



Election Assistance Commission - CARES Act Quarterly Report to the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee January 10, 2021

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act provided \$400 million to the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to allocate to states, the District of Columbia and U.S. Territories “to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally, for the 2020 Federal election cycle.” Section 15011 of the Act requires federal agencies to provide their plans for using the funds to the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee. This document provides that information.

The CARES Act provided the funds to EAC under Section 101 of the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) which authorizes EAC to provide funds to states to “improve the administration of federal elections.” Therefore, EAC followed the requirements of Section 101 to allocate the funds to the states to address issues arising from the pandemic during the remaining primaries and the general election in November 2020.

The funds can only be used for costs associated with the pandemic during this election season. There are Presidential and Congressional primaries that took place in advance of the general election in which states may expend funds in response to the pandemic. States must report to EAC on how they used the funds within 20 days of each primary and after the general election. EAC is posting the submitted reports on the CARES page of the EAC website: <https://www.eac.gov/payments-and-grants/2020-cares-act-grants>. Please find below our response addressing the four required sections of the Quarterly Report.

Quarterly Report - (October - December 2020)

1. Total amount of large covered funds received from Treasury:

EAC received \$400,000,000 and each distribution to the 56 states and territories was over the threshold of \$150,000. See Appendix A for the award amount by state and territory.

2. Amount of large covered funds received that were expended or obligated for each project or activity:

EAC has obligated all \$400,000,000 and disbursed \$394,205,287 (98.55%) based on the requests for those funds by the states. Some states requested less than their full allocation due to concerns over meeting the required 20% match.

3. Detailed list of all projects or activities for which large covered funds were expended or obligated:

In the guidance to the states, EAC provided the following list of allowable activities:

- Printing of additional ballots and envelopes for potential higher levels of absentee or vote by mail processes
- Voter Registration List actions to improve the accuracy and currency of registrant addresses
- Upgrades to statewide or local databases to allow for online absentee or mail ballot requests or change of address
- Additional mailing and postage costs, including ballot tracking software
- Acquisition of additional voting equipment, including high speed or central count tabulators and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned absentee or mail ballots

- Installation and security for absentee or mail drop-boxes
- Temporary elections office staffing
- Cleaning supplies and protective masks and equipment for staff and poll workers in early voting, vote center, or election day polling places
- Overtime salary and benefit costs for elections staff and poll workers
- Training of poll workers on sanitization procedures for in-person voting
- Public communication of changes in registration, ballot request options, or voting procedures, including information on coronavirus precautions being implemented during the voting process.
- Mailings to inform the public on changes or determination of procedures of coronavirus precautions, options in voting, and other voting information.
- Pre- and post-election deep cleaning of polling places
- Leasing of new polling places when existing sites must be closed
- Additional laptops and mobile IT equipment
- Additional automated letter opening equipment

States could also propose additional activities, but any such activities had to be directly in response to the pandemic. Appendix B summarizes the planned state usage of CARES funds as reported in the state funding request letters.

The chart in Appendix C summarizes the activities described in the 20 day reports received from the states who held primaries after the grant was awarded on March 28, 2020. EAC submitted all reports to Congress within three days after the states' due date, as required.

4. Detailed information on any level of subcontracts or subgrants awarded by the covered recipient or its subcontractors or subgrantees:

Due to the pandemic, states expected widespread use of absentee ballots and made many adjustments to accommodate voting safely in-person. Most states provided the funds to local election jurisdictions, which identified the specific needs resulting from the pandemic. Of the states reporting so far, states have spent funds on the following activities:

- PPE, cleaning services and supplies, signage, and plexiglass;
- Additional staff hires to manage higher volume of absentee/mail ballots and to ensure polling locations are adequately staffed for social distancing;
- Publications and communications to inform voters of changes in processes, such as, extensions to early voting, absentee applications, and changes to in-person voting days and locations; and
- Costs associated with much higher volume of absentee/mail ballots, such as printing ballots and envelopes, postage, and processing equipment.

Appendix A
State by State Funding Chart - CARES Act Funds

State	2020 CARES Federal Award	2020 CARES State Match	Total
Alabama	\$6,498,674	\$1,299,735	\$7,798,409
Alaska	\$3,000,000	\$600,000	\$3,600,000
American Samoa	\$600,000	\$0	\$600,000
Arizona	\$7,874,848	\$1,574,970	\$9,449,817
Arkansas	\$4,719,034	\$943,807	\$5,662,841
California	\$36,485,465	\$7,297,093	\$43,782,557
Colorado	\$6,691,472	\$1,338,294	\$8,029,766
Connecticut	\$5,400,677	\$1,080,135	\$6,480,813
Delaware	\$3,000,000	\$600,000	\$3,600,000
District of Columbia	\$3,000,000	\$600,000	\$3,600,000
Florida	\$20,253,853	\$4,050,771	\$24,304,624
Georgia	\$10,875,912	\$2,175,182	\$13,051,095
Guam	\$600,000	\$0	\$600,000
Hawaii	\$3,295,842	\$659,168	\$3,955,010
Idaho	\$3,404,276	\$680,855	\$4,085,132
Illinois	\$13,966,097	\$2,793,219	\$16,759,317
Indiana	\$8,013,610	\$1,602,722	\$9,616,332
Iowa	\$4,859,545	\$971,909	\$5,831,455
Kansas	\$4,622,500	\$924,500	\$5,547,001
Kentucky	\$6,090,061	\$1,218,012	\$7,308,073
Louisiana	\$6,212,616	\$1,242,523	\$7,455,139
Maine	\$3,299,827	\$659,965	\$3,959,792
Maryland	\$7,452,501	\$1,490,500	\$8,943,002
Massachusetts	\$8,325,918	\$1,665,184	\$9,991,102
Michigan	\$11,299,561	\$2,259,912	\$13,559,473
Minnesota	\$6,958,233	\$1,391,647	\$8,349,879
Mississippi	\$4,728,037	\$945,607	\$5,673,644
Missouri	\$7,628,763	\$1,525,753	\$9,154,515
Montana	\$3,000,000	\$600,000	\$3,600,000
Nebraska	\$3,686,252	\$737,250	\$4,423,502
Nevada	\$4,496,720	\$899,344	\$5,396,064
New Hampshire	\$3,269,494	\$653,899	\$3,923,393
New Jersey	\$10,296,913	\$2,059,383	\$12,356,295
New Mexico	\$3,889,527	\$777,905	\$4,667,432
New York	\$20,567,088	\$4,113,418	\$24,680,506
North Carolina	\$10,947,139	\$2,189,428	\$13,136,567
North Dakota	\$3,000,000	\$600,000	\$3,600,000
Northern Mariana Islands	\$600,000	\$0	\$600,000
Ohio	\$12,861,311	\$2,572,262	\$15,433,573
Oklahoma	\$2,730,486	\$546,097	\$3,276,583
Oregon	\$5,656,663	\$1,131,333	\$6,787,996

