1993, when he was appointed White House Liaison to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and later as Special Assistant to the President in the White House Office of Political Affairs. Prior to his service in the Federal government, Mr. Martinez worked as a legislative liaison for the Texas Attorney General's office.

A native of Alice, Texas, Mr. Martinez received his law degree from the University of Houston Law Center and his bachelor's degree from Southwestern University. He is married to Beth Stanley Martinez, a clinical social worker, and they are the parents of two children, Sofia Grace and Lorenzo Elder. They currently reside in Arlington, Virginia.



COMMISSIONERS**DEFOREST BLAKE SOARIES, JR., COMMISSIONER**

Appointed to an initial four-year term by President Bush and confirmed by the U.S. Senate, DeForest B. Soaries, Jr., served as the first Chairman of the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) from March 2004 through January 2005.

Under his leadership, the Commission established itself as a key component in the administration of elections under Federal law. During his term as Chairman, more than \$2.2 billion was distributed to States to fund upgrades for election equipment and improve the administration of elections.

Additionally, EAC provided information in the form of best practices to State and local election officials as they prepared for the 2004 presidential election and held public hearings to investigate important election issues, such as electronic voting, Election Day security, and provisional ballots. The EAC also assisted voters by conducting an unprecedented effort to recruit people through corporations, Federal agencies, national organizations, and colleges to serve as nonpartisan poll workers and Election Day judges.



In February 2003, President Bush appointed Dr. Soaries to serve as a public director of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York. He was a member of the affordable housing committee of the bank. From January 12, 1999 to January 15, 2002, he served as New Jersey's 30th Secretary of State. Appointed by former Governor Christine Todd Whitman, he managed one of the premier departments of State government and served as a senior advisor to the governor on issues that transcended traditional department lines.

Dr. Soaries currently is Senior Pastor of the 7,000-member First Baptist Church of Lincoln Gardens in Somerset, New Jersey. A pioneer of faith-based community development, he has led First Baptist in the construction of a new \$17 million church complex and the formation of many nonprofit entities to serve the community surrounding the church.

Dr. Soaries earned a bachelor's degree from Fordham University, a master of divinity degree from Princeton Theological Seminary, and a doctor of ministry degree from United Theological Seminary. He also has received six honorary doctorate degrees from institutions of higher learning. Additionally, Dr. Soaries has taught courses at Princeton Theological Seminary, Drew University Theological School, Kean University, and Mercer County College. He has received numerous awards for leadership and community service and was recognized recently by the New Jersey legislature for his religious and community leadership.

Dr. Soaries is married to Margaret Donna Soaries and is the father of twin sons, Malcolm and Martin. They currently reside in Princeton, New Jersey.

