

O'REILLY

OSCON™
Open Source Convention



Open Source Voting

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Convention

Outline

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Concept

- Secret Ballots Tallied in Public
- *incompatible with*
- Voting Machines and Tabulators
- whose inner workings are **Trade Secrets**



Concept

- Wholesale Fraud versus Retail Fraud
 - *Long and ignoble history of ballot tampering*
 - *A ballot box contains hundreds of potentially vulnerable votes*
 - *A DRE voting system affects millions of potentially vulnerable votes*



Concept

- Computer + Human = Better than Just Human
 - *Computer voting systems do not substitute for human procedures, but enhance the capability of people to conduct fair elections*
 - *Under the right arrangements, corrupt officials are unable to corrupt elections*
 - *The nature(s) of trust*



Fully Disclosed Voting Systems

- Part of making the entire voting process *open to full inspection by the public*
 - ✓ *Inventory of components*
 - ✓ *Full source code (except true COTS)*
 - ✓ *Object code images*
 - ✓ *Checksums of object code images*
 - ✓ *Hardware, Software, System Specifications*
 - ✓ *Documentation*
 - ✓ *Internal and external document formats and samples*
 - ✓ *Hardware dependencies, specifications, and requirements*
 - ✓ *For COTS: specifications, requirements, uses, version numbers, dates of manufacture*
 - ✓ *Feature checklists*
 - ✓ *License(s)*
 - ✓ *Reports on non-internal tests*
 - ✓ *Procurement contracts*



Open Source Voting Systems

- Increases security and reliability
 - ✓ Often secrecy of existing systems is to avoid embarrassment
 - ✓ Open source systems are designed to be secure without secrecy
 - ✓ “Security by obscurity” is not true security
 - ✓ Many eyes can find bugs, errors, or fraud
 - ✓ Open source systems (e.g., Linux, Apache) often more secure than comparable secret source systems (e.g., Windows, IIS)
- Differences (compared with other Open Source applications)
 - Special purpose application
 - Difficulty in recruiting volunteers
 - Security needed in changing source code
 - Hard to finance
 - Freedom to test, experiment, and analyze



Existing Open Source Voting Systems

- OVC Prototype System
 - ✓ Described last year
 - ✓ Demonstrated in 2004
 - ✓ Advanced the debate about voting systems
 - ✓ Not a production quality system
- Berkeley research project (Yee, Wagner, et. al)
 - ✓ Demonstrated in 2006
 - ✓ Similar in both features and limitations to OVC Prototype
- Open Voting Solutions
 - ✓ A full, production-quality open source voting system
 - ✓ Awaiting certification (an expensive process)
 - ✓ Derived from OASIS EML open source voting tools and components
- Non-US Systems
 - ✓ Australian Capital Territory system



New Open Source Voting Systems

VoComp 2007–Univ. Voting Systems Competition

- Punchscan
 - *End-to-end verified system with encryption*
 - *Two-part ballot with receipt*
 - *Cannot manually recount*
 - *First place at VoComp 2007*
- Prêt à Voter
 - *End-to-end verified system with encryption*
 - *Two-part ballot with receipt*
 - *Cannot manually recount*
 - *Supports Ranked Preference Voting (such as IRV and STV)*
 - *Second place at VoComp 2007*
- Prime III
 - *DRE with video backup*
- Voting Ducks
 - *Coercion-free Verifiable Internet Voting*
 - *Uses credentials mailed and submitted by cell phone*



Open Source Is Not Enough

- Other parts of voting process must also be disclosed
 - ✓ *Adequate audits*
 - ✓ *Paper ballots (whether hand marked or machine marked or printed)*
 - ✓ *Public right of access and public right to observe entire process*
 - ✓ *Timely disclosure to enable recounts and contesting results*
 - ✓ *Electronic disclosure in any medium in which the records are readily available*
 - ✓ *Electronic disclosure in any format to which data is readily convertible with the data custodian's existing software*
 - ✓ *Usable format (e.g., not fragmented)*
 - ✓ *Disclosure costs only actual cost of materials (not labor)*



Barriers to Open Source Voting

- High cost of system certification
- Entrenched relationships with existing vendors
- Experience of existing vendors
 - *Trust by election officials*
- Limited market
- Risk of insertion of fraudulent code
 - *Problem with pure volunteer development*
- Trust by elections officials at odds with trust by the voting public
 - *Elections officials motivations are different*
 - *Most elections departments are small and understaffed*



What's Wrong with DRE Voter-Verified Audit Trail

- Helps ensure electronic ballot image is correct.
- Useful for recounts.
- Useful for audits (*if* and *when* they are done!)
- Limited accessibility.
- If not machine readable and tallyable, will be effectively used
 - *only* when legally required.
- Reel-to-reel approach compromises voting privacy by
 - maintaining order of ballots.
- ATM-style roll hard to count by machine.
- Use of airline-style cards could solve these problems by using
 - known reliable printers.
- Better: Voter Verified Paper Ballots directly counted
 - for each election.



New System Ideas

- Hand-marked optical scan paper ballots
- Electronic Ballot Printer for accessibility
 - Audio or Video interface
 - Prints an entire optical scan paper ballot compatible with hand-marked ones
- Precinct-count optical scanner and [voter ballot verifier](#)
 - Scans ballot (and saves image)
 - Examines image to determine location of marks
 - Interprets mark locations to create an Electronic Ballot Record
 - Displays (or speaks) ballot choices to voter
 - Voter verifies choices or ejects paper ballot for correction
 - If voter verifies ballot is read correctly, non-sequential serial number printed on ballot and written on images
- Scanner totals posted at precinct and available from web
- Ballot images available from precinct on CD-R
 - In random order by serial number
- Enables ballot-by-ballot auditing
- Let's change the debate, again



New System Ideas (continued)

- Publish images of all ballots on CD-R or DVD-R
 - ✓ By batch (e.g., by precinct (or scanner) for "regular" ballots)
 - ✓ Each ballot image accompanied by corresponding Electronic Ballot Record
 - ✓ With vote tallies for each batch
 - ✓ Enables ballot-by-ballot auditing
 - ✓ Can be matched with overall vote totals (and batch totals)
 - ✓ Can be matched with precinct tallies posted at close of voting
 - ✓ Allows complete hand-counting by the public
 - ✓ Privacy issues with stray marks, problem reduced by electronic ballot printers
 - ballot printers
 - ✓ Allows third-party vote auditing and tallying software
 - ✓ Good opportunity for open source, volunteer contributed code



Conclusion

- Give election officials more choices.
- Enable best-of-breed voting systems.
- Enable competition in services and follow-on support.
- Build open source voting systems vendors can adopt.
- Cheaper, more reliable and secure, auditable, and more trustworthy.
- Privacy should be added to evaluation standards along with reliability, security, and trustworthiness.



What You Can Do

- Current legislative status: HR-811; California FOSS Voting Resolution
- For more information, see papers and talks at <http://infolab.stanford.edu/pub/keller> and click on "Electronic Voting."
- Contact your *election* officials (county, Secretary of State).
- Contact your *elected* officials (federal, state, and county).
- [Help with new prototype system \(new ideas section\).](#)