Pennsylvania	\$14,223,603	\$2,844,721	\$17,068,323
Puerto Rico	\$3,881,359	\$776,272	\$4,657,630
Rhode Island	\$3,022,037	\$604,407	\$3,626,444
South Carolina	\$6,372,386	\$1,274,477	\$7,646,863
South Dakota	\$3,000,000	\$600,000	\$3,600,000
Tennessee	\$7,982,281	\$1,596,456	\$9,578,737
Texas	\$24,546,840	\$4,909,368	\$29,456,209
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$600,000	\$0	\$600,000
Utah	\$4,321,708	\$864,342	\$5,186,050
Vermont	\$3,000,000	\$600,000	\$3,600,000
Virginia	\$9,582,344	\$1,916,469	\$11,498,813
Washington	\$8,343,778	\$1,668,756	\$10,012,534
West Virginia	\$3,807,691	\$761,538	\$4,569,229
Wisconsin	\$7,362,345	\$1,472,469	\$8,834,814
Wyoming	\$3,000,000	\$600,000	\$3,600,000

Appendix B
Planned State Usage of CARES Act Funds
As Reported in State Funding Request Letters

State	CARES Request Letter Anticipated Usage
Alabama	Alabama is preparing for increased election costs because of absentee voting, and will require perpetual sanitization of polling places, and pay poll workers more for the hazard that they incur.
Alaska	Alaska will use the funds to prepare for the coronavirus by purchasing sanitizing supplies and working to expand opportunities for safe and secure voting.
American Samoa	American Samoa will implement greater virus protection with hand sanitizer, face masks, cleaning work environments and polling places, public awareness, and provide workers with best available up-to-date information regarding COVID-19.
Arizona	Arizona is addressing the effects of COVID on the election by identifying internal priorities for expenditure of grant funds to address their immediate election needs, giving subgrants to local counties for printing mailing and postage for ballots and funding for protection masks, soliciting input from stakeholders on ways to ensure voters of safety, and directing public education initiatives to keep voters well-informed of precautionary measures the state has implemented.
Arkansas	Arkansas plans to print more absentee ballots and envelopes, postage, additional machinery for ballot processing, cleaning supplies and protective equipment for poll workers, compensation for any additional local election officials, costs associated with the relocation or addition of polling places, and communication to notify Arkansans of changes due to COVID-19.
California	California will use the funds to expand vote-by-mail, expand early opportunities to vote, maximize curbside access, increase the number of ballot drop boxes, encourage voters to register on the website, expand the vote by mail tracking tool, and provide social distancing guidance when assisting voters.
Colorado	Colorado is planning to hire a greater number of election judges, increase the size of polling places to ensure compliance with social distancing, and purchase sanitizing supplies and various PPE to ensure the safety of voters and polling place workers
Connecticut	Connecticut will use the funds to print more absentee ballots and envelopes, buy postage, buy additional machinery for ballot processing, buy cleaning supplies and protective equipment for poll workers, compensate additional local election officials, relocate or add polling places and communicate with voters of any changes in the election process.
Delaware	Delaware will purchase cleaning materials, personal protective equipment for election officers, and additional absentee voting supplies.
District of Columbia	The District of Columbia will use the funds to print a greater number of absentee ballots, increase the staffers to handle the mailing receiving and processing of the vote by mail applications and ballots, maintain the registration list to facilitate greater vote by mail, acquire additional voting equipment to expand early vote centers with Ballot on Demand Printers, install security for absentee and mail drop-boxes, acquire additional voting equipment and hardware that sorts mail and signature comparison of returned absentee and mail ballots for processing, acquire laptops and other IT equipment needed to expand the BOE's telework component to support employee safety, and engage in a public relations campaign relating to COVID response with the election.
Florida	Florida will use the funds to ensure the health, safety and well-being of both election officials and voters, and provide for an accessible election.
Georgia	Georgia will use the funds to procure additional cleaning supplies, protective masks, and other related equipment, hire additional staff for election day, clean the polling places constantly,

