

**STATEMENT OF DEFOREST B. SOARIES
CHAIRMAN, U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION
BEFORE THE
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APPROPRIATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION, TREASURY AND INDEPENDENT
AGENCIES**

May 12, 2004

Good morning Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee. My name is DeForest B. Soaries. I am the chairman of the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC). EAC is comprised of four commissioners. Seated at the table with me are Commissioners Gracia Hillman, who serves as EAC vice chair, Paul DeGregorio and Ray Martinez III. Our biographies are attached to this statement.

We are pleased to be here this morning to discuss HAVA implementation, the work of the EAC and our Fiscal Year 2005 budget. During the next few minutes, I will describes the progress that has been made to implement the provisions of the Help America Vote Act since its enactment in 2002, including EAC's accomplishments in the four months that it has been in existence and the important work that lies ahead.

As you know Mr. Chairman, the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) established EAC as a new federal agency, to be headed by four commissioners, who are appointed by the President. The commissioners serve staggered terms and no more than two of them may be of the same political party. HAVA Section 203(a)(4) required EAC to be established no later than 120 days after the enactment date of the law. HAVA was enacted on October 29, 2002; therefore, EAC should have been established by February 26, 2003, but the commissioners were not appointed until December 13, 2003. This delay resulted in a number of set backs in the implementation of HAVA, including the appropriation of insufficient Fiscal Year 2004 funds (\$1.2 million) to support the start up and operational costs of EAC.

Our desperate need for a \$10 million operating budget in Fiscal Year 2005 can best be understood in the context of the limitations imposed on EAC by its FY04 appropriation of \$1.2 million. The most serious challenge we faced from our inception was finding the estimated \$800,000 that it would cost to meet HAVA requirements that State plans on HAVA implementation be published in the Federal Register. For without satisfying this requirement, EAC would not have been able to release the \$2.3 billion that had been appropriated for Title II requirements payments to the States.

The next challenge was to determine how, with only \$1.2 million, we could afford to rent, furnish and equip EAC offices; hire staff; pay our salaries; receive the transfer of

responsibilities of the Federal Election Commission Office of Election Administration (OEA), as required by HAVA; and meet at least some of the HAVA mandates to establish voting system standards and adopt voluntary guidelines for the States. We have just begun to hire staff this month but have begun doing so on a staggered schedule of 1 or 2 hires per month, as that is all the budget allows us to do. Also, we were able to rent office space on April 1, but only after the U.S. General Administration Services (GSA) approved a Fiscal Year 04 rent waiver for EAC. And, we were able to accept transfer of the OEA on April 1, when EAC moved in to its new offices.

HAVA provides for EAC to appoint an Executive Director, a General Counsel, and an Inspector General but our funding constraints have caused us to postpone these hires until later this summer.

These funding limitations and the delayed establishment of EAC have led to several set backs in the implementation of HAVA. These delays are fully addressed in our Fiscal Year 2003 Annual Report, which was submitted to the Senate Rules and Administration Committee and the Committee on House Administration on April 30, 2004, and have been provided to this committee with this statement. I note, Mr. Chairman, that the late submission of our annual report is one of the set backs caused by the delayed establishment of EAC.

Mr. Chairman, I hope you will be understanding and forgiving if there are any shortcomings in the preparation of materials that were submitted to this committee. It has been challenging for us to have operated this long without an executive director, a general counsel, adequate resources or staff support.

Despite our late start and the limitations of our resources, we have accomplished a fair amount in these four short months. Outlined below are some of these accomplishments.

EAC ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE BEING ESTABLISHED IN MID-DECEMBER 2003.

