



## A — Accountable & Accessible Precincts

Precincts are the front line of election administration. Their size and structure directly affect accuracy, oversight, and voter experience.

### Identified Weaknesses

Oversized precincts strain staffing, equipment, observation, and reporting. As precincts grow, transparency declines and administrative errors become harder to detect.

### Examples

- Georgia (2020): In Fulton County, improperly signed tabulation documentation involved hundreds of thousands of ballots, intensifying public dispute despite officials maintaining the outcome was unaffected.<sup>1</sup>
- National research: Election audit guidance shows larger precincts increase audit risk and complicate oversight.<sup>2</sup>
- Ohio: Precinct size caps near 1,400 voters reflect operational limits tied to staffing, equipment, and transparency.<sup>3</sup>

### What C.L.E.A.N. Proposes

- Cap precinct registrations at 1,500 voters.
- Require paper poll books at all polling locations.
- Mandate transparent chain-of-custody and incident reporting.
- Standardize precinct procedures and staffing.

### Key Takeaways

Smaller, well-managed precincts improve transparency, speed reporting, and strengthen public trust.

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<sup>1</sup>Center Square. (2025). [Republicans fired over 2020 election error call for federal investigation](#). *Just the News*.

<sup>2</sup>Aslam, J. A., Popa, R. A., & Rivest, R. L. (2008). [On Auditing Elections When Precincts Have Different Sizes](#).; Lobdill, J. (2006). [Considering Vote Count Distribution in Designing Election Audits](#).

<sup>3</sup>Ohio Secretary of State. 2025. [Election official manual: Chapter 6- Precincts, polling locations, and precinct election officials](#).