U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

FISCAL YEAR 2021
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

February 10, 2020

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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VISION AND MISSION

Vision

A trusted, proactive, and responsive federal agency that helps election officials administer and voters participate in elections.

Mission

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) helps election officials improve the administration of elections and helps voters participate in elections.

Salaries and Expenses Resources Available for Obligation

FY 2019 Enacted		FY 2020 Enacted		FY 2021 President's Budget	
FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars
26	$9,200,000	30	$15,171,000	32	$13,063,000

FY 2021 Priority Goals

1. Continue to contribute to the cyber-resilience of the American election administration system, including by distributing, administering, and auditing Help America Vote Act grants.

2. Implement the newest version of the EAC's Voluntary Voting System Guidelines and educate EAC stakeholders on the contents and impact of the new version.

3. Administer the 2020 Election Administration and Voting Survey, the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) instrument used to collect state-by-state data on the administration of Federal elections

4. Actively engage with stakeholders and stakeholder groups that represent them.

Appropriations Language

For necessary expenses to carry out the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-252), [$15,171,000] $13,063,000, of which $1,500,000 shall be transferred to the National Institute of Standards and Technology for election reform administration activities authorized under the Help America Vote Act of 2002.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 Accomplishment Highlights

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) is a trusted, proactive, and responsive bipartisan federal commission that helps election officials administer and voters participate in elections. Established by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), the EAC distributes, administers, and audits HAVA funds, serves as the nation's clearinghouse for information on election administration, conducts the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) and other studies, develops the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG), accredits testing laboratories and certifies voting systems, and administers the National Mail Voter Registration Form in accordance with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993. From coast-to-coast, EAC is providing services for state and local election officials and the voters they serve. Among EAC's most notable accomplishments during Fiscal Year 2019 are the following:

Distributing HAVA Grants

In 2018, Members of Congress provided $380 million in new HAVA grant funding to the states and territories through the EAC. Congress also factored the Commission's up-front grant administration costs into the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018. 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 these funds available for draw down.

Throughout the disbursement process, 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 the state appropriation process. The EAC's Payments and Grants Division also proactively reached out to states to provide guidance. All states received pre-award notices, budget and narrative guidance, access to EAC webinars, phone and email consultations, and an EAC review of budgets and plans.

As the HAVA grant funds were the first appropriations disbursed since FY 2010, many of the state-level contacts were unfamiliar with the process and met a knowledge gap that the EAC's Grants team ably addressed. States were provided the opportunity to seek clarification, ensuring their plans contained only expenses allowable under Title 1 Section 101 of HAVA. The EAC's Grants team also responded to inquiries and reviewed proposals.

In April 2019, the EAC released its first expenditure report detailing the impact of the 2018 HAVA funds. State plans and expenditure report indicates that most states are spending these funds on items that 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. States have until March 2023 to spend the funds. The EAC's grants office continues to work closely with states regarding these funds and have ongoing administrative responsibilities related to the funds through the conclusion of the five-year spending timeline.

Strengthening Election Security and Voter Confidence

The EAC understands that voter confidence can be enhanced when election officials and their federal partners adequately prepare for and respond to election security challenges. As demonstrated in the 2016 elections, such challenges include election misinformation campaigns and malicious attempts to

breach voter registration databases and other election systems, the use of ransomware, and other emerging and evolving threats to election infrastructure.

As the agency 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 election infrastructure subsector's Government Coordinating Council (GCC). Led by the EAC chair on the GCC executive committee, GCC members include the EAC chairperson and vice chair, as well as three state election officials and three local election officials drawn from the EAC's three federal advisory committees. The EAC's remaining two commissioners serve on the GCC as ex officio members. In addition to the EAC's work with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to establish the GCC, the Commission supported establishing the Sector Coordinating Council (SCC) comprised of private election equipment manufacturers and vendors.

Beyond the GCC and SCC, the Commission takes a multifaceted approach to helping state and local election officials strengthen election security. This work includes testing and Federally certifying voting systems, providing hands-on training and technical assistance on IT management and post-election audits, producing security-focused resources, disseminating security best practice information and checklists to state and local election officials, as well as hosting widely attended forums that feature security experts as speakers.

Election Technology, Advancing VVSG 2.0

As states seek to invest in the purchase of 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 develop Requests for Proposals, information on the systems currently certified, and implementation of the next iteration of the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines, which will be known as VVSG 2.0.

The EAC took a number of steps in FY 2019 to advance VVSG 2.0, a process that began in earnest following the reestablishment of a quorum of EAC commissioners in December 2014 and the adoption of VVSG 1.1 in March 2015. These steps included: soliciting public comments on the proposed VVSG 2.0 Principles and Guidelines from February to June 2019; hosting three public hearings on the record on the proposed Principles and Guidelines in Tennessee, Utah, and Maryland; facilitating the ongoing development of the VVSG 2.0 Technical Requirements by the Technical Guidelines Development Committee (TGDC), supported by the National Institute of Standards (NIST), at the five meetings of the TGDC, including four conference calls and the committee's annual meeting; and facilitating discussion on VVSG 2.0 Technical Requirements among the EAC Standards Board and Board of Advisors at their annual meetings. These and subsequent efforts in early FY 2020 led to a vote of the TGDC in February 2020 to recommend VVSG 2.0 Technical Requirements for adoption.

Conducting Essential Research on Election Administration and Infrastructure

On June 27, 2019, the EAC released the 2018 Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) Comprehensive Report and dataset. The biennial EAVS is the agency's flagship research initiative,

collecting nationwide data on election administration from nearly 6,500 local election jurisdictions across all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories. The EAVS collects state-by-state, jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction data on a wide variety of election administration topics, including voter registration, military and overseas voting, domestic civilian by-mail voting, polling operations, provisional ballots, voter participation, and election technology. EAVS data is utilized by countless stakeholders in the elections community, including Members of Congress, legislative staff, federal officials, journalists, academics, advocates, and election officials themselves. In today's environment of heightened concerns regarding cybersecurity in elections, EAVS data is increasingly being used by intelligence analysts, members of the national security community, and other stakeholders who are working to secure U.S. election infrastructure.