	produce publish and air a voter outreach campaign on measures being taken to ensure safety, purchase additional absentee voting materials, and lease new polling places more conducive to the new sanitization procedures for in-person voting.
Guam	Guam will use the funds to procure cleaning supplies, protective masks, and other related equipment for staff, poll workers, and for use at polling sites on election day; hire additional staff for election day for new sanitization procedures for in-person voting; conduct pre- and post-election day deep cleaning of polling places; produce/publish/air Voter Outreach/Educational Campaign to explain changes to the voting process as a response to the coronavirus and what precautions GEC is taking to ensure safety of the public; to provide assurance to voters that health and safety is top priority; purchase additional absentee voting materials and postage in anticipation of higher volume of absentee ballot requests; and, leasing of new polling places more conducive for new sanitization procedures for in-person voting.
Hawaii	Hawaii will use the funds for a public communications campaign to educate voters about changes in the voting process as a result of the pandemic ; facility expansion (e.g., larger and/or additional facilities for voter service centers, counting centers, places of deposit, and other activities associated with elections, including temporary and/or fixed structures with corresponding increased equipment, furniture, and staffing to address additional workload, social distancing, and cleaning); and cleaning, disinfecting, and associated health and safety measures (e.g., cleaning supplies, air filtration system, safety and security shields, machinery, personal protective equipment, and staff).
Idaho	Idaho plans to use the funds for online and traditional advertising campaigns related to COVID-19, higher costs with postage, increasing absentee ballot capacity, and timely processing.
Illinois	Illinois will make the funds available to local election officials. This will entail additional tabulating equipment to handle increase in vote by mail, increased staffing to handle the sending out and receiving of the applications and ballots, a greater number of supplies such as applications, ballots, envelopes, and increased postage costs.
Indiana	Indiana will use the funds to minimize direct contact among Hoosier voters and election staff, educating poll workers on sanitation best practices, and ensuring polling locations are supplied with the necessary personal protective equipment, all while maintaining the highest standard of election security. Funding will cover costs related to an increase in absentee ballots, including the cost of ballot printing and additional envelopes and postage, additional staff to support these absentee ballot mailing and counting functions, additional poll worker education that covers correct sanitization practices and training on election equipment disinfecting, supply staff with the necessary personal protective equipment (hand sanitizer, refillable dispenser bottles, disposable gloves, ear loop facemasks for staff, microfiber disinfectant cloths and spray bottles for voting machine sanitation). These materials will be distributed to counties. Indiana will incur media costs to advertise new election dates and voting guidelines.
Iowa	Iowa plans to use the funds to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus for the 2020 election cycle. They will purchase personal protective equipment and cleaning supplies and bolster absentee voting capacity.
Kansas	Kansas will spend the funds to procure personal protective equipment, buy postage to inform voters of options to cast ballots prior to election day, update procedures on polling place set-up with social distancing, and any other issues that arise.
Kentucky	Kentucky will use the funds to purchase additional supplies related to absentee voting; increase postage supplies; purchase additional equipment to handle an influx in absentee voting; increase personnel; and add sanitizing equipment and cleaning equipment to every polling place.
Louisiana	Louisiana will use the funds to increase absentee ballots, commissioner pay for additional early voting hours, purchase scanners, printers, software, and other equipment needed for the

	adjudication process, and communicate the notification of any change in polling locations. LA will also purchase PPE for all polling places.
Maine	Maine will use the funds to procure additional cleaning supplies, protective masks, and other related equipment, hire additional staff for election day, clean the polling places constantly, produce publish and air a voter outreach campaign on measures being taken to ensure safety, purchase additional absentee voting materials, and lease new polling places more conducive to the new sanitization procedures for in-person voting.
Maryland	Maryland is planning to use the funds to purchase PPE and cleaning supplies for staff and poll workers, and provide a greater degree of public communication for the changes. The election staff must telework, so the necessary technology will be purchased with the funds, and they will bolster their absentee ballot capacity substantially.
Massachusetts	Massachusetts will use the funds to expand vote by mail, printing more ballots and envelopes and postage. Municipalities will receive support with additional scanners and systems support. There will also be funds devoted towards communicating any changes in the voting system that take place.
Michigan	Michigan will use the funds to bolster vote by mail including absentee voting counting board tabulators.
Minnesota	Minnesota will use the funds for training auditors, election judges, and contracting vendors with a special eye towards the influx in absentee voting, as well as increasing the PPE at polling places.
Mississippi	Mississippi is using the funds to ensure polling places are safe by providing PPE, but will give sub-grants to the local counties and precincts with funding for them to use as necessary in that locality.
Missouri	Missouri plans to spend the funds to provide the local election authorities with items that will help mitigate the spread of COVID such as absentee ballot boxes, gloves, masks, and other protective equipment for the poll workers, hand sanitizer and disinfectants and mandate social distancing. Additionally, they will provide grants to localities that will be specific to their individual needs.
Montana	Montana will use the funds to print additional ballots, install security for absentee drop-boxes, staff temporary elections offices, purchase cleaning supplies and protective masks, provide overtime salaries, train poll workers, and add IT equipment and an automated letter opening device.
Nebraska	Nebraska will use the funds to print absentee ballots, increase the number of ballot drop boxes, increase cleaning supplies and equipment, increase compensation to local election officials, relocate polling places, and communicate all of the changes to voters.
Nevada	Nevada will use the funds to purchase additional supplies related to absentee voting, increase postage supplies, purchase additional equipment to handle an influx in absentee voting, and increase the amount of voting equipment.
New Hampshire	New Hampshire will use the funds to support local jurisdictions to send and process additional absentee ballots, to purchase personal protective equipment, and to get prepared for the state primary and general election.
New Jersey	New Jersey will use the funds to keep in-person voting as safe as possible with PPE, but will also increase its vote by mail capacity, which will require additional envelopes, ballots, and other related expenses.
New Mexico	New Mexico will use the funds to reach out to voters about the changes, protect the voters, poll workers and general public during the elections with PPE, and resolve all of the increased costs with an influx in absentee voting such as postage, additional staff, and new tabulating equipment.
New York	New York will use the funds to print more absentee ballots and envelopes, buy postage, buy additional machinery for ballot processing, buy cleaning supplies and protective equipment for poll workers, compensate additional local election officials, relocate or add polling places and communicate with voters of any changes in the election process.

