

Scratch & Vote:

Self-Contained Paper-Based Cryptographic Voting

Ben Adida





Ronald L. Rivest





30 October 2006



Scratch 'N Win Ballots To Debut In November

July 19, 2006 | Issue 42•29

WASHINGTON, DC—In an effort to increase voter participation while generating additional revenue, several state election boards announced plans Monday to introduce new Scratch 'N Win ballots in November, giving citizens the chance to win the right to vote in the 2006 elections.

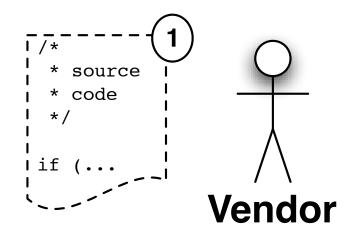
The Next Harvard Pres!

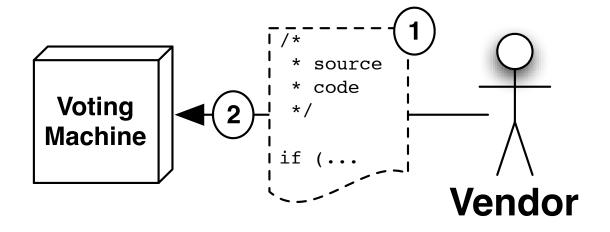
SOURCES: HARVARD WANTS CONDOLEEZZA RICE OR BILL CLINTON FOR NEXT PRES...

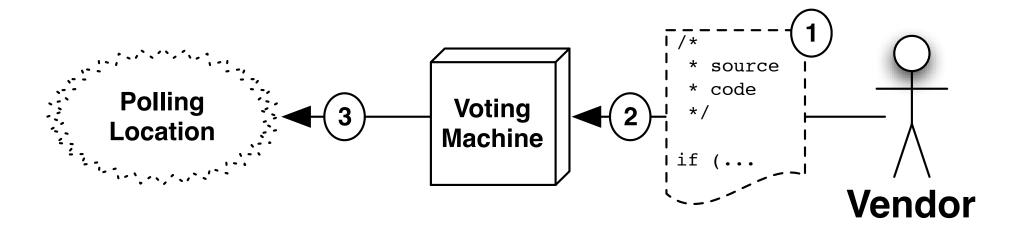
US News & World Report/Washington Whispers | Paul Bedard | Posted September 10, 2006 02:43 PM

