

STAR-Vote: A Secure, Transparent, Auditable, and Reliable Voting System

(or, an exercise in secure systems design)

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and the Travis County Elections Office Staff





A rare opportunity

Dana DeBeauvoir (Travis County Clerk), Keynote speech, EVT/WOTE 2011

We're going to design a new voting system from scratch and we need your help.

Engineering starts with constraints

You can't just build anything you want

The customer has other ideas...

Travis County (Austin, Texas)

Population: ~1 million

~392k votes cast November 2012

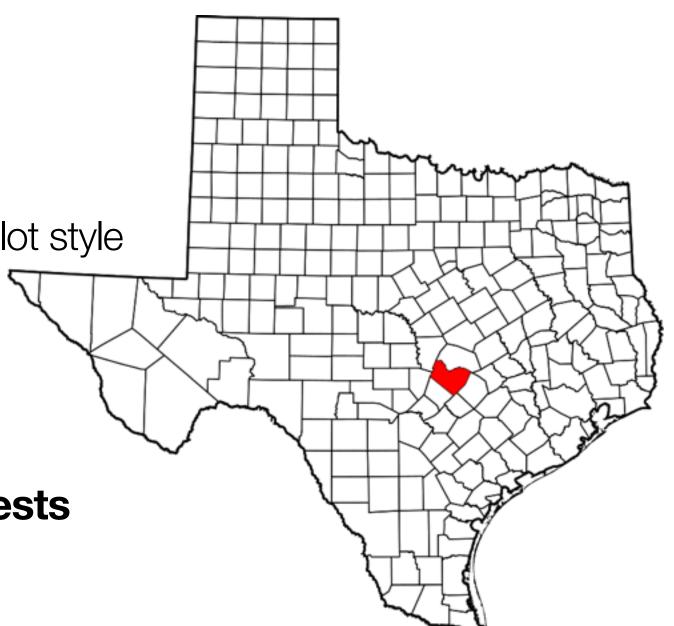
Two weeks of early voting

23 locations

Election-day vote centers

Every local precinct now lets you vote any ballot style in the county

Ballots can have as many as 100 contests (typical for Texas)



Travis County voting technology

Pre-2001: centrally tabulated optical scan ballots

Huge logistical challenges

2001: Hart InterCivic eSlate system

No ambiguity of voter intent

Good accessibility features

Fast results

Unhappy activists

2011: Time for something new

eSlate systems reaching end of life Nothing attractive on the market

Crazy idea: call in the academics!



First meeting: April 2012

Long weekend in Austin

Olivier flew in on his own money

Josh took vacation time from Microsoft

Travis County elections staff + academics

Constraint #1: DRE-style Ul

Consistent UI for all voters

Accessibility features (headphones, buttonbox, etc.)

Voter-intent disambiguated before they leave

Off-the-shelf hardware

Commercial DRE equipment is

\$3000+ per machine

E.g., Sony Vaio Tap 20, ~\$1000

Cheaper support contracts as well

Printer attached to the DRE

Machine-printed ballot goes into a ballot box



Constraint #2: Paper ballots

Tangible, hand-countable records of voter intent

Machine-printed to avoid ambiguous marks
Only show selected candidates, save lots of space

| Official Ballot November 4, 2012 | | | | |
|--|----------|--|------------------|------|
| Joint General and Special Elections | 11045015 | Pct 101A BID11042012 | BCID3457894 Pg 1 | of 2 |
| Travis County, Texas Precinct 101A | | Travis County General Election continued | | |
| | | Precinct 145, Justice of the Peace | | |
| Travis County General Election | | PURP | Nancy Nu | |
| Straight Party | | District 147, State Representative | | |
| PURP Purple | | PURP | Xena Xi | |
| District 210, United States Representative | | County Judge | | |
| PURP Anna Alpha | | PURP | Oscar Omicron | |
| Governor | | County Court at Law 677, Judge | | |
| PURP Betty Beta | | PURP | Peggy Pi | |
| Lieutenant Governor | | County Probate Court Judge | | |
| PURP Gertrude Gamma | | PURP | Rhoda Rho | |
| Attorney General | | District Clerk | | |
| PURP Daniel Delta | | PURP | Samuel Sigma | |
| State Senator | | County Clerk | | |
| PURP Eric Epsilon | | GLD | Teresa Tau | |
| Comptroller of Public Accounts | | County Treasurer | | |
| GLD Zitta Zeta | | PURP | Uma Upsilon | |
| Attorney General | | District Clerk | | |
| DUDD Daviely Dalta | | DLIDD | Calana Ciama | |

Constraint #3: Vote centers

Any voter can go to any precinct and vote

Online voter registration database

Offline voting machines

Carefully limited data flows across the boundary

Thousands of distinct ballot styles

Pre-printed traditional ballots are untenable

Constraint #4: All day battery

Power failures should not close the polls!