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| January 5, 2004 | EAC Commissioners held a planning session and set timetables for the completion of various tasks. |
| February - March 2004 | EAC Commissioners traveled to several states to observe the administration of elections during the Presidential primaries. Locations visited included California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, Virginia, and Washington, DC. |

- March 23, 2004 EAC held its first public meeting. Commissioners discussed updates on various administrative matters and timetables for future activities. The Commissioners elected DeForest B. Soaries as Chairman, and Gracia M. Hillman as Vice Chair. EAC announced that State¹ plans would be published in the *Federal Register* on or about March 24, 2004, and that it would hold a public hearing within 45 days on the use, security and reliability of electronic voting systems.
- March 24, 2004 EAC published all 55 State plans in the *Federal Register*, which began the HAVA required 45-day comment period, after which States are to self certify that they are in compliance with HAVA in order to receive Title II requirements payments.
- March 31, 2004 EAC submitted its FY 2005 budget justification to the Senate and House Appropriation subcommittees on Transportation, Treasury and General Government.
- April 1, 2004 The Determination Order was transacted to officially transfer property, files and personnel belonging to the Federal Election Commission Office of Election Administration to EAC. This included approximately \$500,000 of unobligated funds for FY 2004.
- April 4, 2004 With support from GSA, EAC moved into its offices at 1225 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC
- May 5, 2004 EAC held its first public hearing on the use, security, accessibility and reliability of electronic voting in the United States

FUNDING REQUIRED TO ACCOMPLISH FISCAL YEAR 2005 ACTIVITIES

Voting System Standards and Guidelines

HAVA places an important responsibility on EAC to develop and adopt standards and voluntary guidelines for voting systems and voting equipment used in the 55 States. This responsibility includes the testing, certification, decertification and recertification of voting systems hardware and software.

¹ Under HAVA, reference to States includes American Samoa, District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Prior to the establishment of EAC, the federal government did not have a comprehensive program to establish standards and guidelines for the use of voting equipment and to regularly test the equipment and related voting systems. The Federal Election Commission published the first set of standards in 1990, and updated them in 2002. Part of this work was done in conjunction with the National Association of State Election Directors (NASED), which operated a voluntary program to develop standards with limited funds, of which none came from the federal government.

There is an urgent need for EAC to develop and adopt voting system standards and voluntary guidelines, as has become evident by the ongoing debate surrounding the use, accessibility, reliability and security of electronic voting devices, commonly referred to as DREs. In November 2000, more than 100 million voters cast their ballots in about 7,000 local voting jurisdictions at 200,000 polling places. Numerous different voting devices were in place including touch screen DREs, optical scanners, lever machines, punch cards and paper ballots. The problems with voting equipment in the 2000 presidential election are well known and certainly contributed to the enactment of HAVA.

Today, Mr. Chairman, there are still numerous different voting devices in place that will be used on November 2, 2004. We accept the enormous responsibility we have to work with States to implement HAVA so as to minimize future problems. We respectfully request adequate funding to permit us to carry out our responsibilities.

As mandated by HAVA, EAC will work with the National Institute of Standards (NIST) to establish standards and voluntary guidelines for the use of voting equipment. This is the appropriate role for EAC and NIST. These standards and guidelines cannot be responsibly established without the benefit of research, analysis and testing. EAC needs funding to carry out this responsibility.

HAVA sections 271 and 281 require EAC to administer grants for research, testing of voting systems and pilot programs to support HAVA implementation and authorizes up to \$30 million for this purpose, as is shown in the table below:

Program	Amounts Authorized	Amounts Appropriated
Title II – Voting Technology Improvement Research Grants	\$20 million-FY03	\$0
Title II – Grants for Pilot Programs to Test New Voting Systems	\$10 million-FY03	\$0

The President’s budget request for FY05 was unable to accommodate funding under these authorized amounts. Nonetheless, EAC recognizes that research and testing activities are a critical prerequisite to its establishment of standards and voluntary guidelines.

Mr. Chairman, the budget justification that we submitted to this committee at the end of March, describes how we would operate in FY05 with \$10 million for operations and no money for research. Essentially what we proposed was to take 30% of our operating funds (\$2.8 million) and use it to support our work to develop standards and guidelines. The end result would be that EAC would have to function in FY05 with only 70% of what it needs to run the agency.

We respectfully request an additional \$10 million in FY05 for research, analysis and testing of voting equipment, including for the administration of pilot programs, as described below and on the next page.