North Carolina	North Carolina will use the funds for printing absentee ballots and envelopes, postage, additional machinery and software for ballot processing, costs associated with relocation of polling places, deep cleaning of polling places, cleaning supplies and protective equipment for precinct officials, voters and voting equipment, communication to notify voters of changes in the election process due to the pandemic, computer equipment to facilitate teleworking by elections staff, and compensation for additional election personnel to handle the increase in ballots returned by mail. These items will be distributed to counties based on documented needs resulting directly for the pandemic.
North Dakota	North Dakota will use the funds to reduce reliance on poll workers, purchase additional high speed ballot scanners, acquire on-site support from the state's election vendor, and enhance the development of incident planning and response capabilities.
Northern Mariana Islands	Northern Mariana will procure cleaning supplies and personal protective equipment (masks, face shields, thermal scanners, etc.) to protect employees and those visiting the polling sites. Additional costs will be incurred to disinfect polling areas, use of mailing and postages and tracking the increased number of absentee ballots, and upgrading current voting equipment.
Ohio	Ohio will use the funds to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID by assisting with costs incurred at the state and county levels related to changes to the 2020 Primary Election, as well as prepare for the 2020 General Election.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma plans to use the funds for the purchase of PPE for the workers, additional disinfectant and other related cleaning supplies, additional supplies and equipment both for the processing of absentee requests and voter absentee ballots
Oregon	Oregon already uses vote by mail, but will provide funding to county partners to purchase PPE, as well as additional laptops and mobile IT equipment, and automated letter opening equipment to reduce the number of election personnel needed so social distancing can be better observed.
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania will make the funds available to local election officials. This will entail additional tabulating equipment to handle increases in vote by mail, increased staffing to handle the sending out and receiving of the applications and ballots, a greater number of supplies such as applications, ballots, envelopes, and increased postage costs.
Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico will use the funds to assemble the necessary framework without risking further contagion. They will hire more employees, clean and disinfect more often with greater supplies, and purchase equipment necessary to implement the election.
Rhode Island	Rhode Island will purchase the equipment necessary for a greater amount of vote by mail, purchase PPE, and hire additional personnel because of high mail volume.
South Carolina	South Carolina will provide PPE as well as work with the Governor to ensure there is sufficient early voting and vote by mail capacity.
South Dakota	South Dakota is working to encourage the absentee vote-by-mail option, and increase outreach to update voters on changes.
Tennessee	Tennessee will use the funds to print more absentee ballots and envelopes, buy postage, buy additional machinery for ballot processing, buy cleaning supplies and protective equipment for poll workers, compensate additional local election officials, relocate or add polling places and communicate with voters of any changes in the election process.
Texas	Texas will use the funds to provide sub-grants to counties to expend on activities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally, for the 2020 Federal election cycle.
U.S. Virgin Islands	The Virgin Islands will use the funds to purchase: Additional Ballots – For Mailing • Absentee Ballots and Envelopes • Postage (United States Postal Service) • Additional voting tabulation equipment and other ancillary equipment to conduct the elections • Cleaning supplies such as hand sanitizer, disinfectant wipes and spray • Protective equipment for Staff and Poll workers- gloves and masks, etc. • Online and traditional advertising- public relations campaigns • Compensation for additional local election officials, costs associated with the relocation of polling places and communication to notify voters of the changes in the election process due to the pandemic • Insurance for the use of the Polling Places/Voting Centers •

	Security of the Polling Places/Voting Centers – Early Voting, Primary Election and General Election • Janitorial Services Daily during Early Voting • Sanitization & Steam Cleaning of all office facilities and Polling Places/Voting Centers after usage • Laptop Computers for the Board Members and Staff • Any ADA Compliant requirements that may arise . To cover the costs of multiple public relations campaigns to inform voters of the changes due to this national pandemic and any additional expenses needed to protect the Board members, Staff, Election Officials and the public from the virus.
Utah	Utah will use the funds to expand vote-by-mail, expand early opportunities to vote, maximize curbside access, increase the number of ballot drop boxes, encourage voters to register on the website, expand the vote by mail tracking tool, and provide social distancing guidance when assisting voters.
Vermont	Vermont will make funds available to local election officials. This will entail additional tabulating equipment to handle increase in vote by mail, increased staffing to handle the sending out and receiving of the applications and ballots, a greater number of supplies such as applications, ballots, envelopes, and increased postage costs.
Virginia	Virginia will use the funds to accommodate an increase in vote by mail, increase the PPE, and increase staffing.
Washington	Washington will use the funding for additional staffing, facility rental, equipment needs, and PPE supplies.
West Virginia	West Virginia will train poll workers at a safe distance which will require additional educational events with smaller audiences. They will also engage in a broad communications strategy to update the voters on any changes.
Wisconsin	Wisconsin will use the funds to support local and state federal election efforts to prepare and respond to coronavirus concerns, including procuring and distributing sanitation supplies to Wisconsin’s 1850 municipalities and providing absentee ballot envelopes. Preparations will also include development of the statewide voter registration system and online absentee ballot request portal to incorporate intelligent barcodes and increase system capacities. And to account for additional costs to local election officials for printing absentee envelopes and ballots as well as postage costs.
Wyoming	Wyoming will use the funds for educational materials, absentee requests, voter registration forms, absentee ballots, absentee ballot envelopes, materials needed for appropriate social distancing, and hand sanitizer and other CDC recommendations.

Appendix C

State Usage of CARES Act Funds as Reported in 20 Day Reports

State	20-Day Report Summary
Alabama	Alabama used the fund to hire additional poll workers, to supplement poll workers' pay, and to hire additional absentee election manager assistances. In addition, the state used the fund to purchase supplies including cleaning supplies, PPEs, and sanitization supplies.
Alaska	Alaska used funds for voting processes, increasing supplies for absentee voting processes, paying additional mailing costs for printing and mailing ballots, purchasing and installing ballot tracking software, high speed scanners, and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, other hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. The funds were used for hiring additional poll workers, election office staff, and temporary staff. The other uses of the funds include security and training, communication, and office supplies such as additional laptops, mobile IT equipment, cleaning supplies, masks, and other PEP supplies. During the general election, the state of Alaska used the funds for voting processes to cover the cost of mailing absentee ballots, to pay for additional poll workers, and to cover the salary of Public Relation Manager. In addition, the state used the funds for communications purpose to communicate about the election to voters using broadcasting media; and to train poll workers virtually, to secure polling places; and to purchase supplies such as PPEs: face shields, sneeze guard, face masks, non-latex gloves, and sanitization materials to sanitize the polling places.
Arizona	Arizona was unable to spend CARES funds due to the absence of an appropriation. They were able to work with the Governor to obligate the total spending through AZVoteSafe grant awards. The Arizona Department of Administration worked with the office to purchase PPE and sanitation supplies that was distributed to the counties for use at voting and election processing sites, and they provided hand washing stations at voting locations. The Secretary of State's office also spent funding on public education leading up to the primary election. The state of Arizona hasn't used any of the CARES grant because it hasn't appropriated yet. Arizona's legislature hasn't been in session since March 2020 and because of it the grant remained unappropriated. The state used other grants to cover election costs during the pandemic.
Colorado	Colorado counties are using the CARES funding to add locations and increase the size of polling locations, purchase cleaning supplies to meet CDC requirements, communicate pandemic information related to the election to voters, and pay for additional costs related to election judges. During the general election, the state of Colorado used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the funds for staffing of additional poll workers, security and training, communication, and to purchase supplies such as PPEs.
Connecticut	Connecticut used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, and to purchase and install ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state created a grant program that supports safe polls which includes hiring poll workers, back up poll workers, safety supplies, and implementing emergency contingency plan. Additionally the funds used to purchase supplies such as additional laptops, mobile IT equipment, cleaning supplies, and masks. The state of Connecticut used the funds during the federal election through establishment of grants for municipalities and by using a vendor to mail an absentee ballot applications for every eligible voter in the state for both the primary and the federal election. The municipalities used the grant funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes,