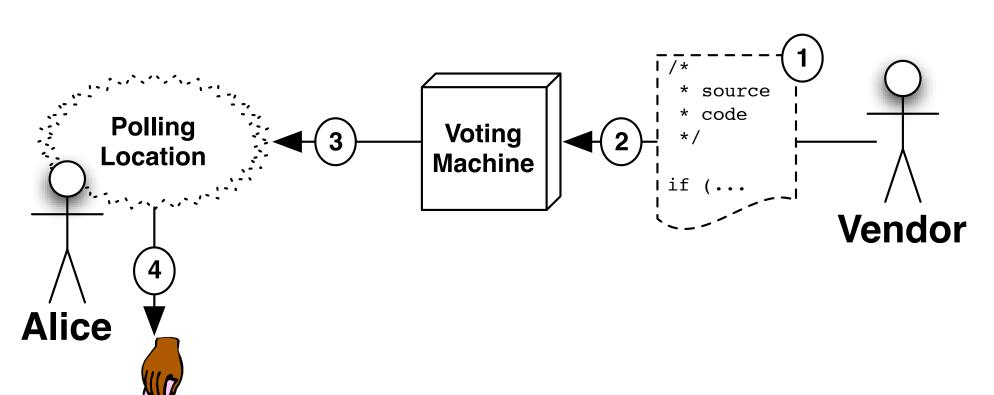




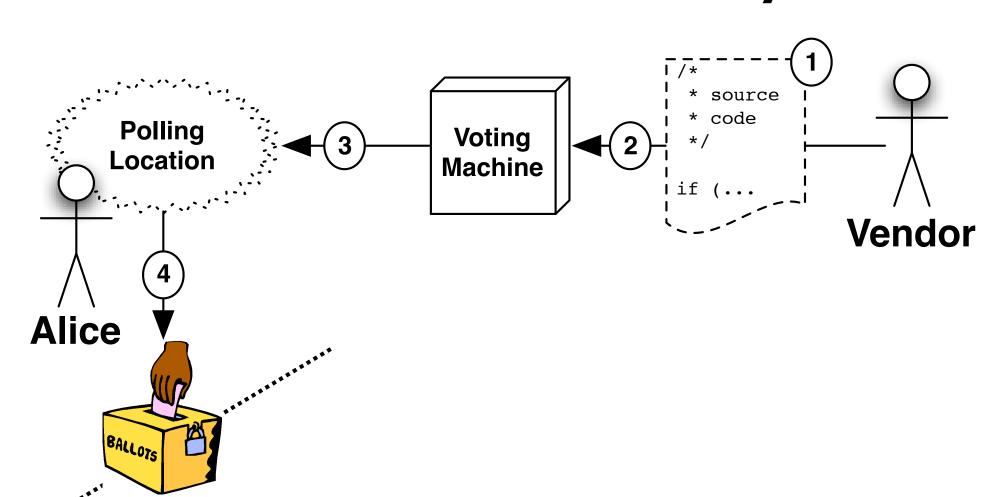


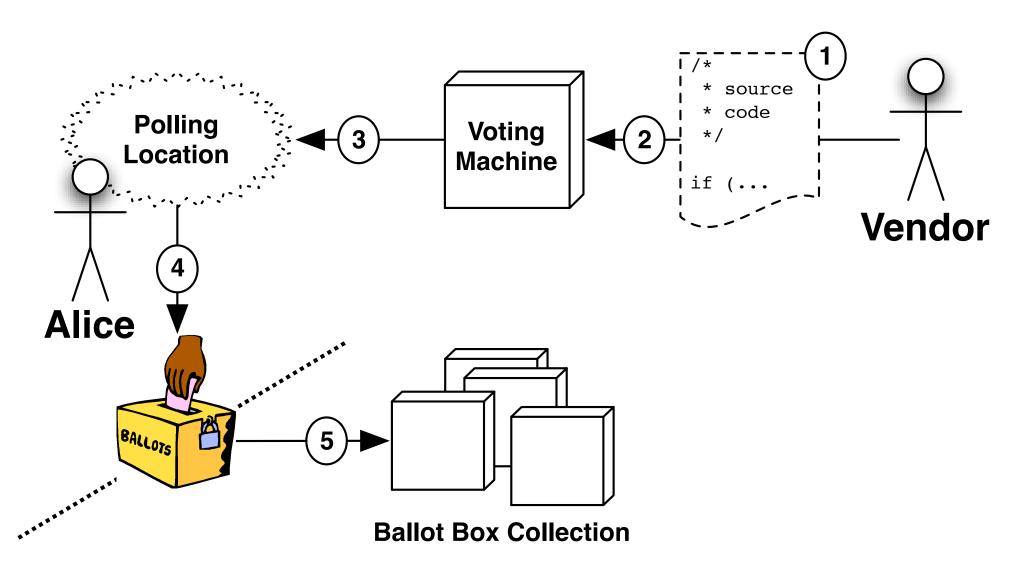


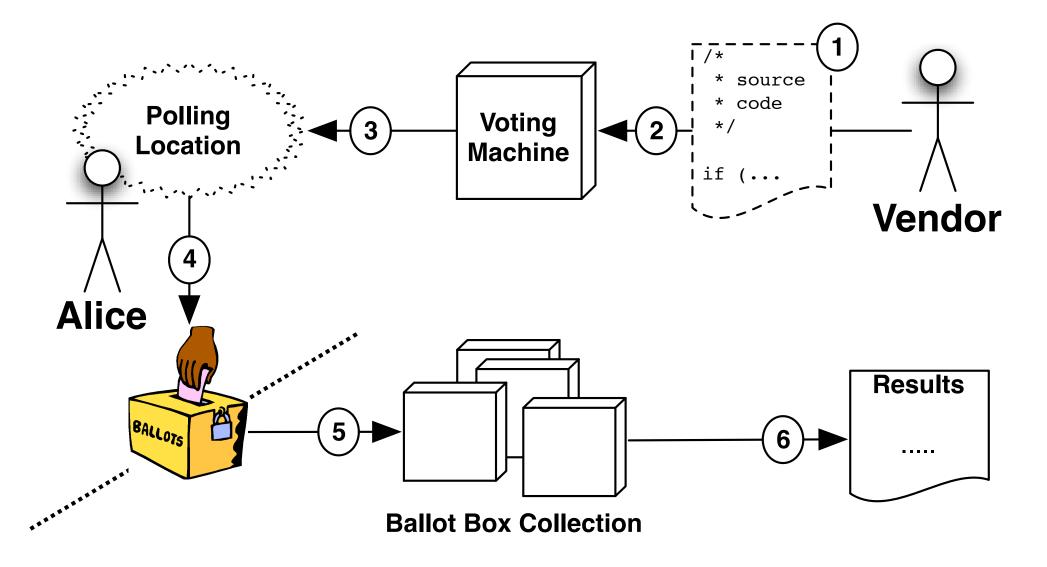


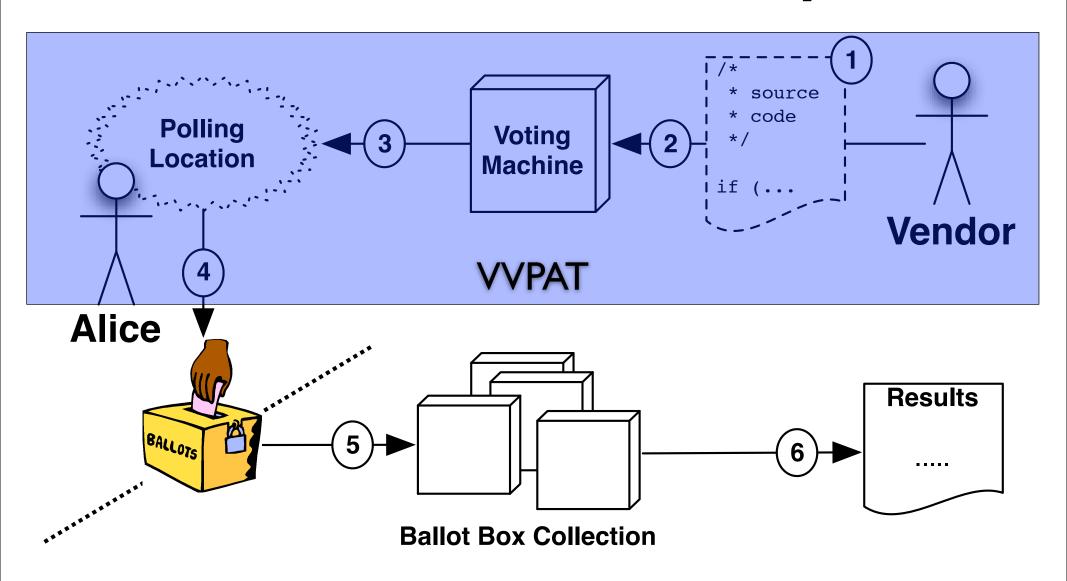


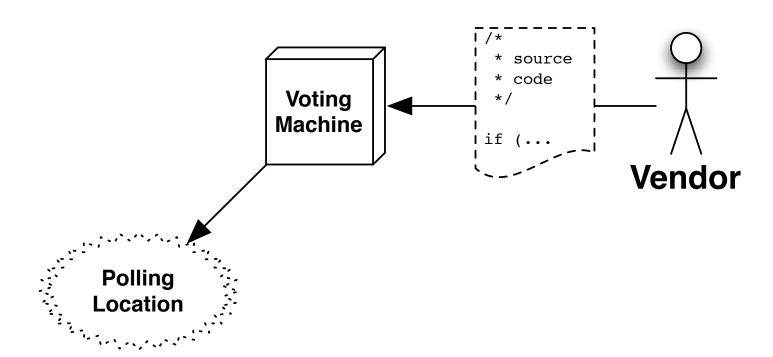
BALLOTS