EAC, through its Technical Guidelines Development Committee (TGDC), will work with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, to engage key constituencies, including election administrators, vendors, advocacy groups and voters, to develop guidelines for voting systems. This will include:

- Develop recommended solutions in areas critical to ensuring that voting systems are secure, will protect individual privacy, allow voter anonymity, and are accurate and free from fraud and tampering.
- Ensure that voting systems can be tested for compliance to usability and accessibility guidelines and to new standards beginning in 2006, as required by HAVA.
- Review the Federal Election Commission 2002 Voting System Guidelines, conduct an evaluation of independent, non-federal laboratories and accredit laboratories (Independent Testing Authorities – ITAs) to carry out testing, certification, decertification and recertification of voting systems.

In the long run, Mr. Chairman, standards and guidelines need to be evaluated and updated more frequently than once every ten years, as has been done in the past. Additionally, the number of ITAs needs to be expanded. Currently there is one ITA to test and certify hardware and two that test and certify software.

With an additional \$10 million appropriation for research, EAC would be able to conduct a more comprehensive review of the existing standards and guidelines and a more comprehensive evaluation of the accreditation process than \$2.8 million will permit. Additionally, EAC would be able to expedite its process to accredit an increased number of ITAs, which would expand the certification and recertification services currently available to the vendors who manufacture the voting systems. The important end results will be more timely compliance with HAVA and the development of guidelines that election administrators can use when determining what voting equipment they will ultimately use.

Standards Board and Board of Advisors

Critical to the establishment of standards and voluntary guidelines for the use of voting equipment is the participation of key stake holders. The HAVA required establishment of the 110-member Standards Board and the 37-member Board of Advisors provides two vehicles for stake holder input in to the work of EAC and the establishment of standards and guidelines.

The critical stakeholders who serve on the Standards Board include one local election administrator and one state election administrator from each state, appointed by the chief election official of that state. The Board of Advisors includes people who are appointed by Senate and House leadership, and a number of organizations representing various levels of elected officials, including the National Governors Association, National Association of Secretaries of State, and various groups involved in the administration of elections.

HAVA requires that these boards conduct a number of activities, including that they meet; review standards, voluntary guidelines, and best practice guidance to the States; and various other HAVA reports that will be developed by EAC. Additionally, through a joint committee, these boards are to recruit, interview and recommend candidates for position of EAC Executive Director.

We feel that input from these critical stakeholders is very important to our work. Without sufficient resources, the amount of work conducted by these two boards would be restricted, thus limiting their input.

Requirements Payments

HAVA creates new mandatory minimum standards for States to follow in several key areas of election administration. HAVA provides funding to help States meet these new standards, replace outdated voting systems, and otherwise improve election administration. Under these provisions, EAC is required to:

- Distribute Title II “requirements payments” to States and certain other grants to improve election administration.
- Serve as a clearinghouse for information on the administration of elections.
- Conduct studies on matters affecting election administration.
- Promulgate voluntary guidelines for election equipment, in consultation with the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

- Develop a national testing program for voting systems, in consultation with the National Institute of Standards and Technology.
- Provide guidance to States on the administration of elections.

Congress has appropriated over \$3 billion for HAVA implementation, most of which is for requirements payments to States. In FY 2003, while waiting for EAC to be established, the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) was directed by Congress to distribute about \$650 million in HAVA Title I “early money” to States to be used to improve the administration of elections (\$350 million under HAVA Section 101) or to replace punchcard and lever voting equipment (\$300 million under HAVA Section 102).

EAC is now working with GSA to distribute \$2.321 billion in Title II requirements payments to States for HAVA implementation. To be eligible for these payments, States had to submit written plans to EAC. All 55 State plans were published by EAC in the *Federal Register* on March 24, 2004. Initially, EAC was challenged to find sufficient funding to cover the estimated \$800,000 cost of publishing State plans in the Federal Register. GSA assumed this responsibility, which enabled this process to move forward.

Following a 45 day comment period, States are to self-certify that they are in compliance with HAVA. EAC anticipates that States will begin to self-certify this week and we will work with GSA to distribute the required payments in a timely manner.

