

No Proof of E-vote Fraud

- Tricks programmers can play
- Slot machine analogy
- May be no remedy for incorrect outcome
- Paper trail only partly mitigates issue
- "Almost everything that a malicious attacker could attempt could also happen by accident; for every malicious attacker, there may be thousands of people making ordinary careless errors." -- Doug Jones

Voting: *easy* for whom?

- Politicians want to please voters
- Voters want to be pleased
- Pleasing politicians and voters may make your job more difficult
- Who cares about making your job easy?
- Need to look at the big picture

Things have changed

- Debra Bowen now CA Secretary of State
- Lowell Finley Deputy Secretary
- Diebold removing name from voting equipment
 - *FORTUNE* Magazine, Nov 3, 2006
- Sequoia up for sale
 - *Oakland Tribune*, December 22, 2006

OVC Idea

- Standards body for voting technology open to full public scrutiny
- Overseen by independent experts
- Inviting members from industry, government, and the elections community
- Devote resources to User Centered Design
- Co-founders, Prof Doug Jones, Prof Arthur Keller, and Alan Dechert

Need to Sell Whole Country

- Picture window replacement analogy
 - Optical properties
 - Energy costs
 - Shatter resistance
- Regulatory barriers make market entry difficult

Open Voting

- What does it mean?
 - All aspects of election administration, including details of election technology, must be open to public inspection in a free, regular, and systematic way. It's the right of the people to know these things. Proprietary and/or secret processes are inappropriate for use in election systems.
 - Described by Irwin Mann in 1993 paper

Open Source

- Disclosed source code that is free
- Service model
- Give away the technology; sell services that surround the use of the technology
- Open source software for elections is part of a larger movement to replace proprietary software with free software
 - Difference: addresses public's right to know