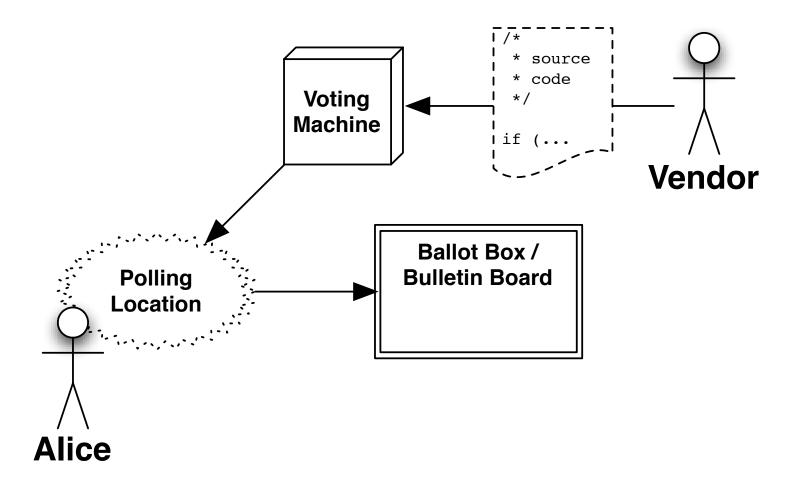


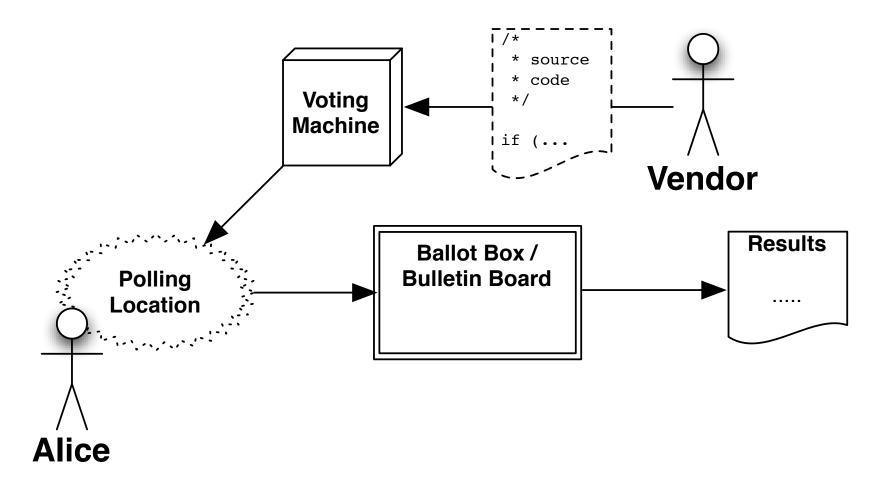


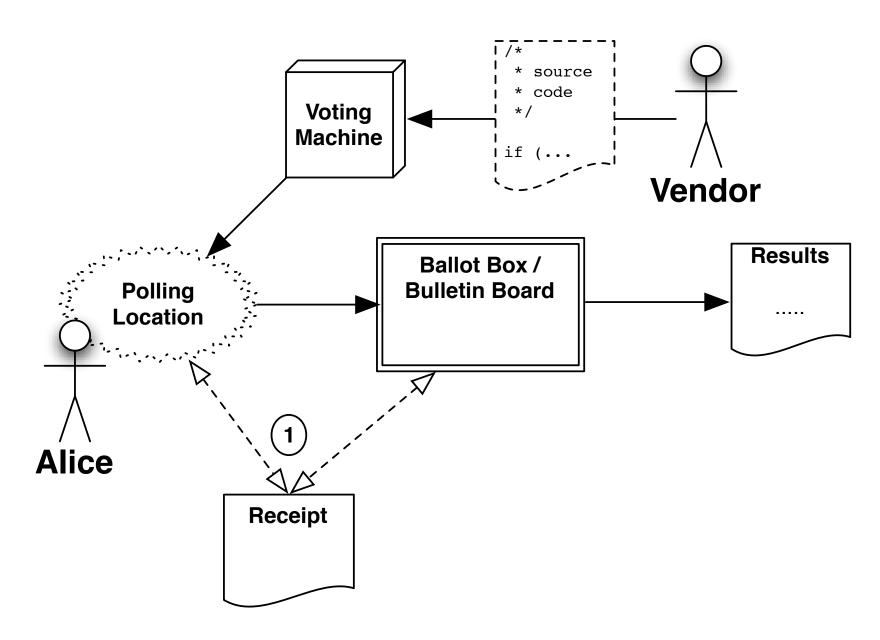


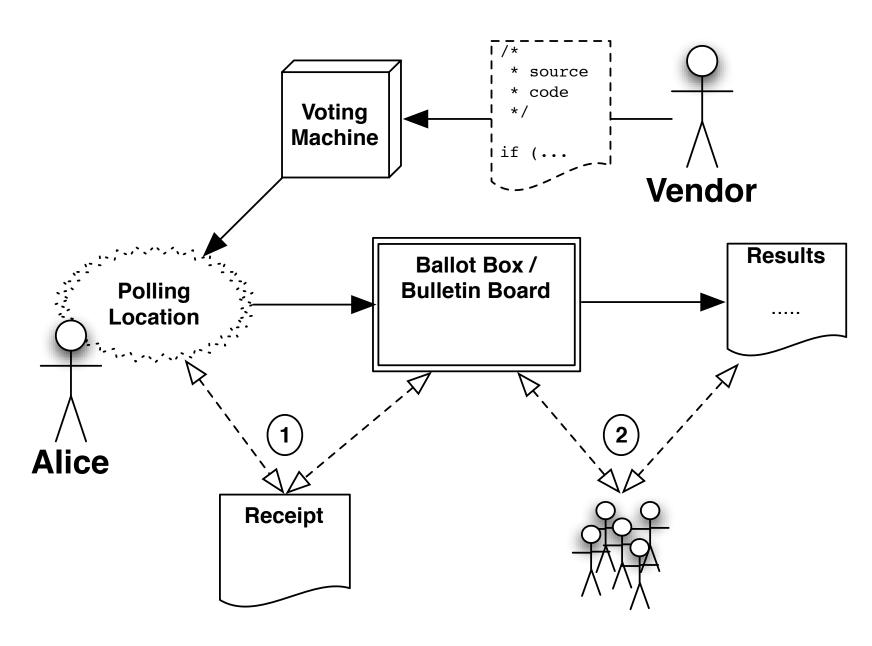




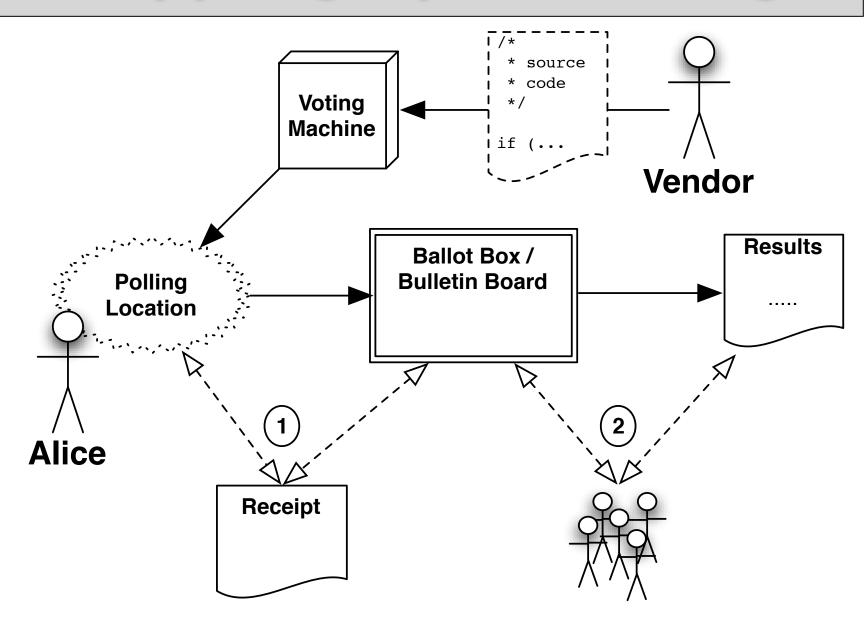




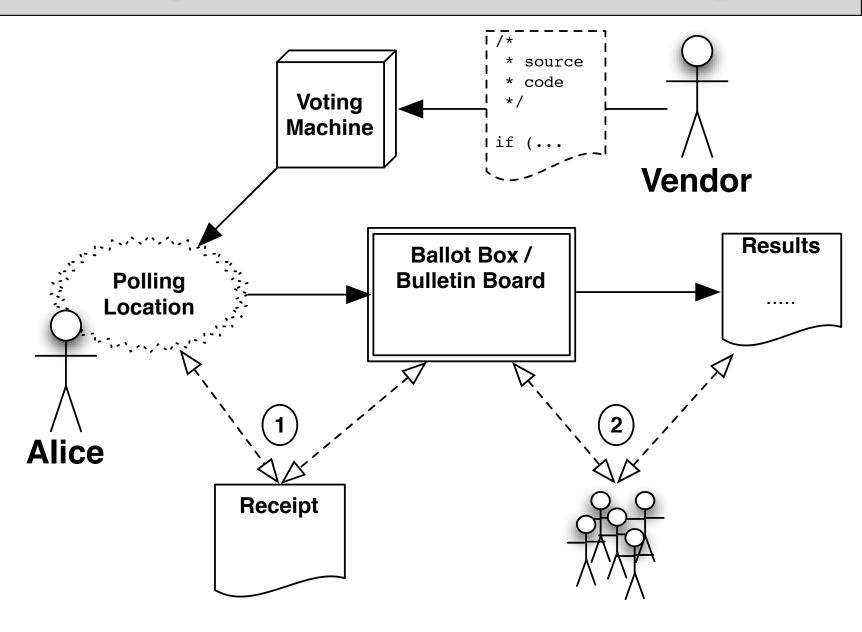