	and for purchasing hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the funds were used to purchase supplies such as additional laptops, mobile IT equipment, cleaning supplies, and masks.
Delaware	Delaware used the CARES funds to purchase PPE for election officers, materials to preserve social distancing protocols, supplies for expanded absentee voting, equipment to automate the inbound and outbound ballot preparation and mailing processing, as well as equipment for the inbound processing of returned ballots. Grant funds were also used to cover the costs of temporary staffing, and tabulation of returned absentee ballots. Funds were used for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, and to purchase and install ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. Additional poll workers were hired, election office staff diverted to pandemic response, and temporary staff. Delaware also invested in security and training to provide additional Covid-19 related training for poll and security workers. Funds were used for communication purposes for notifying public of changes in registration, ballot request options, and precautions or voting procedures. The state also purchased additional laptops, mobile IT equipment, cleaning supplies, and masks. During the federal election, Delaware used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the funds for staffing of additional poll workers, security and training, and to purchase supplies such as PPEs.
District of Columbia	<p>The District of Columbia used the money for voter education on vote by mail, which included an aggressive messaging campaign for voters and the hiring of a public relations firm to oversee the campaign. Items were purchased to support the increased number of mailed ballots. DC moved major operations to its warehouse to ensure social distancing. Funds were used for the recruitment of poll workers, expansion of vote centers, and the provision of PPE for poll workers and voters. DC used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, to purchase and implement ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. DC hired additional poll workers, security workers, and temporary staff.</p> <p>The state funded communication to message voting changes and options, particularly vote by mail. DC expanded the number of voter centers and covered additional facility costs, security cost, and increased payments for temporary staff, security workers, and poll workers. The state also purchased supplies such as additional laptops, mobile IT equipment, cleaning supplies, masks, and PPE materials. During the federal election, the state used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the funds for staffing of additional poll workers, and to purchase supplies such as PPEs.</p>
Florida	Florida used the funds for voting processes including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, purchasing and implementing ballot tracking software, high speed scanners, and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and other hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. Funds were used to hire additional poll workers, election office staff, and temporary staff. The other expenses include security and training, communication, and office supplies such as the purchase of additional laptops, mobile IT equipment, cleaning supplies, and masks; and for additional leasing space. During the federal election, the state used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the funds for staffing of additional poll workers, communication, and to purchase supplies such as PPE. Furthermore, Florida

	used the funds to cover the costs of additional leasing spaces for polling sites, and for registration list maintenance.
Georgia	Georgia used the funds to quickly ramp up its absentee ballot program by sending applications to all voters. The state centralized the ballot fulfillment to take that processing burden off of the counties. They also used the funds to educate voters on new election dates, how to vote by mail, and new voting equipment. They also used the funds to purchase masks, hand sanitizer, and gloves to distribute to counties. The state had to continue to educate voters on the new election dates, how to vote by mail, and new voting equipment. They also purchased styluses for use with touchscreen machines so voters don't have to touch the screens and those can be sanitized. During the federal election, the state of Georgia used the funds for voting processes such as purchasing drop boxes, communication, and for purchasing PPEs and sanitization supplies. During the general election, the state of Georgia used the funds for three main things: Voting Processes, Communications, and PPE type supplies. The state also invested in educating the voters on how to use mailing ballots, and about early voting processes. In addition, the state used the funds for TV and Radio Ads.
Hawaii	Hawaii used the funds to supplement the media campaign for the 2020 Elections. They expanded voter education to include advertising in the newspapers, in addition to our scheduled television, radio, and digital ads as well as social media. Partnered with Hawaii Meals on Wheels to distribute election materials in conjunction with their food distribution activities. Relocating to counting centers that can ensure election officials and volunteers can process, open, and count the voted ballots. They procured cleaning supplies and equipment and personal protective equipment to be used by election officials and voters under state match. Health and safety supplies and equipment will be provided at the voter service centers, operated by the County Elections Divisions, as well as offices and counting centers. They requested assistance from Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA) to procure the supplies to ensure they are received in a timely manner. We have also submitted additional orders to vendors that are backordered. The supplies and equipment we have ordered includes: Air purifiers, Disinfectant Spray, Disinfecting Wipes, Face Mask, Face Shield, Hand Sanitizer Dispenser, Hand Sanitizer Refills, Isopropyl Alcohol, Nitrile Gloves, Plexi-Glass Barriers and Temporal Scanners. During the federal election, the state of Hawaii used the funds for providing voters education and to advertise about the voting procedures via newspaper, TV, radio, digital ads, and social media. In addition, the state applied the funds for distributing election materials, relocating voting centers, and to purchase PPE supplies such as air purifiers, disinfectant spray, disinfectant wipes, face mask, face shield, hand sanitizer dispensers and refills, Isopropyl alcohol, nitrile gloves, Plexi-Glass Barriers, and Temporal Scanners.
Idaho	Idaho funded the increase of absentee ballots and all that entails. They invested in communication to educate voters on changes in the procedures. During the federal election, The state of Idaho used the funds for upgrading voting equipment, overtime hour payment for poll workers, printing additional ballots and for purchasing PPE such as sanitization materials, throw away pens and pencils, and sneeze guards. The state also alter existing poll location to ensure the safety of staff and voters. The state also purchased automatic letter opener, date/time stamper, and absentee ballot sorting machine in order to process the ballots quickly and efficiently.
Indiana	Indiana spent a significant amount of the funds to secure PPE for all of Indiana's counties. Indiana supplemented existing outreach with greater outreach focused on ensuring voters of the changes surrounding the primary election, including new procedures and amended deadlines. CARES funds have been made available to counties with reimbursement grants to accommodate any unexpected expenses that may arise. During the general election, the state of Indiana used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the funds for staffing of additional poll workers,