EAC has significant fiduciary responsibility to assure self-compliance and self-certification by the States. In FY05, EAC will be fully responsible for paying for all costs associated with publishing State plan updates in the *Federal Register* and administering the FY05 requirements payments.

The FY05 budget includes a request for \$40 million in requirements payments to States of the remaining \$639 million that is authorized. The President’s budget was unable to accommodate funding the full authorized amount. Most States have developed their plans to implement HAVA based on their expectation of the full authorization amounts. EAC realizes that the FY05 budget request is not sufficient to meet the authorization requirements and the States’ plans but also realizes that it reflects priorities of the Administration within budget constraints.

Clearinghouse, Resource and Grant Programs

HAVA requires EAC to serve as a national clearinghouse and resource for the compilation of information and the review of procedures relevant to the administration of federal elections. The research conducted by EAC to develop voting system standards and guidelines will provide a critical body of knowledge that will help EAC develop and implement several other of its HAVA mandated activities, including:

- Produce voluntary guidance on the implementation of HAVA Title III requirements

(voting systems standards, computerized statewide voter registration lists, and public information on provisional voting, voter education, and for voters who register by mail).

- Maintain information on the experiences of States in implementing EAC guidelines for the procurement and use of voting equipment and on the general operation of voting systems.
- Conduct studies and other activities to promote the effective administration of federal elections.
- Administer grants for research on voting technology improvements and for pilot programs to test election equipment and technology.
- Administer grant to the National Student and Parent Mock Election.
- Develop and implement the Help America Vote College Program.
- Assume responsibilities previously assigned to the Federal Election Commission under Section 9(a) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, 42 U.S.C. 1973gg-7(a), which includes providing States with information on their responsibilities under the law, developing and maintaining the National Mail Voter Registration Form, and reporting to Congress every two years on the impact of the law on the administration of federal elections.
- Make available the results of State reports on the combined number of absentee ballots transmitted to absent uniformed and overseas voters for each general election for federal office, and the combined number of such ballots returned and cast in the election.
- Disseminate to the public, on an ongoing basis, information on the activities carried out under HAVA. This will be done through the Internet, published reports, and other appropriate means.

Basically, HAVA requires two types of research. One area of research is to inform the development of standards and guidance that I addressed earlier in this statement. The other area is to inform and support our work under Clearinghouse, Resource and Grant Programs, described on this and the previous pages. Again, we respectfully ask the committee to provide us adequate funding to support the critical work that will enable timely and complete implementation of HAVA.

Mr. Chairman, if there is one issue on which Americans have overwhelming agreement, it is that the right to vote may be our most fundamental right. The Help America Vote Act of 2002 established a new role for the federal government in federal elections and established the EAC to manage that involvement. We, the EAC Commissioners, are committed to implementing the strict letter of the law, functioning as

responsible fiduciaries to protect our federal investment of funds and creating standards that provide voters with the confidence that our elections are administered with the highest level of integrity possible. If given the appropriate resources, the EAC will become the asset to our democracy that HAVA envisioned.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my formal statement. My colleagues and I are prepared to answer any questions that you and members of the committee might have for us today and we look forward to continuing to discuss our FY05 budget request with you and your staff.

Appendix A - Commissioner Biographies²

DeForest B. Soaries, Jr., Chairman

Appointed to an initial four year term, Dr. DeForest B. Soaries, Jr. was elected Chairman of the Election Assistance Commission at the agency's first public meeting on March 23, 2004.

In February 2003, Dr. Soaries was appointed by President Bush to serve as a public director of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York. He was a member of the affordable housing committee of the bank.

From January 12, 1999 to January 15, 2002, Dr. Soaries served as New Jersey's 30th Secretary of State. Appointed by former Governor Christine Todd Whitman, he managed one of the premier departments of State government and served as a senior advisor to the governor on issues that transcended traditional departmental lines.

Dr. Soaries is also the Senior Pastor of the 7,000 member First Baptist Church of Lincoln Gardens in Somerset, New Jersey. A pioneer of faith-based community development, Dr. Soaries has led First Baptist in the construction of a new \$17 million church complex and the formation of many not-for-profit entities to serve the community surrounding the church.