Cryptographic Voting



Open-Audit Voting



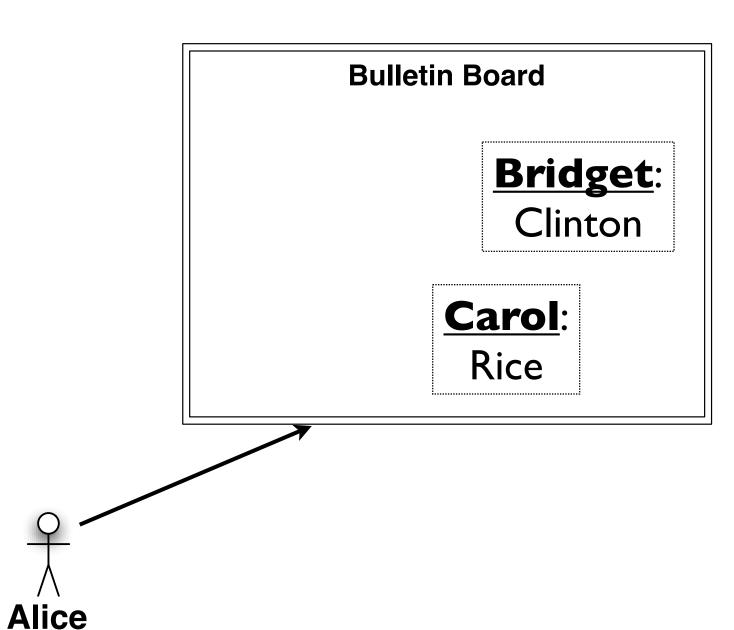
Properties of OAV

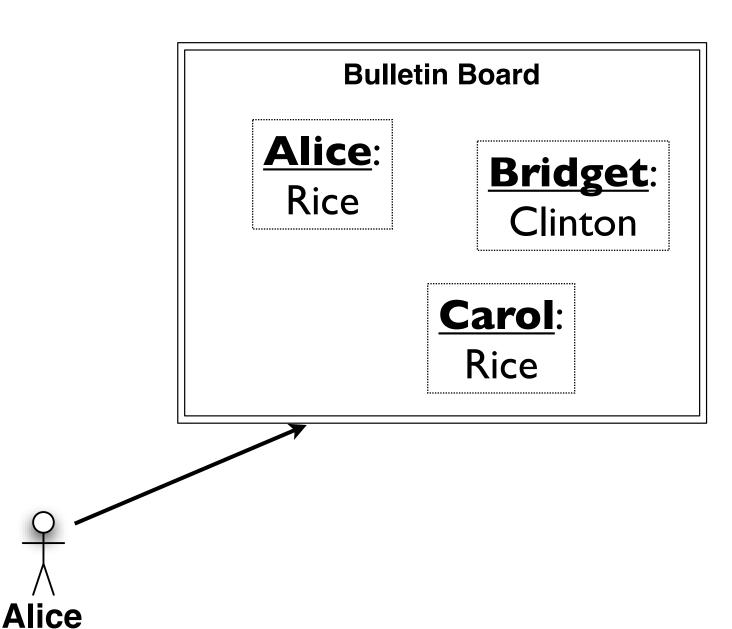
- (I) Alice verifies her vote.
- (2) **Everyone** verifies **tallying**.
- (3) Alice **cannot be coerced** by Eve.