	security and training, communication, and to purchase supplies such as PPEs. Additionally, the state used the funds for PPE calculator and PPE distribution.
Iowa	Iowa has used the CARES Act funds to encourage voters to use absentee voting. Iowa sent mailing and other communications to encourage the use of the absentee voting system. Iowa also provided grants to county auditors to purchase PPE and cleaning supplies. Iowa also used funding to recruit Iowans to serve as precinct election officials. During the federal election, the state of Iowa used the funds for security and training, to build up new website, and for communications purpose, and for purchasing cleaning supplies. The funds were also given to counties as sub grants.
Kansas	Kansas used the funds to procure PPE kits, including sneeze guards, gloves, masks, cleaner, disposable styluses, and hand sanitizer for every polling place in the state for both the primary and general elections. Additional funds were allocated to reimburse each of the 105 county election offices for eligible expenses under the CARES Act. Counties have used the funds for postage, additional staff and board workers, additional protective equipment and more.
Kentucky	Kentucky used the funding to alleviate security and sanitation concerns. The majority of the funding was used to bolster the voting processes and update the existing equipment. They initiated software upgrades as well to accommodate the higher voter turnout. Printing and shipping expenses were incurred at a higher rate than in previous years. Secure ballot boxes were also installed in each of the 120 county clerk's offices to secure submission of the ballots. They purchased iPads for registration and one use items to cut back on cross-contamination. They initiated training for the procedures as well. During the general election the state used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the fund sfor communication, and to purchase supplies such as PPEs, and other related costs.
Louisiana	Louisiana used the money to purchase high speed scanners to process absentee ballots, early voting, mail outs to at-risk populations, advertise and mail outs to notify voting public of changes in the election, absentee ballots and election supply items, and package and transport of PPE across the state. During the federal election, the state of Louisiana used the CARES funds to purchase high speed scanners to process increased absentee ballots, and mobile voting units to ensure social distancing. In addition, the funds were used for the increased staffing needs, and hazard duty pay for Election Day commissioners and other staff working with the voting public. The funds were also used for advertising purposes to encourage early voting by expanding early voting days and hours, advertising and media outreach to notify the public voting changes in the election and increased precautions. The state also used the funds to mail absentee ballots and election supply items, establishing additional sites to ensure social distancing and their associated costs, and to purchase, packaging, and transport of PPE across the state of Louisiana.
Maine	Maine used federal funds to purchase and provide PPE kits to all municipalities. The state match was used to supply full face shields for all poll workers statewide. The federal funds were also used to print and distribute absentee ballot envelopes for all municipalities and used state funds to procure additional absentee ballots to handle the anticipated increase. State funds were used to purchase single-use ballot marking pens and screen cleaning kits for use with tabulators and ballot marking device screens. Several municipalities have purchased ballot drop-boxes and they will be reimbursed according to state guidance. During the general election, the state used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the funds for staffing of additional poll workers, and to purchase supplies such as PPEs.

Maryland	Maryland used the funding for the postage to mail the ballot packets that were delivered to voters. Maryland increased the number of ballot drop boxes, high speed scanners, and automatic letter openers. The funds were also used to purchase laptops to ensure staff is using updated technology and software when accessing sensitive data. Transportation and travel reimbursement were also covered using the funds. During the general election, the state of Maryland used the CARES funds for mailing ballots, to purchase ballot drop boxes, high speed scanners, and automatic letter openers, laptops for remote workers, and for travel reimbursement, and for cleaning and sanitization supply purchases.
Massachusetts	Massachusetts used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, and to purchase and install ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. Funds were used for purchasing additional equipment to support the increased in-vote-by mail ballots. The state used the funds to purchase supplies such as PEPs (masks, gloves, sanitizers, and plexiglass shields). Funds were used to communicate changes in the election process to voters. During the general election, the state of Massachusetts used the funds during the election for voting processes including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots; and for purchase of additional voting equipment. In addition, the funds were used for security to protect ballot drop boxes. The state also used the funds for communication such as notifying public of changes in registration, ballot request options, and precautions or voting procedures. The remaining of the funds were used to purchase and deliver 351 PPE to local election officials; and for additional plexiglass purchases.
Michigan	Michigan used the funds for local jurisdictions to increase voting by mail and ensure that in-person voting is safe and healthy. Absentee voter applications were mailed to all registered voters that were not already on the permanent absentee voter list. Providing additional equipment and supplies to assist locals in processing absentee voter ballots and applications such as ballot drop boxes, ballot envelopes, automatic letter openers, postage meters, envelope folders and mailing equipment. A public media campaign to educate voters on their right to vote by mail. During the federal election, the state used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the funds for staffing of additional poll workers, and to purchase supplies such as PPEs. Furthermore, the state provided matching funds for jurisdictions to buy ballot tabulators, implemented an accessible absentee voting system for people with disabilities, and prepared a public media campaign to educate voters on their right to vote by mail.
Minnesota	Minnesota used the funding for purchases of Hard Surface Cleaner, Sanitizer and corrugated stands for the Sanitizer (to minimize human handling), which were purchased by the State and provided to each polling location. A substantial portion of the CARES Act funding, both federal and state, will be used to provide grants to county and local jurisdictions for a variety of federal and state purposes. During the general election, the state of Minnesota used the funds for communication, staffing, translation, freight, network costs, and for purchasing supplies. In addition, the state provided the funds as aid to counties.
Mississippi	No CARES funds have been spent by Mississippi at this point. During the general election, the state used the funds for staffing, communication, and supplies.
Missouri	Missouri used the funds to make grants available to each of the 116 LEAs to aid in their own individual needs with regards to the pandemic. They utilized the funds to purchase electronic poll-pads to navigate away from paper poll books, single use stylus to minimize cross contamination, additional voting machines to allow for social distancing or to add additional machines to run absentee and/or mail-in ballots, additional ballot envelopes to answer the increased absentee ballot requests, hiring additional temporary employees to