The EAC hosted an Election Data Summit on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C., coinciding with the release of the 2018 EAVS report and its submission to Congress. The all-day event convened state and local election officials, their federal partners, and other key election stakeholders to discuss EAVS findings and leveraging data-driven practices to improve election administration.

EAC initiatives to improve the EAVS have focused on three interrelated goals: to reduce response burden; to strengthen data quality and completeness; and to make the data more accessible and useful, particularly for election officials. For the first time in the history of the survey, respondents to the 2018 EAVS had the option of completing the EAVS online, along with the traditional EAVS data collection template. The EAC plans to transition to a fully online survey experience in the coming years.

As part of the agency's efforts to make EAVS data more accessible and useful, the EAC released individualized 2018 EAVS Data Briefs for each state and territory in September 2019. The briefs are one-page snapshots of key EAVS data points. Complementing these efforts, in December 2019 the EAC released the 2018 EAVS Data Interactive. The EAVS Data Interactive is an online tool that allows visitors to explore, visualize, and compare election jurisdictions' EAVS responses.

Election Accessibility

Language Accessibility
The EAC continues to support language accessibility in elections and has done so since its inception in 2002. This includes creating glossaries and phrase books of common election terminology, providing Help America Vote Act funds to states to improve language accessibility, offering the National Mail Voter Registration Form in multiple languages.

In FY 2019, the EAC released five new translations of the National Mail Voter Registration Form, reflecting the five most populous language communities in the U.S., among those with limited English proficiency and for whom the form was not previously translated. In addition to English, the form is now available in 14 languages: Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, French, Haitian Creole, Hindi, Japanese, Korean, Khmer, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese.

In addition, the EAC released an issue brief on language accessibility ahead of the next round of Voting Rights Act (VRA) Section 203 determinations expected in 2021, which mandate election offices to provide language assistance, the brief aims to help election officials and other election stakeholders understand the VRA's language assistance requirements and better serve voters with language needs.

Accessibility for Voters with Disabilities

As it works to fulfill HAVA's promise to provide each voter with the opportunity to cast their ballot privately and independently, the EAC continues to actively engage voters with disabilities and advocacy groups focused on accessibility. This included sharing thousands of copies of the EAC's disability voting rights pamphlet, which uses plain language to spell out federal voting rights for persons with disabilities in large print and Braille. EAC commissioners and staff also participated at key stakeholder events focused on voting for persons with disabilities, including a May 2019 convening of the National Federation of the Blind on ballot marking systems and the July 2019 National Council on Independent Living (NCIL) Conference.

Enhanced Website

In anticipation of the 2020 Presidential Election, the EAC updated its website to provide users with an enhanced experience. The new homepage approach allows visitors to self-select their perspective and area of interests to enrich their online experience and more readily access the EAC's large online clearinghouse.

Clearinghouse Awards

In February 2019, the EAC announced the winners of our 2018 Clearinghouse Awards for Best Practices in Election Administration. The awards, also known as the Clearies, provide election offices across America an opportunity to share their innovative efforts and election administration successes. The Clearies play an important role in furthering the EAC's responsibilities under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) to serve as a clearinghouse for election administration information.

The entries offer great insight and exemplify the can-do spirit of election officials. Following a very competitive vote, the EAC announced 10 award recipients. Clearie recipients were from a wide range of jurisdictions, from a city of 3,500 to a state with more than three million registered voters. The EAC shares Clearie recipients' results so that other jurisdictions might replicate or build upon their efforts.

The winners in the outstanding innovations category addressed important election administration issues, such as cybersecurity training for local officials, overall efforts to effectively operate election offices, programs to extend accessible absentee ballots to underrepresented populations and ways to harness off-the-shelf technology in supporting Election Day operations. In the accessibility for voters with disabilities category, Clearie awardees showcased their efforts to train poll workers to better serve the needs of voters with disabilities, exhibited a coordinated effort for helping veterans and individuals with disabilities, and demonstrated video outreach to assist people who are hearing impaired.

Agency Background

Congress established the U.S. Election Assistance Commission with the passage of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA). The Commission was created to help election officials and administrators improve elections around the country. Statutorily, the EAC is headed by four bipartisan Commissioners appointed by the President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. There are currently four Commissioners, constituting a quorum.

HAVA also created the Board of Advisors, the Standards Board, and the TGDC to advise the EAC. The three federal advisory committees advise the agency and help it achieve its mission, including but not limited to the process of developing the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines.

HAVA dictates the membership of the three advisory committees. The Standards Board is a 110-member board consisting of 55 state election officials (the 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) selected by their respective chief state election official, and 55 local election officials selected through a process supervised by the chief state election officials.

The Board of Advisors is comprised of representatives from groups representing governors; mayors; state legislatures; secretaries of state; state election directors; local election officials; voter advocacy groups; federal agencies; and professionals in the fields of science and technology.

TGDC helps EAC develop its Voluntary Voting System Guidelines. It is composed of 14 members appointed jointly by EAC and the Director of the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), who is the chairperson of TGDC.
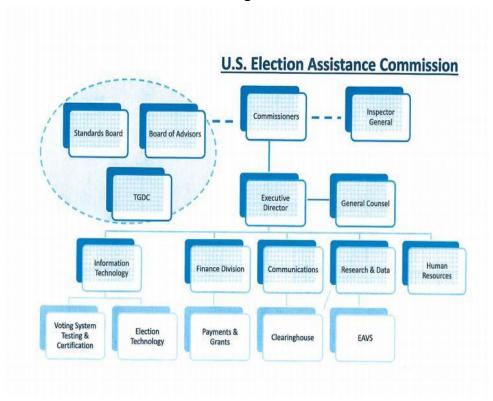
Goals and Structure:

EAC's offices are aligned to address the mandates of the Help America Vote Act to: serve as a clearinghouse of information on election administration; distribute and administer HAVA funds; develop the voluntary voting system guidelines; test and certify voting systems; accredit voting system test laboratories,; administer and maintain the National Mail Voter Registration Form; and report to Congress on National Voter Registration Act and Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act voting activity.