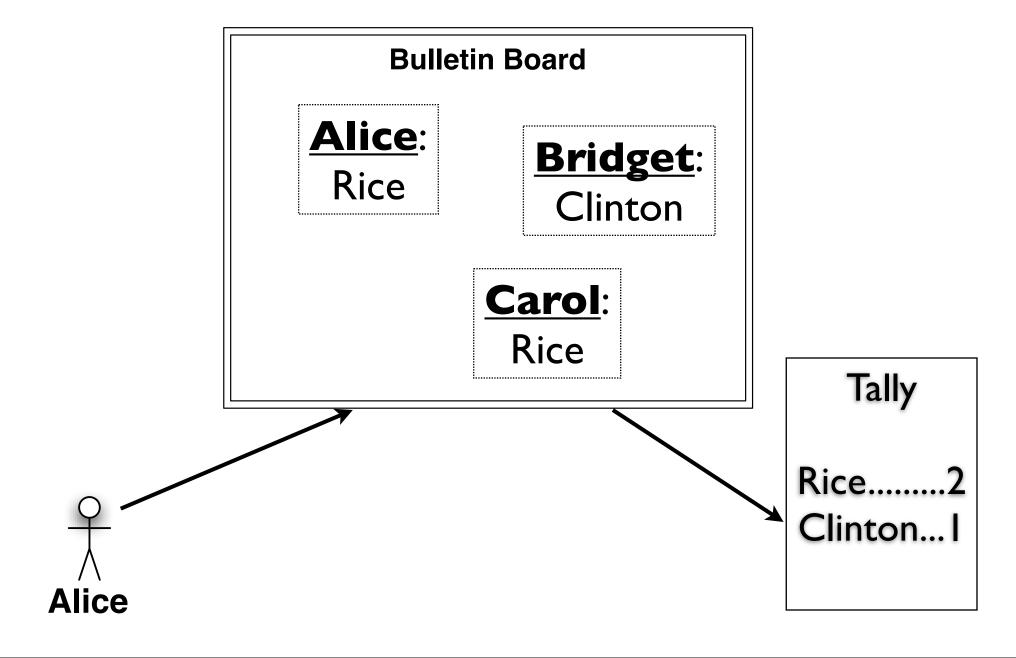
Bulletin Board

Bridget:
Clinton

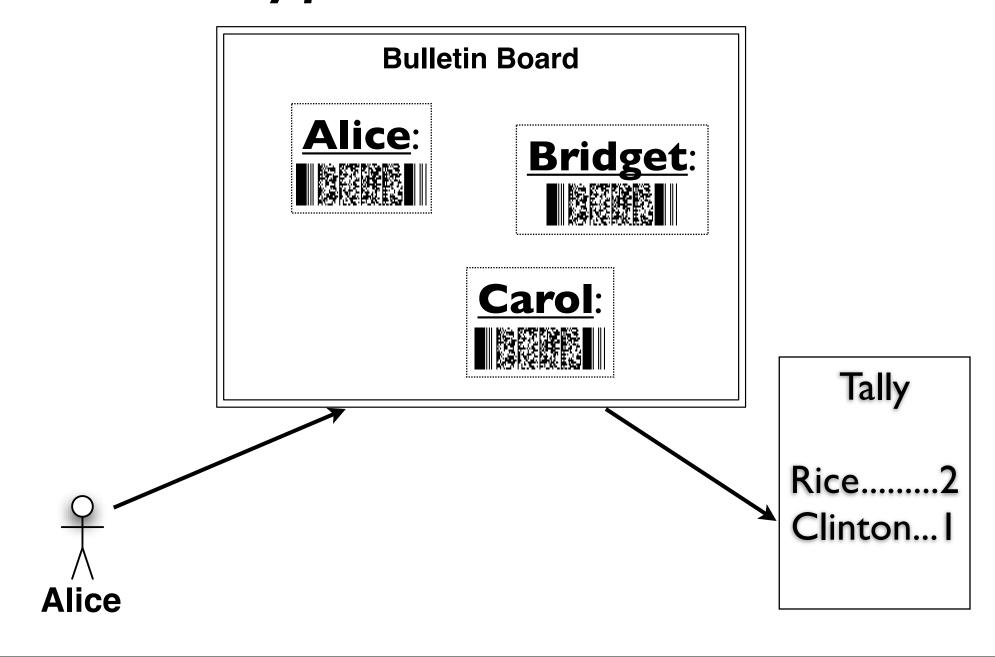
Carol:
Rice

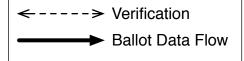


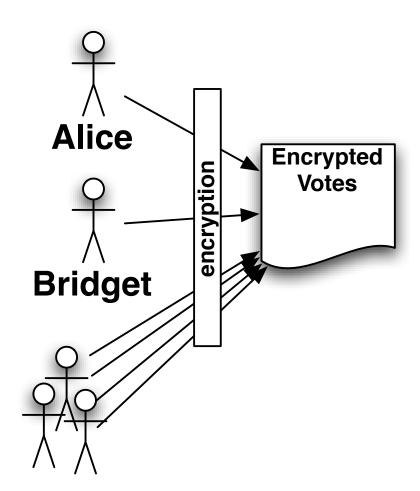


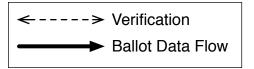


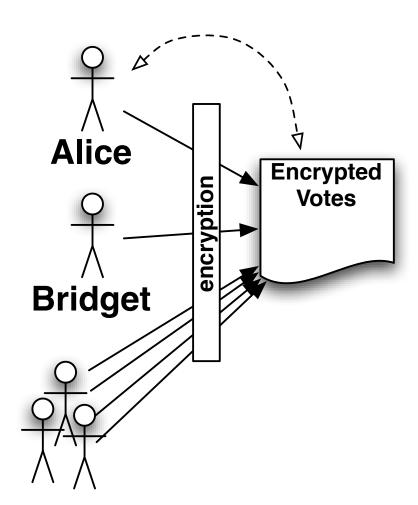
An Encrypted Bulletin Board

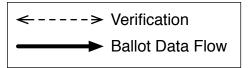


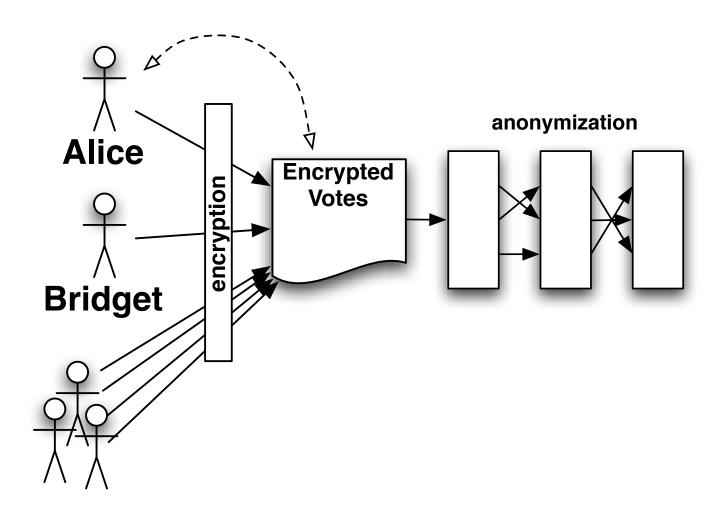


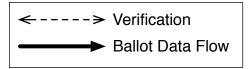


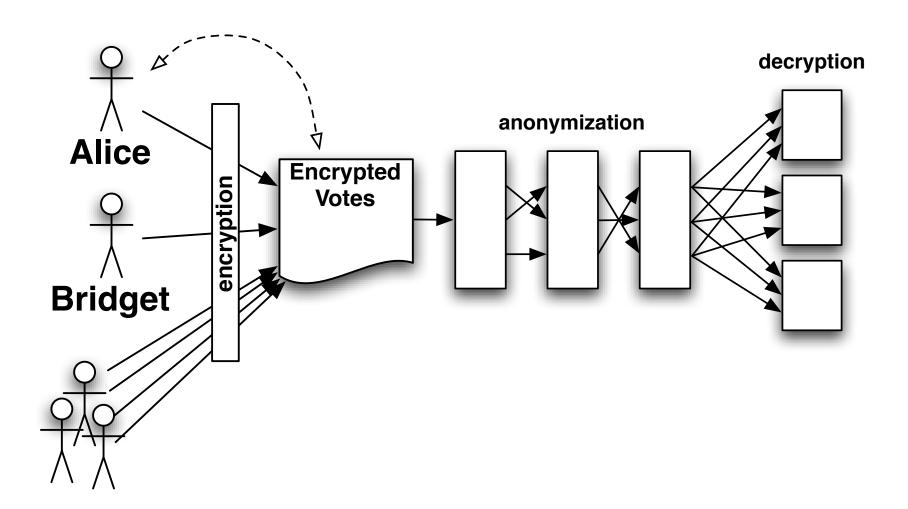


