

Panel: Voting System Manufacturers Look to the Future

NIST/EAC Future of Voting Systems Symposium

February 26, 2013

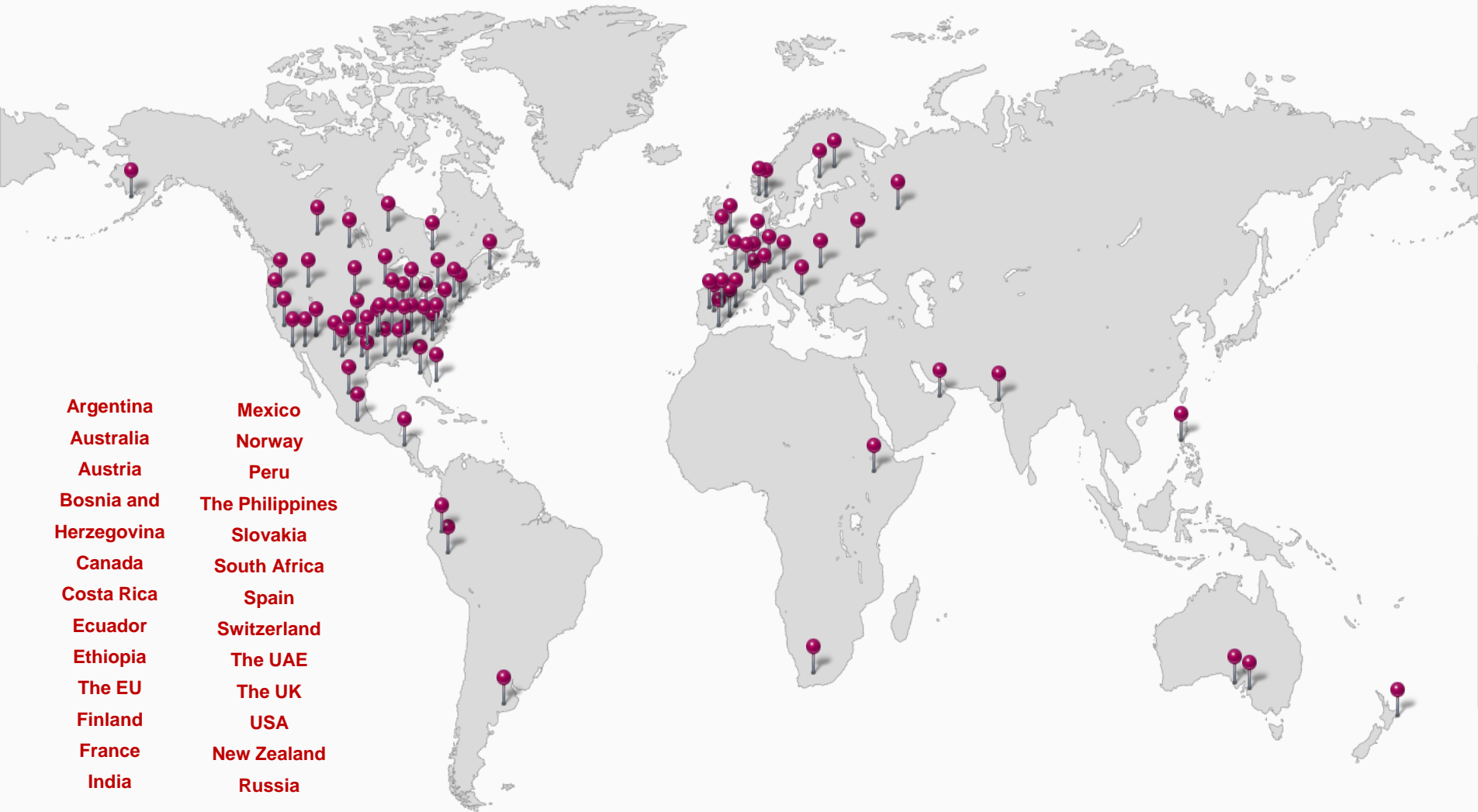
Michelle M. Shafer
Director of Communications & External Relations
SOE Software, a Scytl Company
mshafer@soesoftware.com / 512.567.4740



CONTROL DASHBOARD												
Planning Campaign Finance Promotion Expenses Observer Mngt	Party/Candidate Config Ballot Config Polling Place Management Voter List Management Pollworker Management Inventory Management	Pollworkers Election observers Voter Education	Remote - Online On site - Biometrics	Online Voting Phone Voting Electronic Ballot Delivery	Kiosk Voting Phone Voting Scanning	Help Desk	Voter List Mgmt	Vote Consolidation Electoral Act Scanning	Tallying	Election Night Reporting	Auditing Ticket Mngt Final Reports Action Planning	
Planning	Election Configuration	Personnel Voter	Registration	Remote Voting	On-site Voting	Support	Voter Management	Results Consolidation	Tallying	Reporting	Auditing	
PLANNING & CONFIGURATION		TRAINING & EDUCATION		E-VOTING SOLUTIONS		ELECTION DAY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS		RESULTS MANAGEMENT			CLOSING	
PRE-ELECTION				ELECTION DAY				POST-ELECTION				