12+ hours on battery is a requirement

Printers must be thermal

Laser consumers too much power Inkjet too unreliable

Touch screen computers with long-life batteries?

Laptops vs. small tablets vs. big tablets

| Sony Vaio Tap 20 (20") | 4 hours |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Microsoft Surface Pro 3 (13") | 9 hours |
| Apple iPad Air 2 (10") | "up to 10 hours" |

In-precinct network

Local wired network (no Internet, no wireless)

Hash chaining, massive data replication

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E2E cryptography

Homomorphic, verifiable tallies

Public bulletin board, full-election ciphertexts

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Evidence-based elections (risk limiting audits)

Verify the paper corresponds to the electronic records

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Usability

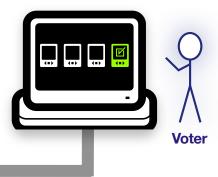
Help voters and poll workers

Ensure security features don't damage usability

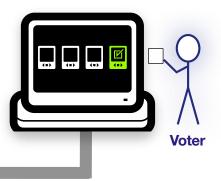
Workflow: Registration

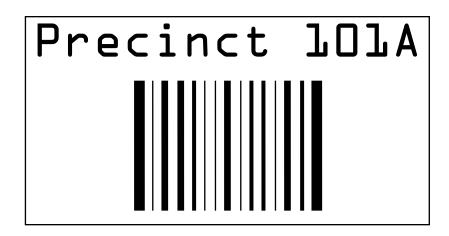


Workflow: Registration



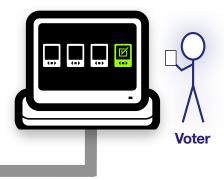
Workflow: Registration





Workflow: Authorization

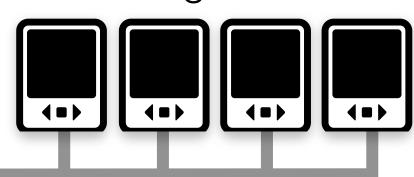
Registration

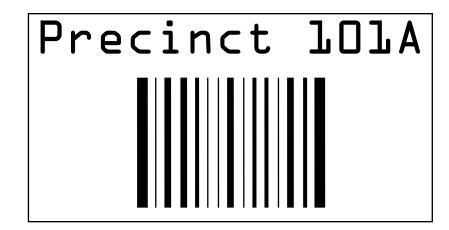


Controller