	handle the influx of absentee and mail-in ballots, paying a hazardous pay stipend to the poll-workers/judges, or paying for the cleaning of polling locations that would not otherwise permit them to utilize those locations for the election. During the federal election, the state of Missouri used the funds for mailing absentee mail ballots, to communicate with voters about the different ways of voting, to purchase automatic mail openers and to pay stipends for poll workers, and to purchase supplies and sanitization materials. Additionally, the state allocated most of the funds to local sub-grantees.
Nebraska	Nebraska used funds to communicate on early voting to manage voter turnout, recruit more poll workers because of the reduced poll worker turnout, and provide a greater amount of personal protective equipment for poll workers and voters to ensure their safety. During the federal election, the state of Nebraska used the CARES funds for advertising the early voters and vote by mail option for voters via radio and newspaper ads. In addition, the funds were used for voting processes such as purchase of envelopes for mailing absentee ballots, reimbursement to counties for expenses beyond their typical cost due to COVID. The state also used the funds to purchase supplies such as PPEs.
Nevada	Nevada used the funding to contract a marketing group to launch a statewide voter education campaign. They leased ballot-on-demand printers and high-speed scanners for the election offices in order to increase the speed of ballot tabulation. Also contracted to use an electronic signature curing platform. During the general election, the state of Nevada used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the funds for staffing of additional poll workers, security and training, communication, and to purchase supplies such as PPEs.
New Hampshire	New Hampshire used the funds to hire additional temporary staff and to process absentee ballot and for postage related costs to mail the absentee ballot requests. During the federal election, the state used the funds for voting process, staffing, communication, supplies, and to cover costs of reimbursement of towns and cities, and to pay for contracted grants management service. During the federal election, the state used the funds for voting processes, staffing, communication, supplies, and to cover costs of reimbursement of towns and cities, and to pay for contracted grants management service.
New Jersey	New Jersey used the funds for PPE, site cleaning and social distancing signage. Funds were made available to County Election Officials on a reimbursement basis. During the federal election the state of New Jersey used the funds for voting processes, mailing absentee ballots, purchasing PPE supplies, and staffing poll workers. In addition, the state used the funds to purchase social distancing signs, for audit prep and consulting services, and for communication purposes.
New Mexico	New Mexico used funds to provide personal protective equipment and supplies to polling locations throughout the state. Funding was used to educate and inform voters on absentee voting to reduce the number of persons gathering at polling locations, to mail absentee applications to all eligible voters, and to mail, return and process an increased number of absentee ballots. During the general election, the state of New Mexico used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the funds for communication, and to purchase supplies such as PPEs.
New York	New York used the money exclusively for grants to reimburse counties for eligible expenses relative to implementing necessary measures. During the federal election, the state of New York used the funds for voting processes including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the funds for hiring additional poll workers, other staffing

	needs, communications, security and training, and for purchasing supplies including sanitization materials.
North Dakota	North Dakota conducted the primary election exclusively with vote-by-mail. For the primary election, more voters were issued ballots than for any other primary election in state history. During the general election, the state of North Dakota used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the funds for communication, and to purchase supplies such as PPEs and additional scanning equipment. The funds were also used to cover the on-site Election Day support cost.
Ohio	Ohio funded return postage on absentee envelopes, securing receptacle for absentee ballots, sending postcards to all registered voters on how to use absentee voting systems, and mailing provisional ballots. During the general election, the state of Ohio used the state match funds for communication purpose and to support local counties with their upfront expenses by giving them local grant funds. The state used the funds to send postcards for all voters providing information on how they can request absentee ballots. In addition, the funds were used to permit the board of elections to mail provisional ballots under certain circumstances; and to allow the boards to have secure receptacle outside the office for the return of ballots. Furthermore, the funds were used to make in-person ballots available for individuals with a qualifying disability or for those who can't receive mail. The state also disbursed \$10,000 for each Ohio's 88 counties as a local grant to assist the counties with upfront election cost. In addition, the funds were used to purchase necessary equipment, hire additional staff, purchase PPEs, provide additional training, and to cover any cost in relation to COVID-19 changes.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma used the funds for voting processes including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, and for purchasing and implementing ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and other hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. The funds were used for hiring additional poll workers, election office staff diverted to pandemic response, and temporary staff. The funds were also used for security and training purpose, communication, and for purchasing supplies such as additional laptops, mobile IT equipment, cleaning supplies, and face masks. During the general election, the funds were used for hiring additional poll workers, election office staff diverted to pandemic response, and temporary staff. The funds were also used for security and training purpose, communication, and for purchasing supplies such as additional laptops, mobile IT equipment, cleaning supplies, and face masks.
Oregon	Oregon was not able to use any of the funds for the Primary election because the legislature had not yet given the spending authority to the Secretary. The state didn't use any of the funds during the general election. The state is preparing to return the funds.
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania spent much of the funds on additional staff working to take elections calls in the months prior to the rescheduled primary election. The department mailed lots of applications to eligible voters who requested them. Pennsylvania also used the funds to hire additional personnel, and prepared for and processed extremely high volumes of mail-in voting. During the general election, the state of Pennsylvania used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the funds for staffing of additional poll workers, security and training, communication, and to purchase supplies such as PPEs.

Rhode Island	Rhode Island used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, and to purchase and implement ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. Funds were used for hiring additional poll workers, election office staff diverted to pandemic response, and temporary staff. Funds were used to hire additional security and to purchase cleaning supplies, and for communication purposes such as: notifying public of changes in registration, ballot request options, and precautions or voting procedures. The state also used the funds to purchase supplies such as additional laptops, and mobile IT equipment. During the general election, the state used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the funds for staffing of additional poll workers, security and training, communication, and to purchase supplies such as PPEs.
South Carolina	South Carolina used the funds to post COVID signs at polling locations, purchase additional absentee envelopes, purchase other equipment such as curbside carts and blue ballot tote bins, purchase DS200 scanners for processing absentee ballots, purchase ballot marking devices, and purchase PPE and other relevant supplies. During the federal election, the state of South Carolina used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the funds for security and training, to purchase supplies such as PPEs, and for providing postage for voters to return ABS ballot at no cost.
South Dakota	South Dakota educated voters on the absentee vote-by-mail option. Absentee applications were mailed to all the registered voters, along with a pre-paid return envelope. South Dakota also increased costs with staffing because of the dramatic increase in absentee requests. And provided personal protective equipment at polling locations across the state. During the general election, the state used the funds during the general election for voting processes, absentee ballots, staffing, supplies including sanitization kits, and for covering the cost of additional rental facilities.
Tennessee	Tennessee used funds to link counties and suppliers to use these funds to increase their absentee by-mail ballot capacity by acquiring additional scanners and supplies like extra ballot boxes. Funding was also used for items like sneeze guards and social distancing resources, and we purchased hand sanitizer for every county in the state. Essential PPE, including masks, gloves, gowns, and face shields, was provided for each county in coordination with another state agency and did not require the use of any CARES funds, leaving these funds for needed expenses in other areas. Poll officials became a primary focus of their public communications to confront the challenges other states faced in staffing their elections. We set up an online portal where potential poll workers could apply to work. We also increased messaging on options for early voting. Funds were subgranted to county election commissions who are responsible for administering the elections in their counties, including the absentee by-mail and in-person voting processes. During the general election, the state used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the funds for staffing of additional poll workers, security and training, and to purchase supplies such as PPEs. The state also used the funds as uncategorized grants.
Texas	Texas used the money to fund mail ballot costs, software, tabulation equipment for curbside voting, letter opening equipment, and other costs to assist with the voting process. Texas paid for additional poll-workers and temporary staff. They used the money to clean polling locations, and conduct a public relations campaign to communicate and inform voters on