The EAC's FY18-22 strategic plan sets forth four strategic goals and thirteen strategic objectives. The four strategic goals are as follows:

1) Expand the nation's comprehensive understanding of election administration;
2) Proactively and responsively create products that help election officials improve the administration of elections and help voters more easily participate in elections;
3) Help election officials improve the administration of American elections through the distribution of EAC assistance and products; and
4) Ensure continued effective operation of the EAC in order to achieve its goals while acting as good stewards of public funds.

The EAC uses a cost allocation model that distributes administrative costs to program goals, and this model is used to present the FY2021 agency budget request. The Commission's financial models are reviewed by EAC's independent financial statement auditors.

Organization Chart

U.S. Election Assistance Commission

Operating Plan Summary

Salaries and Expenses	FY 19 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted Budget	FY 21 President's Budget Request
Full-Time Equivalent Staff (FTE)	**26**	**30**	**32**
Full-Time Staff	**24**	**30**	**32**
Other than Full-Time Staff	**2**	-	-
Payroll Full-time Personnel	2,961,135	3,540,457	3,883,168
Payroll Other than Full-time Personnel	150,225		
Subtotal Personnel Compensation	*3,111,360*	*3,540,457*	*3,883,168*
Personnel Benefits	1,081,840	1,108,649	1,295,751
Subtotal PC&B	*4,193,201*	*4,649,106*	*5,178,919*
Travel	425,440	960,430	853,673
Rent, Communications, Equipment Rentals	397,841	444,590	397,658
Printing, Reproduction	15,000	35,100	33,750
Other Services	2,612,580	4,448,894	4,503,466
NIST	1,250,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Supplies and Subscriptions	169,616	244,429	181,508
Equipment	136,322	485,980	410,250
Financial Transfers (OIG)		2,471	3,776
Agency's Relocation Expenses	-	2,400,000	-
Subtotal, Non-personnel	*5,006,799*	*10,521,894*	*7,884,081*
Total Salaries and Expenses	**$9,200,000**	**$ 15,171,000**	**$ 13,063,000**

Note: FY 2021 assumes Cost of Living Adjustment of 1%

FY 2021 Budget Request Highlights

In early FY 2021, election officials will administer the 2020 general elections. In addition to preparing for potentially unprecedented turnout levels, election officials are also charged with defending their systems against pervasive and adaptive cybersecurity threats from foreign adversaries and other malicious actors. As election officials and their federal partners work to navigate this new environment and protect election infrastructure against these threats during the 2020 general elections, the EAC's mission of supporting election officials and voters has never been more important.

The EAC's FY 2021 budget justification highlights its plans to continue to oversee and audit HAVA funds, develop and share best practices, test and certify voting systems, and research and report election administration data, as well help voters participate and have confidence in our nation's elections. Highlights of the EAC's plans include: [a) start with FY18 and FY20 grants a) expand training and technical assistance on election technology and cybersecurity; b) continue implementation of an updated testing and certification program under the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines 2.0 (currently expected to be adopted by the Commission as early as late FY 2020); c) gathering and distributing

election administration best practices, including but not limited to, poll-worker recruitment and management, serving voters with disabilities, meeting the needs of voters with limited English proficiency, and protecting election infrastructure from cybersecurity threats; and e) administering the 2020 EAVS and additional research on election administration practices.

Strengthening Election Infrastructure: Helping State and Local Election Officials Leverage Federal Resources and Best Practices

Since the designation of election infrastructure as critical infrastructure in January 2017, both the EAC and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) have collaborated to share information and assist election officials to protect against evolving cybersecurity threats. Election officials are operators of complex IT systems that face modern, persistent, and adaptive threats from malicious actors. The role of the IT manager is not new to election officials, but the sophistication and volume of the threats they face are growing. As the only federal agency focused on the whole of election administration, the EAC is committed to providing more resources to state and local election officials to help them strengthen their cybersecurity practices and securely manage their election technology assets.

As the nation's clearinghouse for election administration information, the distributor of federal grants for the improvement of elections infrastructure, and the co-chair of the Government Coordinating Council Executive Committee, the EAC is uniquely positioned to play a guiding role in supporting state and local election officials, voters, and federal partners that assist with aspects of election administration, including DHS, the Department of Defense, the U.S. Postal Service, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and others. This work is identified in the EAC's FY18 strategic plan in Objectives 3.1, 3.2, and 4.1.

As many election officials across the country work to replace aging voting machines, they regularly look to the EAC's Testing & Certification Program for guidance and the most current standard for voting machine functionality, security, and accessibility. This standard, the EAC's Voluntary Voting System Guidelines, and the EAC's accompanying Testing and Certification Program provide the only national standard for voting system standard setting, testing, and certification. This standard is an essential contributing factor when it comes to the security of our nation's elections, and the EAC is proud to continue this work in the lead up to and after the 2020 general elections. Election systems at all stages must be secured to safeguard the nation's democratic process. The EAC plans to help election officials prepare, defend, and analyze these systems under its HAVA charge.

Administering Federal Grants for the Improvement of Election Administration

A core component of the EAC's mission has long been distributing, assisting with the use of, and auditing of federal grant funds. In March 2018, Congress appropriated $380 million of new federal funds and charged the EAC with distributing these new funds under Section 101 of the Help America Vote Act. In December 2019, Congress appropriated an additional $425 million for these purposes. As states continue to use their 2018 funds and begin to spend their 2020 funds, the EAC's mission and congressional mandate is monitor the use of these funds. The EAC is charged with helping states best use these funds through its role as the nation's clearinghouse of election administration information and practices, as well as auditing their use. This work will help to ensure that the funds are being used both as intended by Congress and in a manner that improves election administration. The EAC expects this work to continue into and past FY 2021, and the Budget includes additional resources dedicated to grant management and oversight.

Studying Election Administration: The Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) and Other Research

Federal law mandates that the EAC collect, study, and distribute information on particular aspects of election administration and voting. The EAVS is the most comprehensive survey of election administration practices in the country. State and local jurisdictions, federal entities, and academia rely on EAVS data and information. The EAC administers the EAVS every two years, but preparation for survey administration and evaluation of the results and methods is a continuous task. The EAC will distribute the 2020 EAVS in FY 2021. As the EAC continues to administer EAVS, the agency is seeking to make it easier for states and localities to respond to its questions and enhance the usefulness of this powerful resource. These objectives are further detailed in Objectives 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, and 3.2 of the EAC's current strategic plan, and the EAC looks forward to working to ensure that it is a high quality, accurate, and useful resource for the nation.

