OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Betty Ireland
Secretary of State

March 30, 2006

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State HAVA Funding Reports
U.S. Elections Assistance Commission
1225 New York Ave., NW
Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Sirs:

Attached you will find Section 251 funding reports as required per the Help America Vote Act.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at (304)558-6000 or jwilliams@wvsos.com.

Sincerely,

Jason Williams/LBB

Jason Williams, Manager
Elections Division

c: Betty Ireland, WV Secretary of State

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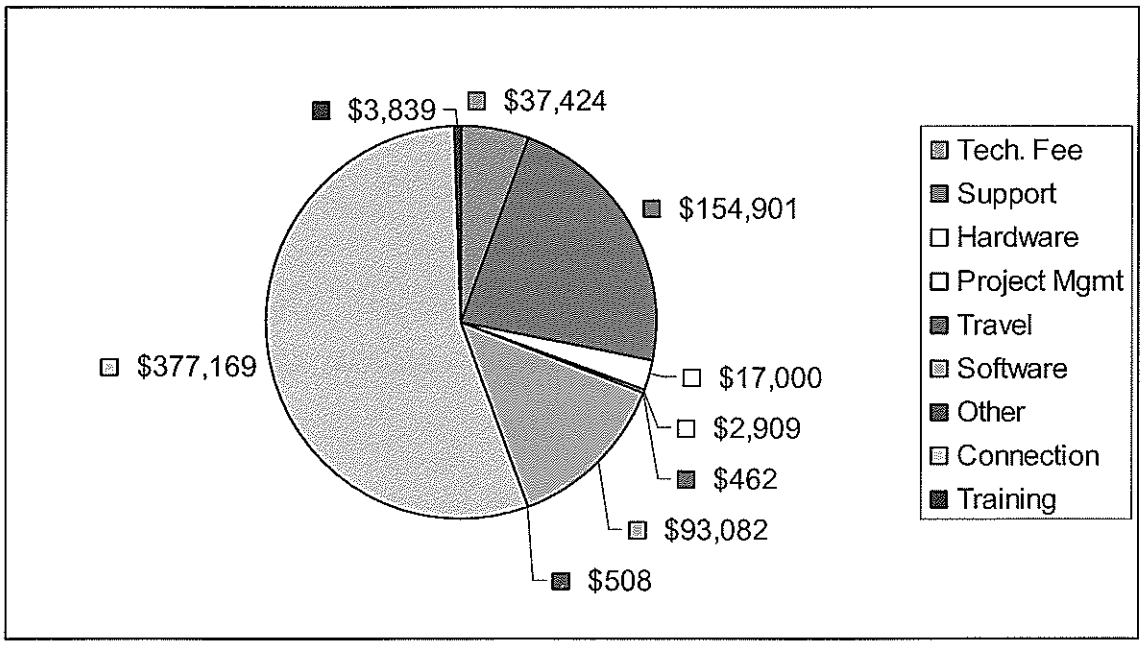
West Virginia's
2005 Section 251 Expenditures

West Virginia received a total of $15,303,569.00 under Title II Section 251 of the Help America Vote Act. Section 251 allows for states to utilize this funding for a variety of uses including but not limited to the replacement of punch card and lever machines, the purchase of accessible voting equipment, the implementation of a statewide voter registration system, and the implementation of provisional voting within the state.

In order to provide for the implementation of West Virginia's comprehensive state HAVA plan, Section 251 funds were used for statewide voter registration support, maintenance, training, connectivity and other minor miscellaneous expenses necessary for the implementation of HAVA and the implementation of West Virginia's statewide voter registration system. No funds were utilized in fiscal year 2005 for any other requirement found in Title III. Of the $687,294 that was spent from Section 251 funds the following chart reflects how those funds were utilized.

Title III:	
Section 301 Voting System Upgrade:	***$0.00***
Section 302 Provisional Voting:	***$0.00***
Section 303 Computerized Voter Registration List:	***$687,294.08***
Total Section 251 Expenditures:	***$687,294.08***

Specifically, as each expenditure relates to Section 303 of HAVA, the following chart reflects the type of expenditures and how it applies to the overall expenses of the 2005 fiscal year:



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A majority of the above expenditures were encumbered to support and further develop the statewide voter registration system that went online in January of 2004. After meeting the election needs of the 2004 Primary and General election, it was determined that additional functionality should be in place to complete the requirements of HAVA. Specifically, it was necessary to change the functionality that allowed the system to compare data received form outside sources, including the Division of Motor Vehicles, Vital Statistics, the United States Postal Service, and the Division of Corrections. It was also important to further enlist the system to produce electronic poll books as required in West Virginia law. This required upgrades to the connectivity to handle the large amount of information that would transfer across the lines connecting the state's servers to each county.

Another large expense found in this section was the connectivity fee charged for the system. The statewide voter registration system that West Virginia has deployed requires that each county be connected to the state's server through the states internet network. In order to do so there is a connection charge for each county to supplement the services offered by the network. These charges are directed towards the Secretary of State's Office as we are the connecting agency. This network allows the basic functionality of the system as a "real time" record of registered voters across the state.

The training of election officials expenditure allowed the Secretary of State to provide centralized seminars to gain county insight on the comparison the allowed each county official to gain insight into the further implementation of the statewide voter registration system as required by HAVA in West Virginia. The expenditure allowed the counties to receive complete education on the effects of HAVA in every portion of the election process including voter registration.

The remaining expenditures in 2005, were for the planning stages of the purchasing of new voting equipment. Following state requirements, the Secretary of State's Office developed a purchasing document, evaluated each vendor, and assisted in providing implementation guidance to the vendor. This expense was an integral part of moving towards complete HAVA compliance. This portion also provided for current administration of the Statewide Voter Registration System and other previously implemented HAVA requirements within West Virginia.

West Virginia was able to implement the replacement of voting equipment used for federal and state elections by the December 31, 2005 deadline. In accordance with the state plan, West Virginia released a request for proposal to supply each county with options for new voting equipment. The selected vendor, Election Systems and Software, provided numerous pieces of equipment to bring West Virginia into compliance of Section 301 of HAVA.

The counties were required to place either one unassisted accessible iVotronic with the Real Time Audit Log or the AutoMARK optical scan device in each

precinct to meet the requirements of Section 301. For the remainder of the equipment each county had to decide between utilizing an M650 optical scan central count optical scanner or a number of iVotronics to accommodate the number of voters within the county. The counties were also offered M100 precinct based scanners to assist in preventing overvotes within each precinct.

The system selection process resulted in 34 counties providing a full iVotronic system to their voters, 3 counties utilizing the AutoMark to meet the accessible requirements with one county using M100 precinct based scanners as well, and the remaining 18 counties selecting the minimum of one unassisted iVotronic per precinct with a central count optical scan system.

To further meet the requirements of Section 301(a)(1)(A)(iii), the Secretary of State's Office is in the midst of implementing a complete education program to notify voters on the effects of overvoting as well as how voters may correct or spoil a ballot before the vote is cast. This program funding will be provided primarily from Section 101 funding, and the Title II funding will be utilized to assist counties in purchasing the above equipment.

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