	<p>how to safely navigate the voting process. They also purchased cleaning supplies, PPE, and other protective materials to assist with the challenges associated with COVID. During the general election, the state used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the funds for staffing of additional poll workers, security and training, and to purchase supplies such as PPEs.</p>
Utah	<p>Utah purchased greater amounts of PPE and cleaning supplies, ensured adequate distance between election officials, poll workers, and voters, accommodations to voters who may not be able to vote by mail, paid associated costs for conducting drive-up voting, increased the availability of mail ballot drop boxes, increased protective measures on mail ballots and envelopes, notified and educated voters on new election procedures, informed voters to update their voter registration, and provided prepaid return postage on mail ballots. During the federal election, the state of Utah used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the funds for staffing of additional poll workers, security and training, and to purchase supplies such as PPEs. In addition, the funds were used for facility rental or expenses and signage for drive-up locations, drop boxes, and to accommodate voters with disabilities and to provide alternative forms of voting. The funds were also used to cover miscellaneous costs.</p>
Vermont	<p>Vermont used the funding for postage costs for absentee ballot envelopes. They paid for the postage of all outgoing ballots being sent to voters, and for the return of ballots by the voter back to their clerk. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) kits for each of the approximately 260 polling places in the State. Also for mailing postcards with the opportunity to request an absentee ballot to every registered voter in Vermont, the purchase of ballot drop boxes for a approximately 200 towns and cities across the state, and the purchase of tabulators for additional towns concerned with counting ballot by hand amid the pandemic. During the federal election, the state of Vermont used the funds for voting process, staffing, and supplies.</p>
Virginia	<p>Virginia used the funds for sanitation equipment and PPE based on surveys conducted by ELECT for requirements according to localities. They plan to use the rest of the funding for election costs associated with the pandemic. During the federal election, the state of Virginia used the funds for communication and to purchase supplies. The remaining funds were distributed to localities to cover election costs.</p>
Washington	<p>Washington used the funds to invest in various types of larger spaces for elections operations. The types of larger spaces range from temporarily renting large venues, removing internal walls to expand workroom space, inserting windows to provide viewing without exposing work staff, and moving operations to larger buildings or rooms. Automated ballot processing machines such as sorters, folding machines, and scanners have been purchased to reduce handling of possible contaminants and allow greater distancing of staff. HEPA filtration systems, plastic barriers, and hands free appliances have been added to work areas. Additional cleanings and office furniture that can be easily sterilized have been provided. Funding hazard pay, paying for overtime, and allowing for the hiring of temporary workers. Laptops and WebEx conferencing equipment have been purchased to allow for telecommuting. Also funding drive up services such as ballot drop off, marking supplies for social distancing have been purchased. Cross-training additional staff in case current staff test positive for COVID19 to provide continuity of operations has been managed. Many counties have added a second car for the ballot pick up team to assure only one worker to a car. Purchase of much needed PPE and sanitizing supplies, plastic barriers for customer windows and work stations, and printing signs & mailers explaining needed changes to current systems because of COVID19. Windows and cameras have been added to allow observers to observe without sharing space with elections workers. Cameras now provide</p>

	streaming opportunities so observers can watch from lobbies or even their own homes. Mobile kiosks have been provided to allow voters to register or print off ballots in spaces outside the day to day office operations. Wi-Fi has been extended to parking lots to allow voters to perform these services from their cars. Peel and stick envelopes have been purchased to eliminate the need for a voter to lick the envelope. During the general election, the state has used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the funds for staffing of additional poll workers, communication, security and training, and to purchase supplies such as PPEs.
West Virginia	West Virginia used its CARES funding to secure the primary election by focusing on absentee ballots and printing needs, postage for absentee-related mailings, PPE, and additional labor necessary to process the increased number of absentee ballots. During the general election, the state used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the funds for staffing of additional poll workers, communication, security, training, and to purchase supplies such as PPEs.
Wisconsin	Wisconsin used the money for sanitation supplies and PPE, updated the WisVote database to handle the influx of traffic and accommodate extended deadlines for absentee requests and online voter registration, and updated the MyVote website to allow voters to interact with their records and data with the new absentee ballot tracking service. They also paid for an increased amount of envelopes and postage for the absentee ballot system, and increased the number of poll workers. Funds were also used to provide guidance to polling place workers, and consolidate the polling places themselves as some of them were closed. They also worked with the National Guard as poll workers to increase the number of election staffers. Supplies were requested and subsequently distributed to municipalities including procedural masks, gloves, disinfectant, hand sanitizer, single use pens, painters tape to mark social distancing for in person voting, and packets containing social distancing and public health signs. During the federal election the state used the funds for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the funds for staffing of additional poll workers, communication, and to purchase supplies such as PPEs. The state also used the funds to distribute it as grants for counties, and municipalities, and used 10% indirect cost for its state match.
Wyoming	Wyoming used funding for voting processes including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, purchasing and implementing ballot tracking software, high speed scanner, and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. They were also used for security and training, communication and office supplies such as additional laptops, mobile IT equipment, cleaning supplies, masks; and marking devises and Signage (signaling social distancing). During the federal election, the state of Wyoming used the fund for voting processes, including additional costs for printing and mailing ballots, ballot tracking software, high speed scanners and letter opening equipment, mail drop boxes, and hardware and software associated with signature comparison of returned ballots. In addition, the state used the funds for staffing of additional poll workers, security and training, communication, and to purchase supplies such as PPEs and for signage.