In all, the EAC will help election officials administer secure and accessible elections and help voters participate in these elections by studying and promoting the effective administration of federal elections.

Agency's Relocation Plans

In December 2019, Congress passed the Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2020, which included $2.4 million for the EAC to relocate its offices. The relocation expenses are available until September 30, 2021. The relocation will help the agency better fulfill its congressionally mandated mission and facilitate the EAC's ability to work with other federal agencies to achieve inter-agency goals such as securing the nation's election infrastructure. The EAC is currently working with GSA to find and secure a new office location. GSA will provide a timeline for moving into the new location when the EAC secures the new space.

Budgetary Changes FY 2020 Request to FY 2021 President's Budget Request

(in whole dollars)

Personnel Compensation and Benefits……………………………………………………….………..+$529,813
    Reflects an increase of full year staff from FY 2020 for mission-critical activities, as
    well as cost-of-living and benefits increases
Travel……………………………………………………………………………….………….....-$106,757
    Recalibration of outreach efforts following the 2020 election
Other Services……………………………………………………………………….……….+$54,572
    Increase of contracts -- services to assist executing mission-critical activities, such as audits
Miscellaneous………………………………………………………………………….……..-$185,628
    Telecommunications and equipment rentals (-$46,932), Printing (-$1,350), Supplies and
    subscriptions (-$62,921), Equipment (-$75,730), Financial transfers (+$1,305)
Relocation Expenses…………………………………………………………………………-$2,400,000

Budget Requests and Performance Measures by Strategic Plan Goal

EAC's request is presented in terms of four goals: 1. Analyze, 2. Build, 3. Distribute, and 4. Operate:

14

ANALYZE

Strategic Goal 1: Expand the nation's comprehensive understanding of American election administration.

Goal 1 is led by the EAC Research and Clearinghouse Division, with input from the Communications and Public Affairs Division, and Testing and Certification Division. Objectives and success indicators for the goal are as follows:

OBJECTIVES
Objectives of the goal include expanding EAC's in-depth understanding of the administration of American elections; helping others contribute to our nation's understanding of American election administration; and leveraging EAC's research to inform agency decision-making.

SUCCESS INDICATORS
The anticipated success indicators of the goal are analysis of Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) data that produces insights into U.S. Election Administration; successful creation of tools to make both responding to EAVS and analyzing EAVS data easier; increases in the number of entities providing information, research, and data related to U.S. election administration; and the ability to better design EAC assistance products to better design EAC assistance to its stakeholders.

The Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS)

The EAC conducts congressionally mandated research on enumerated election administration topics bi-annually. The Commission conducts this research through its administration of the EAC's Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS). Through the EAVS, the EAC surveys the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. EAVS is the only comprehensive collection and report of data on election administration and voting systems of its kind. The survey, performed in conjunction with the Department of Defense's Federal Voting Assistance Program, collects over one million data points of information about voter registration, number of ballots cast, military and overseas voting, absentee ballots, polling places, poll workers, and provisional ballots from state election officials. Election officials, academics, and others use this survey data to improve their methods, metrics, and tactics in serving voters and maintaining voter registration lists. The information helps inform decision making throughout the country to better election administration and enhance the voting experience for all voters, including military and overseas voters.

The data points collected in EAVS provides a unique perspective in election administration that can drive program decision making within the agency. Collection of much of the data is congressionally mandated, and the EAC also uses the survey to help inform Congress on the impact of the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA), and on the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA). The agency looks forward to using data to enhance program areas that can produce more resources for election officials and voters.

EAC Elections Clearinghouse

Congress charged the EAC with building and maintaining a national clearinghouse of election administration information and best practices. Maintaining this clearinghouse requires the EAC to regularly research current election administration practices and needs as well as collect best practices from across the country. Congress mandates that the EAC study a number of particular election administration topics, and the EAC must study others to effectively carry its charge as the national clearinghouse. More information about the congressionally mandated topics is covered the following section titled, *The Election Administration & Voting Survey (EAVS)*. The additional topics that the EAC chooses to study are selected based on current and expected future needs of election officials and voters.

The clearinghouse is hosted on the EAC's website, https://www.eac.gov, and it contains best practices, research, instructional videos, and white papers on a wide variety of topics such as voter registration, voter registration list management, poll worker recruiting and management, staff training, voting system information, election system procurement help, new topics such as risk limiting audits and critical infrastructure, and cyber security. These resources are essential to the nation as its election officials face the new and ever-evolving cyber-security threats. Election officials regularly look to the EAC as a starting place when understanding new issues and the EAC is dedicated to ensuring that when election officials look for help defending their cyber systems, they are provided with what they need.

In FY 2021, the EAC will continue to host its previously researched information and best practices on its public facing website, and it will continue to meet its congressional mandate by researching further topics.

The FY 2021 Request

For FY 2021, the EAC requests funds to meet its congressional mandate to research and study election administration. The EAC also requests funds to meet its congressional mandates to conduct research that will allow the agency to serve as the national clearinghouse of election administration information by doing the following:
- Produce and publish best practice resources such as videos, educational tools, issue briefs, and white papers on topics including developing and maintaining complex online registration databases, set up and use of accessible voting equipment, registering to vote, training and managing poll workers, and cybersecurity;
- Provide regular staff-level contact with election officials to collect and share information; and
- Conducting public forums, webinars, and hearings to gather information about potential best practices and information pertinent to election administration by bringing together election officials, technology innovators, individuals with disabilities, accessibility equipment and voting system manufacturers, academia, computer programmers and security experts, voting system standards developers, website developers and designers, and other election stakeholders.

| **Build** |

Strategic Goal 2: Proactively and responsively create products that assist election officials to improve election administration and help voters more easily participate in elections.

Goal 2 is led by the EAC's Research and Clearinghouse Division and Testing and Certification Division, with input from the Communications and Public Affairs Division, and the Payments and Grants Division. Objectives and success indicators for the goal are as follows:

OBJECTIVES
The objectives of the goal are to continually create resources that help election officials improve the administration of elections, help voters participate in election, and to responsively and predictably create resources that respond to newly arising needs of election officials.

