



Notification of Application for Grant Funds/Awards, 2019-20

Office of State Budget and Management, 430 N. Salisbury Street, Raleigh, NC 27603, 919-807-4700.
Instructions at https://ncosbm.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/documents/files/grants_instr.pdf

- 1 Department
- 2 Division (except in DHHS)
- 3 DHHS only, choose division from drop down list.....
- 4 Contact person (name)
- 5 Phone number
- 6 E-mail
- 7 Funding Entity (grantor)
- 8 CFDA number.....
- 9 Grant title
- 10 Grant application deadline (MM/DD/YY)
- 11 Start date of grant (MM/DD/YY)
- 12 End date of grant (MM/DD/YY)
- 13 Application type
- 14 Is this grant already in agency's continuation budget?
- 15 Budget code the grant will be expended in (XXXX)
- 16 Fund code (XXXX or NA)
- 17 Is there a state matching requirement?
- 18 If yes, what is the matching requirement?
- 19 If yes, what is the source of state funds being used to match grant funds
- 20 Is there a maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement?
- 21 If yes, what is the MOE?
- 22 Is an additional General Fund appropriation required to meet the state match requirement?
- 23 Will any of these funds be passed through to local governments or non-state entities?
- 24 If yes, identify affected entities by type
- 25 Will additional state monies be required to continue the program if grant expires or is reduced?
- 26 If yes, is this a requirement of the grant?
- 27 Are new FTEs funded through the grant?

State Board of Elections

Amy Strange
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U.S. Election Assistance Commission

90.404
2020 HAVA Election Security Grant

New
no
28025
2420
yes
\$2,324,962.00

General Fund
No
Yes
Yes
local govt
Yes
No
Yes

| SFY 2018-19 Actual | For 2019-20 Complete either Authorized or Proposed | | SFY 2019-20 Proposed | SFY 2020-21 Proposed | SFY 2021-22 Proposed | SFY 2022-23 Proposed |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Authorized | Proposed | | | | |
| 0.000 | | | | | | |
| 0.000 | | | | | | |
| \$0.00 | | \$11,624,810.00 | | | | |
| \$0.00 | | \$11,624,810.00 | | | | |

- 27 if yes, give the number by type for each year: Permanent Time-Limit
- 28 Amount of grants funds applied for in each year
- 29 Amount of grants funds awarded in each year

30 Purpose of grant or amendment

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31 Comments

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Return completed form as email attachment and indicate in message that proper agency sign-offs have been obtained. Contact your OSBM budget analyst if you have questions.

2020 HAVA Election Security Funds

Frequently Asked Questions

These FAQs will be updated as EAC receives additional questions and will be posted on the EAC website

1. How much money is available and how much will each state be awarded?

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 provides \$425 million to the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC), as authorized under Title I Section 101 of the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002 (P.L. 107-252), to make grant payments to states using the voting age population formula described in Sections 101 of HAVA. A chart showing how much each state is being awarded can be found on the EAC website [here](#).

2. Who is eligible to receive funds?

Awards will be made to the entities eligible to receive federal assistance under Title I of HAVA, which includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (herein referred to as “the states”). The states may re-grant/distribute funds to local election districts/offices at their discretion.

3. For the 2018 HAVA funds, some states received the minimum \$3,000,000 when the appropriation level was \$380,000,000. Why are some states still receiving the \$3,000,000 minimum when appropriation level is higher?

Even with a \$425 million appropriation, some states would receive under \$3,000,000 based on the formula required under the law. As required, EAC ensures all states receive at least the minimum by a proportional re-distribution from large states to those below the minimum.

4. When will the funds be available for states to use and how long do states have to spend the funds?

States will receive grant award notification letters from the EAC by mid to late January. The letter will allow states to incur costs, effective December 21, 2019, the day after the Consolidated Appropriations Act was signed. Funds will be available for states to deposit in their state election accounts when they return a signed funding request letter and the required certifications and assurances. EAC will provide a template on the EAC website that states can use to meet the stipulations in the letter for accessing the funds.

States have until September 30, 2025 to request their funds and get the money in their accounts, after which time any funds remaining at EAC will automatically be returned to the U.S. Treasury. In addition, funds that states request and EAC disburses, must be

spent by the end of the 5-year budget period. Any funds remaining after that date must be returned to EAC.

5. Why must the funds be spent within five years?

As with the 2018 appropriation, Congress did not provide the normal flexibility states have to keep HAVA funds. States are expected to spend the funds within the five-year budget period. EAC may have some limited flexibility to approve no-cost extensions on grants towards the end of the performance period.