Highlights of Dr. Soaries' work include: recruiting families to become foster parents to 300 abandoned babies; helping 45 children find adoptive parents; constructing 96 new homes for low and moderate income residents to own; creating the first faith-based Cisco Technology Academy in the country; operating the Central New Jersey STRIVE program for job readiness; serving hundreds of youth in an after school center and homework club; forming a youth entrepreneurship program and redeveloping commercial real estate.

Dr. Soaries earned a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Fordham University; a Master of Divinity Degree from Princeton Theological Seminary; and a Doctor of Ministry Degree from United Theological Seminary. He has also received six honorary Doctorate degrees from institutions of higher learning. Additionally, Dr. Soaries has taught courses at Princeton Theological Seminary, Drew University Theological School, Kean University and Mercer County College.

Dr. Soaries has received numerous awards for his leadership and community service. He was recently recognized by both houses of the New Jersey Legislature for his religious and community leadership.

Dr. Soaries is married to Margaret Donna Soaries and is the father of twin sons, Malcolm and Martin.

² The four EAC commissioners were confirmed by the Senate on December 9, 2003, and appointed by the President on December 13, 2003.

Gracia M. Hillman, Vice Chair

Appointed to an initial two-year term, Gracia M. Hillman was elected Vice Chair of the Election Assistance Commission at the agency's first public meeting on March 23, 2004.

Throughout her career, Commissioner Hillman has effectively handled both domestic and international issues. Her areas of expertise include nonprofit management, public policy and program development, political services, the interests and rights of women and minorities, community affairs and election related matters, including voting rights.

She has traveled extensively throughout the United States meeting with national and local groups and businesses; speaking at conferences, conventions and other public forums; and conducting a variety of training and development seminars. Through her international work, Commissioner Hillman traveled in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Europe. She conducted nonpartisan political training in Haiti and Kenya, and participated in UN sponsored conferences in Vienna, Beijing and at the United Nations in New York.

Prior to 2003, Ms. Hillman served as President and CEO of WorldSpace Foundation, a nonprofit organization that uses cutting edge digital satellite technology to deliver audio and multimedia education programs to Africa and Asia. Ms. Hillman also served the U.S. Department of State as its first Senior Coordinator for International Women's Issues where she was responsible for developing agency-wide strategies to ensure that U.S. foreign policy promoted and protected women's rights. She was the State Department's principal liaison with domestic nongovernmental organizations that are concerned with international women's rights and the role of women in development. In 1995, Ms. Hillman was a member of the official U.S. delegation to the United Nation's Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing.

Her work experience includes having served as Executive Director of the League of Women Voters of the U.S., the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation and the National Coalition on Black Voter Participation, which sponsored the popular nonpartisan grassroots program, Operation Big Vote. She also held positions as Executive Consultant to the Council on Foundations and Coordinator of the Voter Law Policy Project for the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies.

Throughout the 1980's, Ms. Hillman championed many nonpartisan and bi-partisan efforts to ensure open access to the voting process for all citizens and the continued voting rights of minority Americans, including her work on the historic 25 year extension of the national Voting Rights Act. Her political experiences include paid and volunteer work on numerous local, state-wide and national campaigns, including having served as a Senior Advisor with responsibility for Congressional and constituent relations for the 1988 Dukakis for President Campaign.

Ms. Hillman began her long time commitment to public service and the nonprofit sector in 1970, when she worked for a community action program in her home state of Massachusetts. She also held management positions in Massachusetts State government. She has served on the boards and advisory committees of numerous local and national organizations concerned with public service, citizen participation and the development of public policy. Ms. Hillman has one son and currently resides in Washington, DC.

Paul S. DeGregorio, Commissioner

Appointed to an initial two-year term, Paul D. DeGregorio served as the Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES), a leading institution involved in the promotion of democracy world-wide, where he was responsible for the day-to-day operation of this non-profit with over 400 employees in 23 countries. He also represented IFES at many domestic and international venues focused on democracy-building. DeGregorio has provided technical assistance in election administration in many countries including: Russia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Ukraine, Romania, Albania, Macedonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, China, Slovakia, Georgia, Cambodia, Thailand, Indonesia, Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria and Japan. At IFES, DeGregorio also provided leadership on U.S. election reform initiatives and led a team that supplied technical advice in Florida and Missouri for the November 2002 election.