SUCCESS INDICATORS
The anticipated success indicators of the goal are designed assistance products created to fulfill a specific need of EAC stakeholders; feedback from EAC stakeholders indicating ease of use and implementation of EAC assistance; and rates of use for products by the stakeholder group that the product was intended to serve.

Testing & Certification of Voting Systems

Under HAVA, the EAC is responsible for assisting states with improvements of voting systems through the distribution of federal funds, by creating Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG), and by administering a voluntary voting system testing and certification program. The EAC works with its 110-member Standards Board, 37-member Board of Advisors, and 15-member Technical Guidelines Development Committee (TGDC) to update and implement the VVSG.

The testing and certification program works with EAC-accredited voting system test labs to test vendor-submitted voting systems against the VVSG, and certifies voting systems that successfully pass these tests. States' use of the VVSG and the EAC's accompanying testing and certification program are voluntary, but most states choose to use the VVSG or EAC certification documentation in whole or in part. The VVSG helps states and localities, which are charged with selecting their own voting systems, select high-quality, secure, and accessible voting systems with confidence.

In FY 2021, following expected adoption by the Commission as early as late FY 2020, the EAC plans to implement VVSG 2.0, which will be the most up-to-date national standard for voting systems. To support implementation, the EAC plans to reach out and work with states and localities, which select the standard that their voting systems must meet, and private sector vendors, which build and sell the voting systems that the states and localities use to administer their elections. Through its outreach, the EAC will help states understand the contents of VVSG 2.0 and its value as a potential standard for their use, and the EAC will help vendors understand how newly developed voting systems must perform to be certified to VVSG 2.0. In a time of unprecedented threats against the nation's voting systems, VVSG 2.0 will be a powerful national asset in ensuring the integrity of the nation's elections.

The EAC also must ensure that the testing of voting systems is conducted in high-quality environments. To ensure this, the EAC works with NIST's National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) to inspect, monitor, and accredit testing laboratories for testing of voting systems. The EAC and NVLAP use the international quality standard ISO 17025 to review each voting system test lab's technical, physical and personnel resources, as well as its testing, management, and quality assurance policies and protocols. EAC monitors VSTLs through a comprehensive compliance management program and on-site reviews to ensure that VSTLs meet all program requirements.

The EAC's Quality Monitoring Program ensures that EAC-certified voting systems continue to meet the VVSG as the voting systems are manufactured, delivered, and used in federal elections. The EAC accomplishes this by conducting manufacturing site reviews, fielded voting system reviews, and by gathering information on voting system anomalies from election officials.

Election Administration Educational Resources

As the nation's clearinghouse of election administration information, the EAC must provide resources on newly developed and currently pressing election administration issues. State and local election officials, Congress, other federal agencies, and voters regularly leverage these EAC resources. Recent EAC-produced resources have focused on election security, Critical Infrastructure, post-election auditing, including risk limiting audits, and language access. EAC stakeholders regularly use these resources to improve the administration of their elections, educate voters, and support voter confidence in the nation's elections.

The EAC has produced white papers, educational videos, presentations, and online-hosted as well as in-person delivered trainings and technical assistance. For FY 2021, the EAC plans to continue to produce more of these resources and the agency plans to continue building these resources in formats that help facilitate their use.

Election Administration Best Practices

The EAC is also charged with regularly collecting best practices in ongoing election administration practices as part of its clearinghouse mandate. As the only federal agency that focuses on the whole of elections, the EAC's work in this area serves as a powerful central hub and single "go-to" location for election officials and voters as they work to improve the administration of and participate in their elections. In FY 2021, the EAC continues to add best practices resources that focus on cybersecurity to provide election officials with essential guidance on how to defend their election against cyber threats.

The EAC collects these best practices through hearings, in-person and virtual meetings, leveraging its advisory boards' extensive knowledge and experience, commissioner led hearings, and an innovative annual contest. Through each of these means, the EAC learns from the diversity of approaches taken by the nation's thousands of election jurisdictions and helps the rest of the nation learn from their peers. These election administration best practice areas regularly include:

- Poll worker recruitment, management, and training;
- Voter registration list management;
- Polling place management;
- Procurement of voting and voter registration systems;
- Data collection and management;
- Accessibility for voters with disabilities; and
- Access for voters with limited English proficiency.

Annual Non-Expenditure Transfer to NIST

In 2021, EAC includes a request for the annual non-expenditure transfer to NIST at $1,500,000 for activities required under HAVA Sections 221 *Technical Guidelines Development Committee (TGDC)*, 231 *Certification and Testing of Voting Systems*, and 245 *Study and Report on Electronic Voting and the Electoral Process*.

The EAC will work with NIST to set priorities for FY 2021. The focus in FY 2020 will be finalization of VVSG 2.0, and the development of test requirements and scripts that apply to VVSG 2.0. NIST will provide assistance with reviewing VVSG 2.0 comments received from the public and the EAC's Standards Board and Board of Advisors. The EAC-NIST Public Working Group on Testing will provide guidance on how the VVSG 2.0 will be tested.

The FY 2021 Request
For FY 2021, the EAC request funds to meet its congressional mandates to create, manage, and administer a voluntary voting system standard and accompanying testing and certification program as well as provide resources that help election officials and voters administer and participate in elections.

DISTRIBUTE

Strategic Goal 3: Improve the administration of U.S. elections through the distribution of EAC assistance and products.

Goal 3 is led by the Communications and Public Affairs Division with input from the Payments and Grants, Testing and Certification, and Clearinghouse and Research Divisions. Objectives and success indicators for the goal are as follows:

OBJECTIVES
The objectives of the goal are to effectively, efficiently, and economically distribute federal resources to EAC stakeholders; serve as an expert on the administration of American elections in order to publically share the distribution of EAC assistance; regularly distribute EAC products on timelines that align with stakeholder needs; and distribute EAC assistance through methods designed to facilitate stakeholder use.