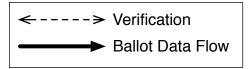


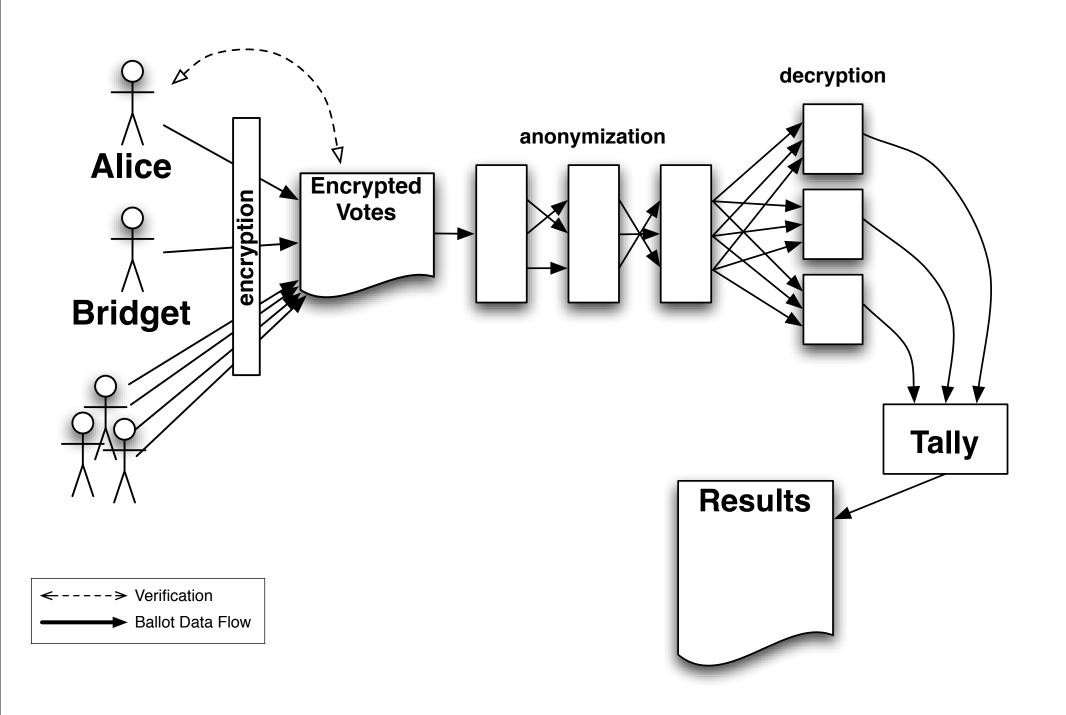


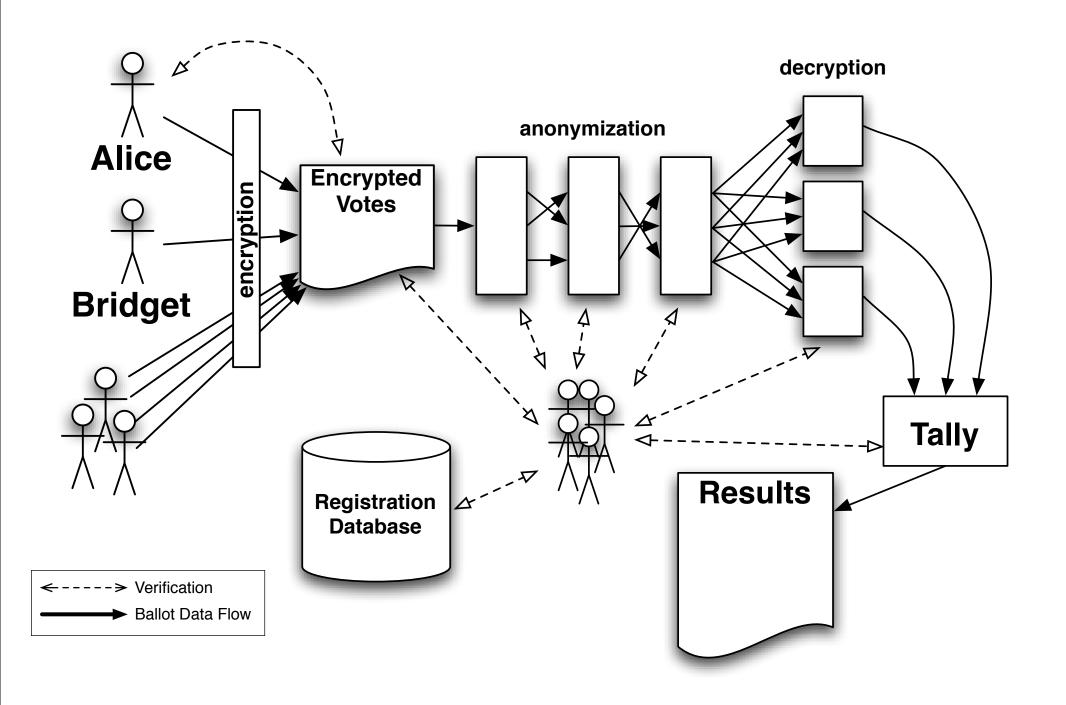












The Need for Simple

The Need for Simple

• Too complicated = disenfranchisement. voter experience needs to be almost as simple as it is today

The Need for Simple

- Too complicated = disenfranchisement.

 voter experience needs to be almost as simple as it is today
- Intuitive enough for officials to adopt

The Need for Simple

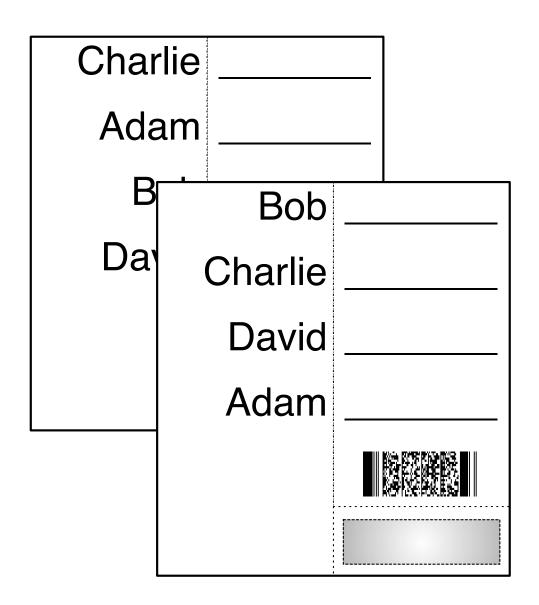