From 1985 to 1993, DeGregorio served as chief administrator of the election authority of Missouri's largest county. During his tenure as Director of Elections of St. Louis County, a jurisdiction of one million people, he instituted major improvements in voter registration, training, disability access, counting and management procedures. He was successful in prosecuting voter fraud and in drafting legislation to improve the electoral process and was widely-recognized for his achievements.

In 2001 he was appointed by Missouri Secretary of State Matt Blunt to serve as the Co-Chair of the Missouri Election Reform Commission. Working with the commission and Secretary Blunt, DeGregorio helped to craft an important election reform law which was passed by the Missouri General Assembly in 2002. A member of the International Association of Clerks, Recorders, and Election Officials (IACREOT) since 1986, during his tenure as Chairman of the Education and Training Committee DeGregorio was credited with initiating the University of Missouri Chancellor's Certificate in Public Administration program for IACREOT members.

Serving needs in higher education was important in DeGregorio's career as he served for 8 years as Director of Outreach Development for the University of Missouri-St. Louis, where he initiated and had oversight for four off-site campuses that served nearly 4000 students. He also served as a Research Associate with the University's Center for International Studies. DeGregorio was a Special Assistant in President Ronald Reagan's administration and served as an assistant to John Ashcroft during his first term as Missouri Attorney General.

A native of St. Louis, Missouri, DeGregorio, 51, received his degree in Political Science from the University of Missouri-St. Louis. He is married to Kerry DeGregorio, who is Director of Constituent Services for Missouri Congressman Todd Akin. The DeGregorio's are the proud parents of Katie, Annie, Debbie and Emily.

Ray Martinez III, Commissioner

Appointed to an initial four year term, Ray Martinez III was a practicing attorney in Austin, Texas, focusing primarily on regulatory and administrative law matters, as well as government affairs representation of county governments to the Texas Legislature. Concurrent with his law practice, Martinez also served as executive director and legal counsel of the *Every Texan Foundation*, a non-partisan voter registration and education effort dedicated to increasing voter participation in Texas.

Mr. Martinez began his law practice after serving as Deputy Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs at the White House. In this position, Martinez was responsible for assisting former President Bill Clinton with various policy issues involving the nation's governors and other statewide elected officials. Before serving as Deputy Assistant to the President, Martinez was Regional Director for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in Dallas, where he served as the Department's principal liaison with federal, State and local officials in a five-state region.

From 1995 through the end of President Clinton's first term, Martinez served in the White House as a Special Assistant to the President, frequently traveling with the President and assisting with various policy matters affecting a 13-state Western region of the country. Mr. Martinez' Federal government service began in 1993 when he was appointed as White House Liaison to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Prior to his service in the Federal government, Martinez worked as a legislative liaison for the Texas Attorney General's office, and as the legislative director for State Representative Sylvester Turner of Houston.

A native of Alice, Texas, Martinez, 39, received his law degree from the University of Houston Law Center and his bachelor's degree from Southwestern University. He currently resides in Arlington, Virginia with his wife, Beth Stanley Martinez, a clinical social worker, and their two children.