SUCCESS INDICATORS
The anticipated success indicators for the goal are usage of EAC assistance, which is identifiable through feedback from EAC stakeholders; ability to design and distribute EAC products, which is identifiable through feedback from EAC staff and self-surveying metrics; ability to provide front-end guidance regarding the design of EAC products in Strategic Goal 2 programs, which is identifiable through feedback and self-surveying metrics; and increased rates of reception of EAC products through designed distribution mediums.

Auditing and Providing Technical Assistance Related to Congressionally Appropriated Funds for the Improvement of Election Administration

Congress appropriated $380 million in 2018 and $425 million in 2020 for the improvement of election administration, and charged the EAC with the distribution of these funds to 55 states and territories, auditing the use of the funds, and providing technical assistance to the states and territories as they receive and use these funds to improve the administration of their elections. For the FY 2018 round of grants, the EAC established protocols for receiving these funds, educated the nation on these protocols, received requests for 100 percent of the funds, and disbursed them to eligible states. For the FY2020 round of grants, EAC anticipates receiving requests for the grants and disbursing the funds to the states by late March 2020. However, the EAC's work related to these funds is just beginning.

Once funds are distributed to the states, the EAC is mandated to audit and provide technical assistance. The EAC's Inspector General audits the states' use of the funds, and EAC staff members provide technical assistance to the states as they implement their plans to use the federal funds. Currently, the EAC, as well as the EAC's Inspector General, is providing these services to the nation. This work will continue into and through FY 2021.

In addition to the newly appropriated funds, the EAC is responsible for distributing, providing technical assistance related to, and auditing other federal funds, including previously congressionally appropriated federal funds. Prior to the new appropriation of funds in 2018 and 2020, the EAC had already distributed more than $3 billion in federal funds since its inception in 2002. These funds have been used to improve the nation's voting systems, voter registration systems, and election administration practices. The EAC's work to audit the use of and provide technical assistance related to these funds continues today, and the agency will continue to fulfill its congressional mandate related to these funds in FY 2021.

The Distribution of EAC Clearinghouse Resources for the Improvement of Election Administration

The EAC is the federal government's clearinghouse of election administration information. In the agency's work under Strategic Goals 1 and 2, the EAC researches election administration practices, information, and data and then builds clearinghouse resources that help states and election officials with this research. In this section of the agency's efforts under Strategic Goal 3, the EAC brings these resources to the stakeholders the agency is charged with assisting: election officials and states. The EAC does this in person, through its website, through the media upon request, and through other digital mediums such as email distribution.

The nation's thousands of semi-autonomous elections jurisdictions have different needs and consume information in various ways. The EAC currently plans to continue reaching out to its stakeholders in FY 2021 in person by attending state, regional, and national conferences in order to communicate with election officials that would not be reached otherwise. These in-person conferences are one of the most impactful continuing learning opportunities for local election officials, where the EAC shares how its resources can help election officials and voters, and distributes the resources in-person. These resources are often issue briefs, white papers, and videos. One particularly well received resource the EAC developed and distributed in FY 2018 was a video detailing how elections are secured. This video was created for election officials to use to educate their offices and voters in order to increase the nation's confidence in the existing security measures that protect the nation's elections. The EAC also brings its "Election Officials as IT Managers" in-person trainings to states and localities. The EAC Commissioners often take the lead on this in-person outreach effort, and EAC staff members also regularly contribute to this effort as well.

The EAC's website is a popular resource for voters and election officials as they seek help in either participating in or improving elections. On the EAC's website, the agency hosts downloadable copies of all of its current and legacy resources. The most popular set of resources on the EAC's website is the agency's resources for voters, particularly voter registration. Every day, voters and potential voters come to the EAC's website to learn how to register to vote. The EAC's website provides an easy-to-use information that helps voters navigate to resources for their state. This request includes funds for continued maintenance of the EAC's website and other similar digital outreach platforms.

The FY 2021 Request
For FY 2021, the EAC requests funding to continue to distribute EAC's clearinghouse resources, congressionally appropriated funds, provide technical assistance to the recipients of federal funds and audit the use of federal funds. This request includes funds for staff, travel to states for resource distribution and audit purposes, and a financial management support contract that includes pre- and post-audit technical assistance for the states.

OPERATE

Strategic Goal 4: Ensure continued effective operation of EAC in order to achieve its goals while acting as good stewards of public funds.

Goal 4 is administered by the Executive Director with contributions from all EAC divisions. Objectives and success indicators for the goal are as follows:

OBJECTIVES
The objectives of the goal are to contribute positively and effectively to the broader federal community through active contribution and compliance; continue to build a skilled, diverse, and effective workforce that ensures the EAC has the human capital needed to achieve its mission; develop and continue to manage internal structures, tools that produce a culture of innovation and a driven workforce where thought leaders thrive; and institutionalize an increased level of strategic and cross-agency thinking.

SUCCESS INDICATORS
The anticipated success indicators of the goal are the existence of inter-agency programs that provide unique value or generate efficiencies; continuing compliance with federal regulations and mandates; and internal strategic planning capacity development at the division and programmatic levels.

Performance Management

In accordance with Cap Goal 3 of the President's Management Agenda, the EAC will actively manage its professional staff to produce a strategic workforce. In May 2019, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) completed its assessment of the agency's workforce and structure, which provided recommendations to help ensure the agency is operating efficiently. The agency's strategic plan serves as guidance for the implementation of these recommendations. As the EAC looks to FY 2021, it plans to advance its efforts on this front by continuing its workforce planning and development efforts, engaging in a comprehensive process to create an agency competency map, continuing its programs and initiatives that promote and require cross-divisional thinking within the agency, and working to ensure the agency's compliance with all federal requirements. Through the Commission's workforce

planning and development efforts, the EAC will continue to evaluate its approaches to recruiting and retaining employees to best meet the mission of the EAC.

Contributing Positively and Effectively to the Federal Government through Cross-Agency Initiatives

The EAC actively contributes to many of DHS's national security efforts to secure the nation's elections against foreign actors. In 2017, the EAC played a critical role in helping DHS to stand up its operational infrastructure for protecting elections infrastructure, and since then the EAC has been a leading member of the Government Coordinating Council (GCC) and its executive committee. These groups are DHS committees, but the EAC serves on them as a subject matter expert to help ensure that the country is getting the best resources it can to defend its elections.