6. What is the process for applying for funds?

The funds are available as formula, non-competitive grants. Similar to the 2018 process, states will be asked to submit a 2-3 page narrative overview of activities to be supported with the funds and a line item budget within about 90 days of receiving the Notice of Grant Award. Detailed guidance on development of the plans and budgets will be forthcoming and will include the deadline for submission of the narrative and budget. **Note that the awards will be issued and funds available prior to receipt of the plan overview to expedite and support any needed expenditures ahead of the 2020 Elections.**

7. Is there a state match requirement and when/how do states have to provide the match?

States are required to match 20 percent of the amount awarded and secure that amount within two years of receiving federal funds. They then have the full five years of the budget period to expend all of their match funds. States may either deposit matching funds in their state election accounts or track eligible funds/activities from their state and local general operating budgets to meet the match obligations. State and local funds used for match must be different from funds used to meet Maintenance of Effort or state match associated with HAVA Requirement Payments or the 2018 HAVA grants. American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands and the U.S. Virgin Islands are exempt from the match requirement.

8. How can states use the funds?

The [Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020](#) authorizes and appropriates the federal funds, titled "Election Security Grants" in the Act, and provides \$425,000,000 to the Election Assistance Commission "to make payments to states for activities to improve the administration of elections for Federal office, including to enhance election technology and make election security improvements, as authorized under sections 101, 103, and 104 of [HAVA]."

The accompanying Congressional [joint explanatory statement](#) states, "Consistent with the requirements of HAVA, states may use this funding to: replace voting equipment

that only records a voter's intent electronically with equipment that utilizes a voter-verified paper record; implement a post-election audit system that provides a high-level of confidence in the accuracy of the final vote tally; upgrade election-related computer systems to address cyber vulnerabilities identified through [Department of Homeland Security] or similar scans or assessments of existing election systems; facilitate cybersecurity training for the state chief election official's office and local election officials; implement established cybersecurity best practices for election systems; and fund other activities that will improve the security of elections for Federal office.”

Consistent with provisions in [HAVA](#) Section 101, states have discretion upon expenditures within general categories. The use categories described in the Congressional joint explanatory statement are consistent with aspects of Section 101(b)(1)(A), (B), (D), and (F), among other potential uses. The EAC can answer specific questions about how the money may be utilized, and will be capturing questions from states and sharing the answers in updated versions of this FAQ document.

9. Will the funds be available in time to impact the 2020 elections?

The EAC is committed to making funds available as soon as feasibly possible. By releasing these funds quickly, it is hoped that the grants can have an immediate impact on the 2020 election cycle. How the funds will impact the 2020 elections will be entirely determined by how and at what pace states and localities deploy the federal resources.

It should be noted that states' expenditures of their remaining 2018 HAVA funds will also impact the 2020 elections.

10. What are the reporting requirements for states receiving funds?

States must provide an annual standard Federal Financial Report and progress narrative for the period ending September 30, which is due by December 31 of the same year.

11. What if our state still has some HAVA funds remaining?

Any HAVA funds still remaining at the state level should be tracked and reported separately from this new award. HAVA funds awarded prior to 2018 are available for use until expended and have no impact on the amount awarded for this grant program.

12. Can these funds be awarded as part of the 2018 HAVA grant?

No, these funds are not considered continuation funds and can't be awarded in the same grant. Given the different matching requirement and longer budget period, we need to award the funds in a different grant. While the funds will be awarded in a separate grant and tracked and reported under a separate FFR, the activities could be very similar to activities supported under the 2018 grant.

12. How does EAC expect states to distinguish the activities under this grant from the 2018 grant?

EAC recognizes that the grants will have similar activities. States have the option to expand the activities planned with the 2018 grant or decide to support different activities. Activities planned with limited 2018 funds, could be moved and supported under this 2020 grant. States can describe the expansions they will do in the program narrative and how those activities are distinguished from or represent expansion to the 2018 grant-funded activities.

13. Are states required to request and accept the funds?

No, states are not required to accept the funds. If a state chooses not to request the funds, EAC will require a formal notification.

14. Why are we required to submit a programmatic narrative overview of planned activities?

The funds are available under section 101 of HAVA and are considered grants. As such, states are required to follow grant requirements contained in the Code of Federal Regulations, 2 C.F.R. 200, and are subject to both programmatic and financial audits by EAC. The narrative will establish the programmatic objectives EAC will monitor over the course of the performance period. It also establishes the audit standards EAC and its Inspector General will use to ensure funds are spent according to the activities described in the program narrative and in compliance with the law.

15. Can the program narrative and budget be updated?

Yes, EAC understands that plans can change over a five-year period. Consult the EAC grants office if you need to revise plans and the budget in the future.

16. When are the program narrative and budget due?

They are due no later than April 27, 2020.

17. What are the restrictions on use of the funds?

States must use the funds for the activities described in the Consolidated Appropriations Act and approved by EAC in the state's program narrative, due April 27, 2020. In addition, states must follow the Cost Principles in 2 C.F.R. 200 in determining the allowability of specific costs under the grant. Any equipment purchased under the grant must also meet HAVA requirements.

18. What are in-kind contributions and can they be used to meet the 20% matching requirement?

In-kind contributions are costs covered by a third-party for eligible activities under the grant, e.g. costs for training approved as part of the grant activities and paid for by another agency. They can be used to meet the match requirements. Grantees must document these kinds of contributions.