Appendix B - Help America Vote Act of 2002 Authorizations & Appropriations

Program	Amounts Authorized	Amounts Appropriated	Amounts Disbursed	Administering Agency
<p>Title I – Payments to States for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election Administration Improvement (Section 101) • Punchcard and Lever Machine Replacement (Section 102) <p>Minimum Aggregate Amount Guaranteed to Each State Minimum Aggregate Amount Guaranteed to Each Territory</p> <p>(Amounts unobligated as of September 2003 transferred to EAC for Requirements Payments)</p>	<p>\$650 million, as follows:</p> <p>\$325 million \$325 million</p> <p>\$5 million \$1 million</p>	<p>\$650 million in FY03, as follows:</p> <p>\$325 million \$325 million</p> <p>(GSA was permitted to take \$500,000 of the total for administrative expenses)</p>	<p>\$650 million in FY03, as follows:</p> <p>\$349,182,262 \$300,317,738</p> <p>(GSA took \$500,000 of the total for administrative expenses)</p>	<p>General Services Administration</p>
<p>Title II – Payments to States to meet Act’s Requirements (including voting equipment procurement, training poll workers, providing voter education, and improving administration of elections – Section 257(a))</p> <p>Minimum Payment to States Minimum Payment to Territories</p>	<p>\$3 billion, as follows:</p> <p>\$1.4 billion-FY03 \$1 billion-FY04 \$600 million-FY05</p> <p>.5% of amount appropriated .1% of amount appropriated³</p>	<p>\$830 million-FY03⁴ \$1,489,360,620- FY04⁵</p>	<p>\$0 FY03</p>	<p>Election Assistance Commission</p>

³ Subsequent appropriations legislation limited the Territories to receiving no more than the minimum amount.

⁴ Funds not disbursed remain available regardless of fiscal year, per Section 257(b).

⁵ Of the \$1.5 billion appropriated, \$1.5 million is for the two Help America Vote student programs, \$200,000 is for the National Student/Parent Mock Election, and \$100,000 is for GSA administrative expenses. A subsequent federal rescission affecting FY04 funds reduced the requirements payments by \$8,839,380.

Program	Amounts Authorized	Amounts Appropriated	Amounts Disbursed	Administering Agency
Title II – Voting Technology Improvement Research Grants (Section 273)	\$20 million-FY03	\$0	\$0	Election Assistance Commission, in consultation with NIST
Title II – Grants for Pilot Programs to Test New Voting Systems (Section 283)	\$10 million-FY03	\$0	\$0	Election Assistance Commission, in consultation with NIST
Title II – Election Assistance Commission (Operating Fund – Section 210)	Maximum: \$10 million-FY03 \$10 million-FY04 \$10 million-FY05	\$2 million-FY03* \$1.2 million+\$800,000 for OEA -FY04*	\$0 in FY03	Election Assistance Commission
Title II –Payments to States and Units of Local Government to Improve Access to Individuals with Disabilities (Section 264)	\$100 million, as follows: \$50 million-FY03 \$25 million-FY04 \$25 million-FY05	\$13 million-FY03 \$10 million-FY04	\$13 million-FY03	Health and Human Services
Title II – Payments to State Protection and Advocacy Systems To Ensure Full Participation of Disabled Individuals in Electoral Process (Section 292)	\$40 million, as follows: \$10 million-FY03 \$10 million-FY04 \$10 million-FY05 \$10 million-FY06	\$2 million-FY03 \$5 million-FY04	\$2 million-FY03	Health and Human Services
Minimum Payments	\$105,000 (\$70,000 and \$35,000)			

* These amounts cannot be carried over for use in subsequent fiscal years.

Program	Amounts Authorized	Amounts Appropriated	Amounts Disbursed	Administering Agency
Title II – Grants to the National Student and Parent Mock Election Organization (Section 296)	\$200,000-FY03 Such sums as may be necessary for each of the succeeding 6 fiscal years	\$0-FY03 \$200,000-FY04*	\$0 FY03	Election Assistance Commission
Title V – The Help America Vote College Program (Section 503)	\$5 million-FY03 Such sums as may be necessary for each succeeding fiscal year	\$1.5 million-FY03* \$750,000-FY04*	\$0 FY03	Election Assistance Commission
Title VI – Help America Vote Foundation (High School) (Section 601)	\$5 million-FY03 Such sums as may be necessary for each succeeding fiscal year	\$1.5 million-FY03* \$750,000-FY04*	\$0 FY03	Help America Vote Foundation

* These amounts cannot be carried over for use in subsequent fiscal years. A subsequent federal rescission affecting FY04 funds reduced the grants to the National Student Parent Mock Election by \$1,180 and the funds for the Help America Vote College Program and the Help America Vote Foundation each by \$4,425.