This cooperative national security effort extends past the EAC's efforts with DHS. The EAC also works with the FBI, ODNI, NIST, and representatives from the Department of Defense. Often other agencies reach out to the EAC for elections expertise to inform their decision making and resource development.

National security is not the only area where the EAC works alongside other agencies. For example, the EAC works with the U.S. Postal Service to help serve voters who vote and receive information by mail; with NIST to develop the EAC's Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG); and with the Department of Defense to better serve military and overseas voters. As more agencies look to help provide resource for election administration, the EAC looks forward to acting as a key team player to inform the broader federal government's decision-making in this crucial area.

The FY 2021 Request
For FY 2021, the EAC request funds to work alongside other federal agencies to collectively secure the nation's elections, serve voters domestically as well as abroad, serve military voters, strategically develop and manage its staff, and comply with congress's mandatory reporting requirements.

Information Technology (IT) Infrastructure

The EAC Office of Information Technology continues to explore new innovations to update and improve network services for security, availability, efficiency and productivity. The EAC now operates its own infrastructure, after recently transitioning off GSA. The IT staff of four maintains personal computers, smart phones, and servers; provides software requested by EAC staff, remote access services, and an interactive voice response telephone system; and performs vulnerability scans and remediates and updates security patches so that staff are equipped to perform work both on- and off-site in a secure environment.

EAC's cybersecurity management needs are covered by industry expert service providers that includes managing a firewall, external intrusion detection. Verizon Federal provides the T1 lines, routers, switches at approximately $100,000 for FY 2021. These services are in compliance of the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA). The agreement funds the tools that enable EAC to continuously monitor IT systems security as described in OMB M-10-15, *FY 2010 Reporting Instructions for the FISMA and Agency Privacy Management* dated April 21, 2010. In FY 2019, EAC received a clean opinion on its FISMA audit.

Status of Management Challenges

EAC's Inspector General reported on three categories of management challenges in October 2019: vacancies in key agency positions, elections systems as critical infrastructure and records management. The EAC is currently filling key vacancies including Executive Director and General Counsel. Also, the EAC continues to work with Congress and collaborate with other Federal agencies to provide resources on election security. Regarding records management, the EAC established an electronic filing system that allows the EAC to effectively manage and file records.

Improper Payments

The Improper Payments Act requires each Federal agency to assess all programs and identify which, if any, may be subject to high risk with respect to improper payments. The EAC does not believe it has any programs (except the 2018 and 2020 HAVA Election Security Grants) where the erroneous payments could exceed 2.5 percent of program payments or $10 million threshold (set in OMB Guidance) to trigger further agency action. The EAC continues to review spending plans, provide guidance to states, and conduct risk-based auditing to mitigate the risk of improper payments.

Mandated Reports to Congress

EAC continues to provide an annual report of EAC activities to Congress by January 31 of each year for the preceding year ending September 30. The current report was released on January 31, 2020.

EAC provides recommendations to improve election data collection and data provided to Congress in the biennial report on the Election Administration and Voting (includes NVRA) released in the fall of the year subsequent to the Federal election. The current report was released on June 2019.

Attachment A

<u>Office of Inspector General</u>

BACKGROUND

The United States Election Assistance Commission (EAC) is a bipartisan Commission created and authorized by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA). The Office of Inspector General (OIG) was established by HAVA and the Inspector General Act of 1978 (IG Act), as amended, to provide independent and objective reporting to EAC and Congress through its audit and investigative activities.

Charged with the identification and prevention of waste, fraud, and abuse of Federal resources, the OIG strives to promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness in EAC programs and operations. To accomplish this goal, OIG conducts regular audits of recipients of grant funds distributed by the EAC, annual audits of EAC's operations, and periodic reviews and audits of EAC program operations and transactions. In addition, the OIG conducts investigations in response to allegations against EAC, its grant recipients, or other third parties involved in EAC programs.

THE BUDGET IN SUMMARY

OIG's fiscal year (FY) 2021 request of $1,144,370, included in the overall EAC request of $13,063,000, includes $3,776 as a transfer to the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) in keeping with the provisions of the Inspector General Reform Act of 2008. The request also includes $10,000 for costs associated with training and professional development for OIG's full-time employees.

OIG ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS

OIG primarily engages in three activities or projects: auditing grant programs, conducting investigations of grant recipients or other third parties related to EAC programs, and conducting audits and investigations of EAC programs and operations.

Auditing Grant Programs

Section 902 of HAVA gives EAC and other agencies making a grant or payment the authority to conduct audits of any recipients of funds. EAC is further authorized to conduct regular audits of funds distributed under HAVA. OIG conducts those audits on behalf of EAC.

Over the past several years, OIG has focused on auditing the grants distributed to states under Title II of HAVA. These grants represented the vast majority of grant funds distributed by the EAC through fiscal year 2010. The objectives of the state audits were to determine whether the state: (1) expended HAVA payments in accordance with the HAVA and related administrative requirements; and (2) complied with the HAVA requirements for replacing punch card or lever voting machines, establishing an election fund, appropriating five percent matching funds, and

maintaining state expenditures for elections at a level not less than expended in the state's base fiscal year.

In fiscal years 2018 and 2020, EAC received appropriations in the amount of $380 million and $425 million in formula grants to states to improve the administration of elections for Federal office, including to enhance technology and make election security improvements. Beginning in fiscal year 2019 and continuing in fiscal years 2020 and beyond, the OIG intends to audit these HAVA Election Security Fund grants. States will be selected for audits of their election security grants based on an OIG risk assessment. That risk assessment includes evaluation of each state's past performance as measured by prior audit outcomes, amount of funding each state received, and the amount of money each state has spent, among other factors.

OIG's program to ensure economy, efficiency and integrity in the use of funds is not limited to audits. OIG has also worked with the EAC to help educate states on the requirements that are associated with federal funding.

In the coming fiscal years, OIG will continue to work to protect the Federal investment in the administration of U.S. Federal elections; to promote economy, efficiency, and integrity in EAC grant programs through its audit programs; and to support the EAC as needed in educating States on what is expected when using HAVA funds and what to expect of an audit of HAVA funds.