HAVA Title II Requirements Payments Processed by the EAC as of March 10, 2005

	State	Fiscal Year 2003 Funds*	Fiscal Year 2004 Funds*	Total Payment(s) to State*
1	Alabama	\$12,835,092	\$23,031,421	\$35,866,513
2	American Samoa	\$830,000	\$1,489,361	\$2,319,361
3	Arizona	\$14,523,463	\$26,061,052	\$40,584,515
4	Arkansas	\$7,729,205	\$13,869,365	\$21,598,570
5	California	\$94,559,169	\$0	\$94,559,169
6	Colorado	\$12,362,309	\$22,183,056	\$34,545,365
7	Connecticut	\$9,919,624	\$17,799,877	\$27,719,501
8	Delaware	\$4,150,000	\$0	\$4,150,000
9	District of Columbia	\$4,150,000	\$7,446,803	\$11,596,803
10	Florida	\$47,416,833	\$85,085,258	\$132,502,091
11	Georgia	\$23,170,602	\$41,577,568	\$64,748,170
12	Hawaii	\$4,150,000	\$0	\$4,150,000
13	Idaho	\$4,150,000	\$7,446,803	\$11,596,803
14	Illinois	\$35,283,025	\$63,312,227	\$98,595,252
15	Indiana	\$17,372,175	\$31,172,812	\$48,544,987
16	Iowa	\$8,495,310	\$15,244,073	\$23,739,383
17	Kansas	\$7,661,648	\$13,748,141	\$21,409,789
18	Kentucky	\$11,773,250	\$21,126,042	\$32,899,292
19	Louisiana	\$12,549,220	\$22,518,452	\$35,067,672
20	Maine	\$4,150,000	\$0	\$4,150,000
21	Maryland	\$15,201,214	\$27,277,216	\$42,478,430
22	Massachusetts	\$18,688,102	\$33,534,124	\$52,222,225
23	Michigan	\$28,256,578	\$0	\$28,256,578
24	Minnesota	\$14,020,413	\$25,158,375	\$39,178,788
25	Mississippi	\$8,022,516	\$14,395,687	\$22,418,203
26	Missouri	\$16,073,033	\$28,841,617	\$44,914,650
27	Montana	\$4,150,000	\$0	\$4,150,000
28	Nebraska	\$4,920,376	\$8,829,173	\$13,749,549
29	Nevada	\$5,785,410	\$10,381,400	\$16,166,810
30	New Hampshire	\$4,150,000	\$7,446,803	\$11,596,803
31	New Jersey	\$24,358,479	\$0	\$24,358,479
32	New Mexico	\$5,110,126	\$9,169,664	\$14,279,790
33	North Carolina	\$23,431,708	\$42,046,100	\$65,477,808
34	North Dakota	\$4,150,000	\$0	\$4,150,000
35	Ohio	\$32,562,331	\$58,430,186	\$90,992,517
36	Oklahoma	\$9,898,202	\$17,761,436	\$27,659,638
37	Oregon	\$9,961,818	\$0	\$9,961,818
38	Pennsylvania	\$35,992,863	\$64,585,966	\$100,578,829
39	Puerto Rico	\$830,000	\$1,489,361	\$2,319,361
40	Rhode Island	\$4,150,000	\$7,446,803	\$11,596,803
41	South Carolina	\$11,602,190	\$20,819,090	\$32,421,280
42	Tennessee	\$16,545,934	\$29,690,196	\$46,236,130
43	Texas	\$57,504,778	\$0	\$57,504,778
44	Utah	\$5,892,900	\$10,574,281	\$16,467,182
45	Vermont	\$4,150,000	\$7,446,803	\$11,596,803
46	Virginia	\$20,572,984	\$36,916,377	\$57,489,361
47	Virgin Islands	\$830,000	\$1,489,361	\$2,319,361
48	Washington	\$16,889,420	\$30,306,551	\$47,195,971
49	West Virginia	\$5,476,493	\$9,827,076	\$15,303,569
50	Wisconsin	\$15,410,741	\$27,653,194	\$43,063,935
51	Wyoming	\$4,150,000	\$7,446,803	\$11,596,803
	Total	\$765,969,534	\$952,075,954	\$1,718,045,488

HAVA Title II Requirements Payments - Funds Available as of March 10, 2005			
	Fiscal Year 2003	Fiscal Year 2004	Total
Amount(s) Appropriated	\$830,000,000	\$1,498,200,000	\$2,328,200,000
Federal Rescission	\$0	(\$8,839,380)	(\$8,839,380)
Amount to be Disbursed	\$830,000,000	\$1,489,360,620	\$2,319,360,620
Amount Disbursed to Date	\$765,969,534	\$952,075,954	\$1,718,045,488
Remaining to be Disbursed	\$64,030,466	\$537,284,666	\$601,315,132

* Figures rounded to nearest dollar.