- Too complicated = disenfranchisement.

 voter experience needs to be almost as simple as it is today
- Intuitive enough for officials to adopt
- But... let's not expect everyone to understand everything.

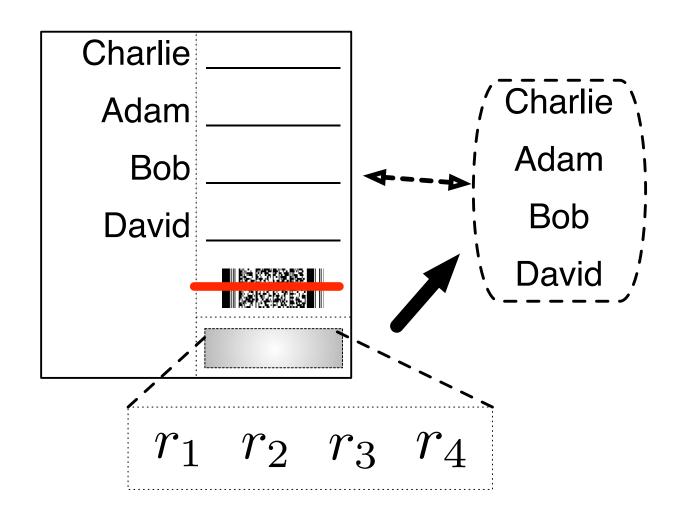
Continuing the Simplicity Trend

- Chaum's Punchscan
- Ryan's Prêt-à-Voter
- Benaloh's "simple cryptographic voting"

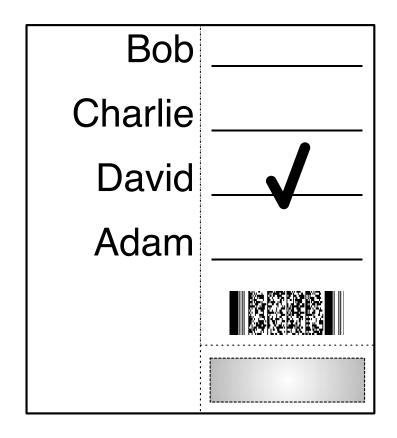
Scratch-and-Vote Experience



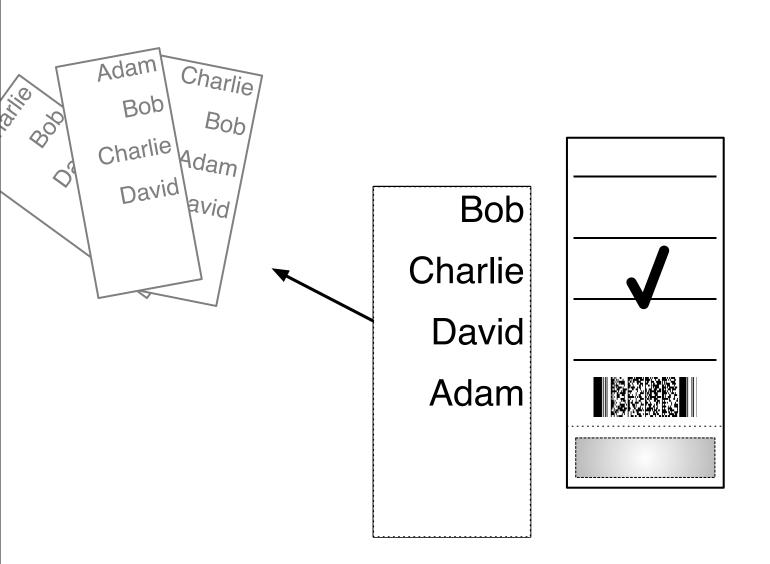
1. Receive two ballots.