Investigations

When allegations are made concerning the misappropriation of HAVA funds, the OIG is responsible for investigating those allegations. OIG has a number of methods to improve and increase information available to EAC employees and the general public about how and when to make complaints of fraud, waste, abuse and mismanagement.

OIG does not currently employ an investigator. When issues arise that require investigation, OIG contracts with other government agencies for investigative services.

Internal Audits

OIG is also responsible for conducting reviews, audits, and investigations of EAC's internal policies, procedures, and actions. Over the past several fiscal years, OIG has conducted a number of internal reviews. OIG has issued at total of 40 reports regarding EAC's operations. These reports assess EAC's financial statements and the efficiency of EAC's operation and its compliance with governing statutes and regulations, including compliance with the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) and the Digital Accountability and Transparency (DATA) Act.

OIG GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

In FY 2021, OIG will continue to monitor spending by EAC grant recipients, conducting external investigations, and auditing and investigating EAC programs and operations as needed.

OIG is currently staffed by two full-time employees, the Inspector General (IG) and the Assistant Inspector General for Audit (AIGA). The current budget request includes funding for a new Senior Auditor, who will assist the IG and AIGA in overseeing the work of contract auditors. Having a third OIG team member will also provide the EAC OIG the flexibility to perform some internal audits in-house, without the use of contractors. OIG will continue to use contract auditors in FY 2021 to conduct its large-scale audits.

GOAL 1: *Protect the Federal investment in the administration of U.S. Federal elections.*

The Federal government has made a sizable investment in the American electoral system. Congress had appropriated $3.25 billion in grant funds to the states for improvement of election infrastructure and processes through 2010 and provided an additional $380 million and $425 million to states for election security grants in 2018 and 2020, respectively.

OIG relies primarily on contract auditors to conduct audits of these grants to states. Budgetary restrictions will require that we continue to rely on contractors to conduct the majority of the audits of grant recipients. OIG will continue to focus efforts on monitoring spending of the approximately $4 billion in grants appropriated to the states, with a primary emphasis on the recent election security grants.

GOAL 2: *Promote economy, efficiency and integrity in EAC programs and operations.*

A critical portion of the OIG mission is to promote economy and efficiency in government programs and operations and to detect and prevent fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement in government programs and involving government resources. OIG fulfills this portion of its mission by conducting audits and evaluations of EAC operations, including contracting for an annual audit of financial statements and a review of compliance with the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA). While these two reviews cover a large portion of EAC's operations on an annual basis, OIG also conducts audits and evaluations of programs or specific EAC transactions.

OIG is also charged with identifying and investigating waste, fraud and abuse identified in EAC programs and operations. To meet this requirement, OIG operates a website that includes details for reporting complaints to the OIG via a hotline through which people can submit complaints via telephone, fax, email, mail, and on-line. Via its hotline web page, the OIG reaches out to those persons involved with EAC and its programs, as well as those impacted by those programs to ensure they know how and where to make complaints of fraud, waste, abuse, or mismanagement.

Complaints from the hotline as well as information from audits and evaluations can identify potential civil or criminal wrongdoing. When OIG identifies potential wrongdoing, it can institute an investigation. OIG will continue to rely upon interagency agreements with other offices of Inspector General to conduct investigations of fraud, waste, abuse and mismanagement.

GOAL 3: *Effectively communicate recommendations for improvement.*

OIG uses various tools to communicate with the EAC, the Congress, and the general public concerning the status of EAC's programs and operations as well as OIG's activities in conducting audits, evaluations, inspections, and investigations. OIG issues reports following each formal engagement, regardless of type. Reports are disbursed to the entity that is the subject of the audit or evaluation, as well as the EAC and, when appropriate, oversight and appropriations committees of Congress. All Semiannual Reports to Congress, reports of Top Management Challenges, and reports that contain recommendations are posted to the EAC OIG website and to Oversight.gov.

OIG also produces two semi-annual reports to Congress in each fiscal year, which are posted on the OIG Congressional Reports web page and at Oversight.gov. Those reports summarize the audit, evaluation, inspection and investigation reports issued by OIG during the relevant six months. The documents also report on OIG activities by including statistics such as recommendations outstanding, the amount of costs that were questioned, and how much in federal funding could be put to better use.

In FY 2021, OIG will continue its outreach efforts to keep EAC, Congress and the public informed of OIG's activities as well as its reviews of EAC programs and operations.

GOAL 4: *Ensure effective and efficient OIG operations.*

As OIG evaluates the effectiveness and efficiency of EAC programs and operations, it is important for the OIG to ensure that its operations are effective and efficient, including having the needed policies, procedures and practices to underpin its operations. The current funding request includes salary and benefits for a Senior Auditor to assist the IG and AIGA in covering the increased workload created by the new election security grant funding and to provide continuity in the OIG activity in the event the IG position would become vacant.

OIG will focus on providing a supportive working environment including providing professional education and training for its employees. All OIG employees will be required to meet the continuing education requirements applicable under the Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards.

The OIG also participates in the CIGIE peer review program by conducting peer reviews of other OIGs and by undergoing triennial peer reviews as well. These peer reviews provide additional assurance that the work of the EAC OIG meets or exceeds the highest professional standards.

OIG BUDGET REQUEST BY OBJECT CLASS				
		FY 2019 Enacted	**FY 2020 Enacted**	**FY 2021 Request**
	Salaries and Benefits			
11.1	Full-time permanent	$ 153,200	$ 295,803	407,221
11.9	Total personal compensation	153,200	295,803	407,221
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	55,730	111,641	150,627
	Contractual Services and Supplies			
21	Travel, training and oversight	10,000	15,000	15,000
24	Printing and reproduction	1,000	1,000	1,000
25.2	Other services	786,700	553,842	507,746
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	35,000	55,000	55,000
26	Supplies and materials	3,600	2,000	2,000
	Acquisition of Assets			
31	Equipment	4,500	2,000	2,000
94	Financial Transfers	3,000	2,701	3,776
	Total Program	**$ 1,052,730**	**$ 1,038,987**	**1,144,370**

Note: OIG expenses are included in EAC's topline request and the EAC Object Class table on page 12.