**State Allocations of 2020 HAVA Funds
2020 Appropriation at \$425 Million**

| State | Federal Share | State Share 20% | Total |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Alabama | \$6,901,560 | \$1,380,312 | \$8,281,872 |
| Alaska | \$3,000,000 | \$600,000 | \$3,600,000 |
| American Samoa | \$600,000 | N/A | \$600,000 |
| Arizona | \$8,362,741 | \$1,672,548 | \$10,035,289 |
| Arkansas | \$5,011,991 | \$1,002,398 | \$6,014,389 |
| California | \$38,740,655 | \$7,748,131 | \$46,488,786 |
| Colorado | \$7,106,267 | \$1,421,253 | \$8,527,521 |
| Connecticut | \$5,735,740 | \$1,147,148 | \$6,882,887 |
| District of Columbia | \$3,000,000 | \$600,000 | \$3,600,000 |
| Delaware | \$3,031,481 | \$606,296 | \$3,637,777 |
| Florida | \$21,506,406 | \$4,301,281 | \$25,807,687 |
| Georgia | \$11,549,183 | \$2,309,837 | \$13,859,020 |
| Guam | \$600,000 | N/A | \$600,000 |
| Hawaii | \$3,508,595 | \$701,719 | \$4,210,314 |
| Idaho | \$3,616,020 | \$723,204 | \$4,339,223 |
| Illinois | \$14,830,251 | \$2,966,050 | \$17,796,302 |
| Indiana | \$8,510,075 | \$1,702,015 | \$10,212,090 |
| Iowa | \$5,161,182 | \$1,032,236 | \$6,193,418 |
| Kansas | \$4,909,494 | \$981,899 | \$5,891,393 |
| Kentucky | \$6,467,707 | \$1,293,541 | \$7,761,248 |
| Louisiana | \$6,597,832 | \$1,319,566 | \$7,917,398 |
| Maine | \$3,505,118 | \$701,024 | \$4,206,142 |
| Maryland | \$7,914,306 | \$1,582,861 | \$9,497,167 |
| Massachusetts | \$8,841,674 | \$1,768,335 | \$10,610,009 |
| Michigan | \$11,999,001 | \$2,399,800 | \$14,398,801 |
| Minnesota | \$7,389,506 | \$1,477,901 | \$8,867,407 |
| Mississippi | \$5,021,549 | \$1,004,310 | \$6,025,859 |
| Missouri | \$8,101,455 | \$1,620,291 | \$9,721,746 |
| Montana | \$3,127,978 | \$625,596 | \$3,753,573 |
| Nebraska | \$3,915,413 | \$783,083 | \$4,698,495 |
| Nevada | \$4,790,795 | \$958,159 | \$5,748,954 |
| New Hampshire | \$3,472,912 | \$694,582 | \$4,167,494 |
| New Jersey | \$10,934,419 | \$2,186,884 | \$13,121,302 |
| New Mexico | \$4,142,484 | \$828,497 | \$4,970,981 |
| New York | \$21,838,990 | \$4,367,798 | \$26,206,788 |
| North Carolina | \$11,624,810 | \$2,324,962 | \$13,949,772 |
| North Dakota | \$3,000,000 | \$600,000 | \$3,600,000 |
| Northern Marianas | \$600,000 | N/A | \$600,000 |
| Ohio | \$13,657,222 | \$2,731,444 | \$16,388,666 |
| Oklahoma | \$5,820,345 | \$1,164,069 | \$6,984,414 |
| Oregon | \$6,007,538 | \$1,201,508 | \$7,209,045 |
| Pennsylvania | \$15,103,663 | \$3,020,733 | \$18,124,395 |
| Puerto Rico | \$5,821,405 | \$1,164,281 | \$6,985,686 |
| Rhode Island | \$3,210,168 | \$642,034 | \$3,852,202 |
| South Carolina | \$6,767,471 | \$1,353,494 | \$8,120,966 |
| South Dakota | \$3,000,000 | \$600,000 | \$3,600,000 |
| Tennessee | \$8,476,810 | \$1,695,362 | \$10,172,173 |
| Texas | \$26,064,574 | \$5,212,915 | \$31,277,489 |
| Utah | \$4,603,931 | \$920,786 | \$5,524,718 |
| Vermont | \$3,000,000 | \$600,000 | \$3,600,000 |
| Virgin Islands | \$600,000 | N/A | \$600,000 |
| Virginia | \$10,175,711 | \$2,035,142 | \$12,210,853 |
| Washington | \$8,860,638 | \$1,772,128 | \$10,632,765 |
| West Virginia | \$4,044,353 | \$808,871 | \$4,853,223 |
| Wisconsin | \$7,818,581 | \$1,563,716 | \$9,382,297 |
| Wyoming | \$3,000,000 | \$600,000 | \$3,600,000 |
| Totals | \$425,000,000 | \$84,520,000 | \$509,520,000 |