e-election platform



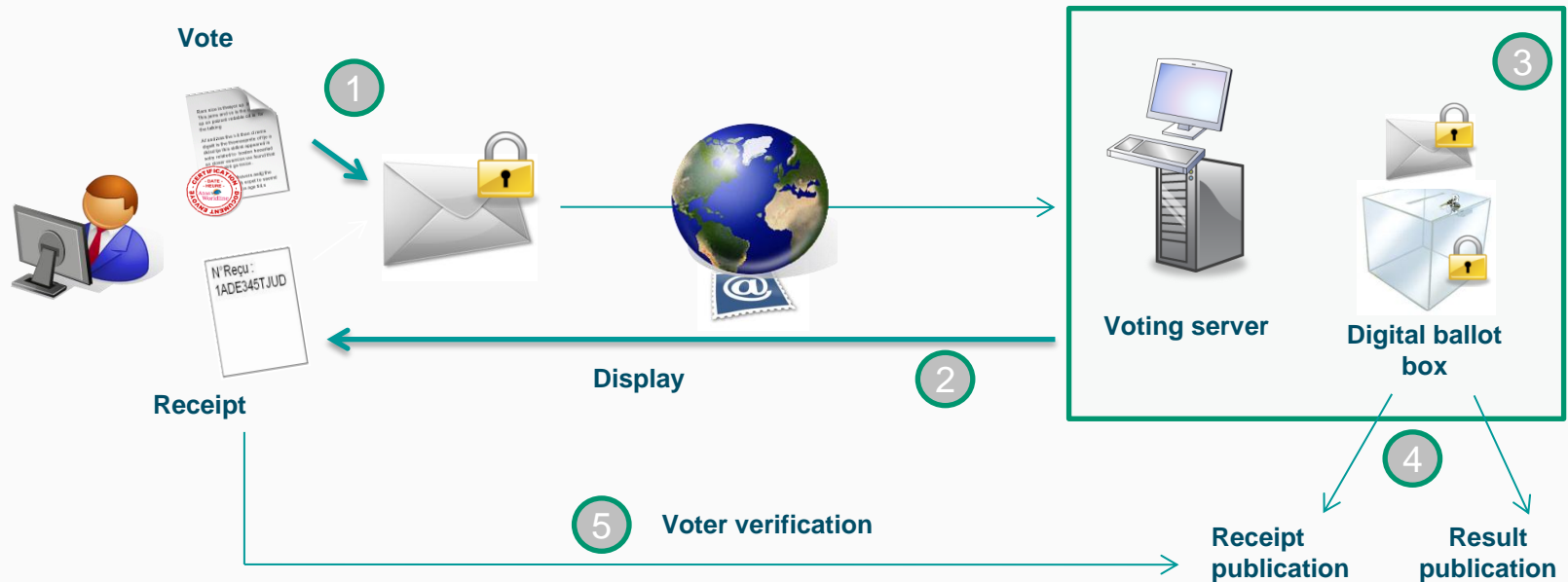
- Possibility for Disenfranchisement
 - Long Lines
 - Voter Confusion
 - Human Error Potential
 - Coercion/Intimidation
 - Accessibility / Usability Issues
- Fraud Potential
- Expensive
 - Hardware-based
 - Paper-centric

- Examples of processes that have been revolutionized by software & online technology:
 - Shopping
 - Banking
 - Education
 - Photography
 - Securities Trading
 - Printing
- It is time for governments / election officials to also take advantage of online technology.

Continuous Evolution in Voting Needs & Options

- As society and culture has changed, voting has adapted.
 - We must continue to foster this continuous improvement in election technology.
- A more diverse, dispersed electorate must be served.
- Federal government recognized this need with the implementation of HAVA and the MOVE Act.
- There is a great need for accessible, usable voting solutions that are also secure:
 - Everyone has the right to cast a ballot, privately, securely and without assistance.
 - Mobility Challenged / Immobile /Home-bound
 - Blind & Visually-Impaired / Macular Degeneration
 - Neurologically / Psychologically Impaired / PTSD
- The evolution continues.

- A secure, more accessible and efficient voting option
- A system that allows registered voters to opt-in and vote on an internet-connected device securely and confidentially
- Technology currently exists to:
 - Authenticate that the voter has the right to vote
 - Confirm that the ballot was submitted correctly and properly counted
 - Assure the privacy and the sanctity of the anonymous vote
 - Ensure the integrity of the election



- 1 Ballot is encrypted using asymmetric cryptography.
- 2 The voter is provided with a counted as cast voting receipt.
- 3 The ballot is securely stored in the tamper-proof digital ballot box.
- 4 The ballots are decrypted by the Election Authority using a mixing process.
- 5 Voters can verify that their vote was counted.

- Providing an additional voting method
- Less human error potential
- Available for voters who “opt-in”
- Uses existing technology
- Can be implemented in small-scale pilots, over time
- Possibility of increased voter turnout

- Allows jurisdictions to “plug & play”, utilizing component solutions from multiple providers:
 - In-polling place voting equipment
 - Electronic pollbooks
 - Electronic ballot delivery solutions
 - By-mail balloting
 - Voter registration systems
 - Election Night Reporting
 - Auditing tools
- SOE utilized EML during 2012 elections for some EBD customers.
- SOE works with data output from all major voting equipment providers with ENR solution; CDF would make process more efficient.

- Perceptions of insecurity
- Possible changes required of voter verification process – Voter ID laws
- Federal & state certification process
 - Current VVSG do not specifically address online voting technologies.
 - Current certification processes address tabulation systems but do not address individual voting channel options live internet voting / electronic ballot delivery or ancillary devices like electronic pollbooks.
- Voter Education
- Overcoming inertia

- Educate the public
- Demonstrate new technology in a variety of locations and formats
- Provide opportunity for state & local elections officials to participate in the implementation
- Independent verification – before, during and after election



www.software.com