



caps that would be visible over a livestream and would \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ of the tabulation room can help to ensure continuous video coverage in the event of a technical glitch or outage. Multiple viewing angles may also alleviate difficulties with viewers' being unable to fully witness proceedings, either because election workers' backs are to the cameras or because the layout of the room does not allow for a clear line of sight.

- R** As election departments consider using additional cameras, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Cameras should not be positioned such that private individuals could access livestream footage and manipulate it to expose personally identifying information of voters. This will likely place some limitations on the granularity of detail that private citizens accessing livestreams will be able to view. Election departments may wish to cite relevant national and/or state privacy statutes to help viewers understand why, for example, livestream cameras may not be closely zoomed in.
  - R** Election workers are operating in an increasingly tense political environment in which threats and harassment have become commonplace. Election departments should

would also be subject. In addition, they should be bound by established norms for nonpartisan election observation, including but not limited to the following:<sup>4</sup>

- They must be impartial toward all candidates and outcomes and politically neutral. Additionally, they should be independent of government.
- They should not undertake an observation effort either on the presumption that the process is credible nor that it lacks credibility. They should be guided by their data and findings and should take steps to ensure — to the best of their ability — that those findings will not be used to legitimize clearly undemocratic processes nor to undermine legitimate democratic outcomes.
- Nonpartisan election observers should not themselves be candidates for any elected office to be contested nor related to any such candidates.
- Observers must be willing to follow all laws and election procedures on penalty of being denied further access to observe and their removal from the observation effort. Prior to mobilizing, they must attend a structured training on these laws and procedures.
- Nonpartisan election observers must agree to truthfully and accurately report what they see.
- Nonpartisan election observers must agree to refrain from interfering in the election process in any way; their role is solely to monitor the process and document their findings. During the course of their duties, they will not in any way harass or intimidate voters or election officials, attempt to influence voters or election officials, share false or misleading information about the election,

out a procedural audit of the tabulation process. Procedural audits are designed to assess the quality of the department's specific election procedures related to tabulation and the transmission of results and to identify any gaps in implementation. Procedural audits may be carried out alongside other types of post-election audits as defined by the Election Assistance Commission. These include traditional audits, which compare reported results from a predetermined number of ballots, precincts, or devices to a paper ballot record for accuracy; and risk-limiting audits, which rely on statistical sampling to reduce the probability that a post-election audit would fail to identify an incorrectly announced election outcome.

- Post-election audit practices vary considerably by state. Additional information can be obtained from the Election Assistance Commission in its 2021 publication