GSA's Disposition of HAVA Title 1 Funds

State	Section 101 Payments	Section 102* Payments	Total Payments
Alabama	\$ 4,989,605	\$ 51,076	\$ 5,040,681
Alaska	\$ 5,000,000		\$ 5,000,000
Arizona	\$ 5,451,369	\$ 1,564,188	\$ 7,015,557
Arkansas	\$ 3,593,165	\$ 2,569,738	\$ 6,162,902
California	\$ 27,340,830	\$ 57,322,707	\$ 84,663,537
Colorado	\$ 4,860,301	\$ 2,177,095	\$ 7,037,396
Connecticut	\$ 5,000,000		\$ 5,000,000
Delaware	\$ 5,000,000		\$ 5,000,000
D.C.	\$ 5,000,000		\$ 5,000,000
Florida	\$ 14,447,580	\$ 11,581,377	\$ 26,028,957
Georgia	\$ 7,816,328	\$ 4,740,448	\$ 12,556,776
Hawaii	\$ 5,000,000		\$ 5,000,000
Idaho	\$ 5,000,000		\$ 5,000,000
Illinois	\$ 11,129,030	\$ 33,805,617	\$ 44,934,647
Indiana	\$ 6,230,481	\$ 9,522,394	\$ 15,752,875
Iowa	\$ 5,000,000		\$ 5,000,000
Kansas	\$ 5,000,000		\$ 5,000,000
Kentucky	\$ 4,699,196	\$ 469,256	\$ 5,168,452
Louisiana	\$ 4,911,421	\$ 7,351,684	\$ 12,263,105
Maine	\$ 5,000,000		\$ 5,000,000
Maryland	\$ 5,636,731	\$ 1,637,609	\$ 7,274,340
Massachusetts	\$ 6,590,381	\$ 1,519,497	\$ 8,109,879
Michigan	\$ 9,207,323	\$ 6,531,284	\$ 15,738,607
Minnesota	\$ 5,313,786	\$ -	\$ 5,313,786
Mississippi	\$ 3,673,384	\$ 1,778,067	\$ 5,451,451
Missouri	\$ 5,875,170	\$ 11,472,841	\$ 17,348,011
Montana	\$ 5,000,000		\$ 5,000,000
Nebraska	\$ 5,000,000		\$ 5,000,000
Nevada	\$ 5,000,000		\$ 5,000,000
New Hampshire	\$ 5,000,000		\$ 5,000,000
New Jersey	\$ 8,141,208	\$ 8,695,609	\$ 16,836,817
New Mexico	\$ 5,000,000		\$ 5,000,000
New York	\$ 16,494,325	\$ 49,603,917	\$ 66,098,243
North Carolina	\$ 7,887,740	\$ 893,822	\$ 8,781,562
North Dakota	\$ 5,000,000		\$ 5,000,000
Ohio	\$ 10,384,931	\$ 30,667,664	\$ 41,052,595
Oklahoma	\$ 5,000,000		\$ 5,000,000
Oregon	\$ 4,203,776	\$ 1,822,758	\$ 6,026,534
Pennsylvania	\$ 11,323,168	\$ 22,916,952	\$ 34,240,120
Rhode Island	\$ 5,000,000		\$ 5,000,000
South Carolina	\$ 4,652,412	\$ 2,167,518	\$ 6,819,929
South Dakota	\$ 5,000,000		\$ 5,000,000
Tennessee	\$ 6,004,507	\$ 2,473,971	\$ 8,478,478
Texas	\$ 17,206,595	\$ 6,269,521	\$ 23,476,116
Utah	\$ 3,090,943	\$ 5,726,844	\$ 8,817,786
Vermont	\$ 5,000,000		\$ 5,000,000
Virginia	\$ 7,105,890	\$ 4,526,569	\$ 11,632,459
Washington	\$ 6,098,449	\$ 6,799,430	\$ 12,897,879
West Virginia	\$ 2,977,057	\$ 2,349,474	\$ 5,326,531
Wisconsin	\$ 5,694,036	\$ 1,308,810	\$ 7,002,846
Wyoming	\$ 5,000,000		\$ 5,000,000
Guam	\$ 1,000,000		\$ 1,000,000
Puerto Rico	\$ 3,151,144		\$ 3,151,144
Virgin Island	\$ 1,000,000		\$ 1,000,000
American Samoa	\$ 1,000,000		\$ 1,000,000
Total	\$ 349,182,262	\$ 300,317,738	\$ 649,500,000

* Payment per precinct : \$ 3,192.22