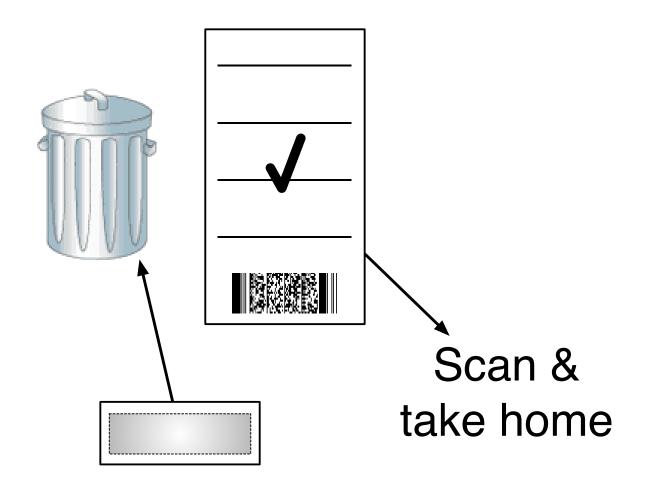
2. Choose one randomly for auditing by scratch-off.



3. Vote.

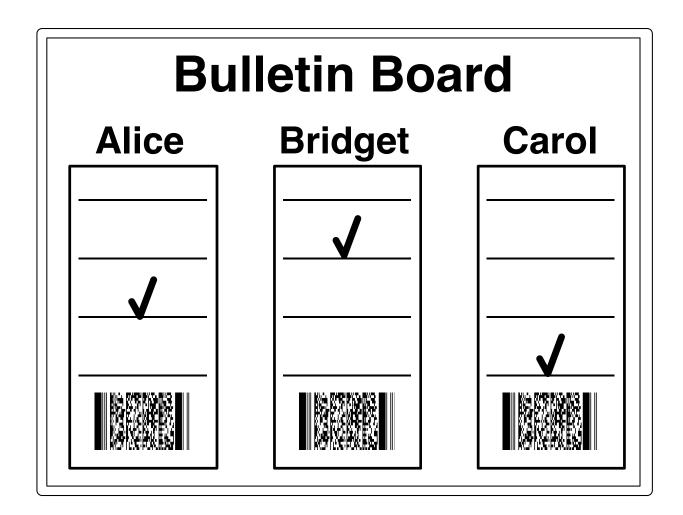


4. Tear & Discard left half of ballot.



5. Tear & Discard scratch-off.

Tallying



PARAMETERS

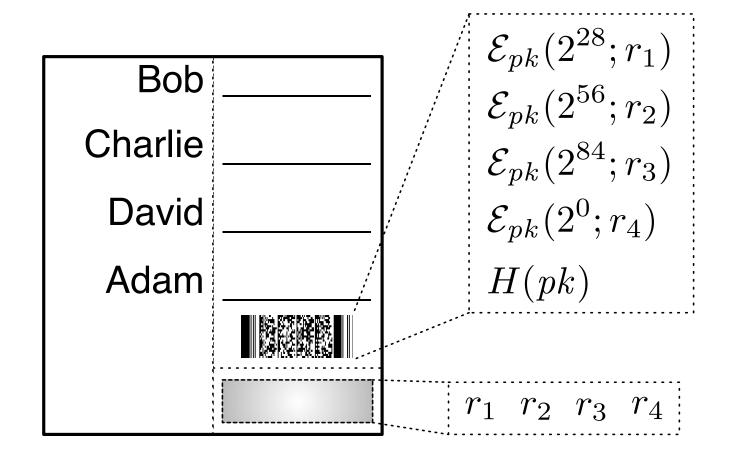
#1 - Adam

#2 - Bob

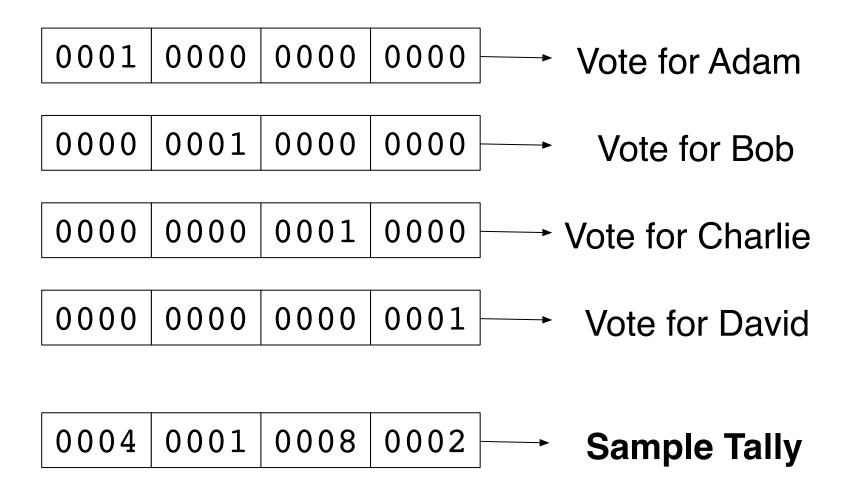
#3 - Charlie

#4 - David

M=28, Key = pk



Homomorphic Tallying



[B+2001, P1999]

Malicious Voter submits: Enc (1000)

- Malicious Voter submits: Enc (1000)
- in S&V, ciphertexts are picked ahead of time

- Malicious Voter submits: Enc (1000)
- in S&V, ciphertexts are picked ahead of time
- but... what if election officials collude with a voter to throw the election with a bad ballot?

- Malicious Voter submits: Enc (1000)
- in S&V, ciphertexts are picked ahead of time
- but... what if election officials collude with a voter to throw the election with a bad ballot?
- election officials must prepare proofs of correct ballot form ahead of time, on bulletin board (~80K per full ballot).

Practical Considerations

5 questions, 5 options per question.

- Ballot Verification: less than a second.
- Barcode Encoding: PDF417 open standard.
- Barcode Size: 10 square inches of barcode for a full sheet visual ballot.
- Proof Time: ~3 seconds per ballot.

Limitations

- Write-in Votes: not supported
- Take-Home Receipt: not currently legal

Scratch & Vote

- Personal Verification: scratch and verify
- Open-Audit: anyone can verify the tally
- Incoercible: voting booth & encryption
- <u>Simple</u>: common & cheap tech, process is close to current voting.

Questions?