Voting terminals

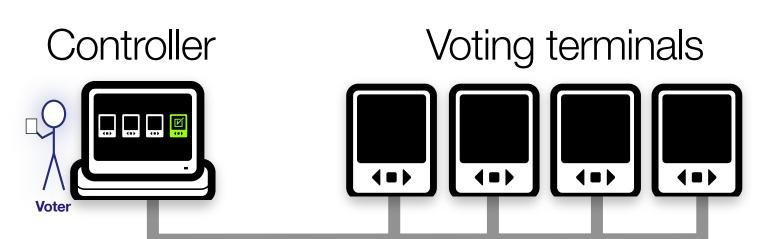


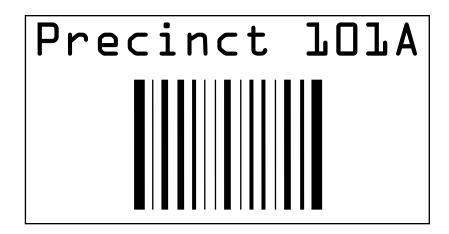


Workflow: Authorization



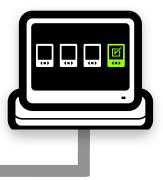


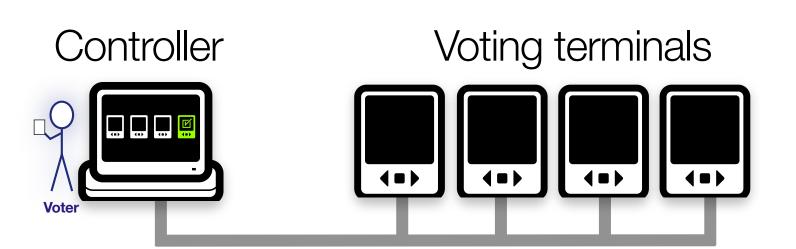




Workflow: Authorization

Registration



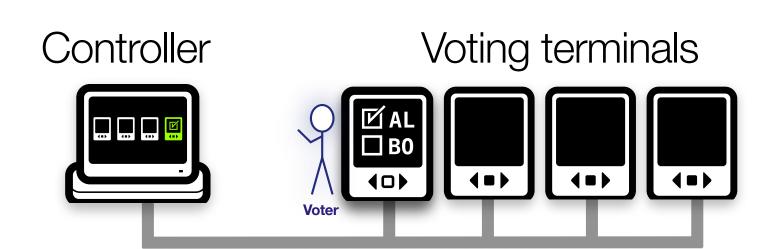


Auth: 52794

Similar to Hart InterCivic eSlate

Workflow: Voting





Workflow: Casting

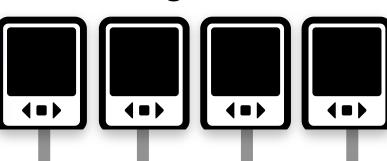
Registration

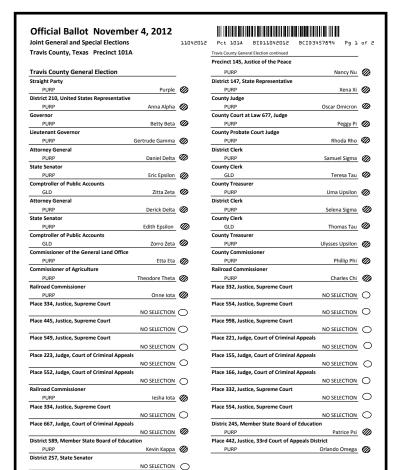


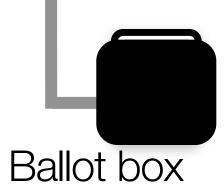




Voting terminals

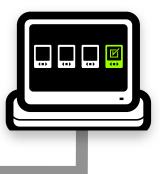






Workflow: Casting

Registration

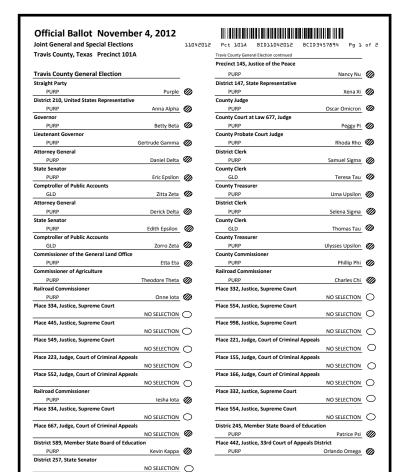


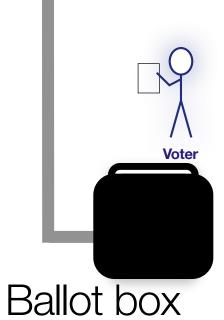
Controller



Voting terminals







Networked ballot box

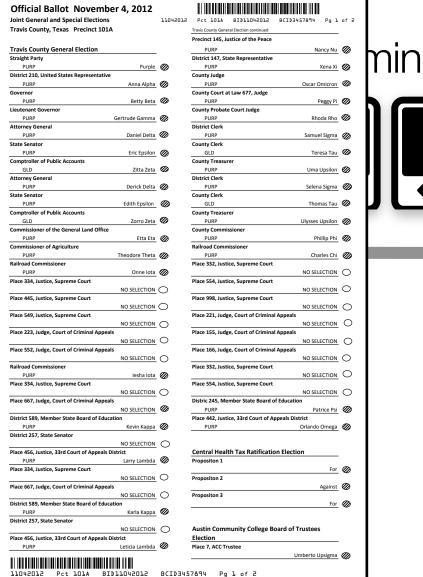
Notifies other machines that ballot was deposited

Ballot has random ID

Voter can spoil ballot and start over

Usability win!

Ballot box has no UI



Cont

ninals Ballot box

Deposit and done (just need a scanner for the ballot ID)

Networked ballot box

Notifies other machines that ballot was deposited

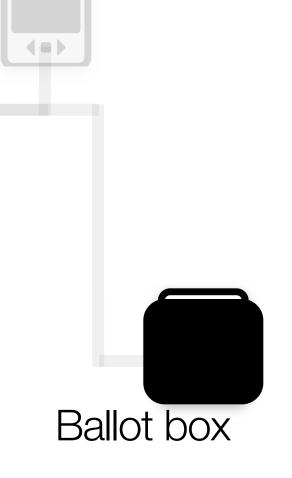
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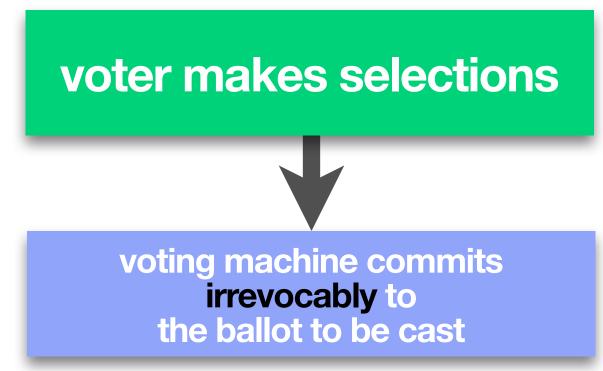
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Benaloh challenges [2006]

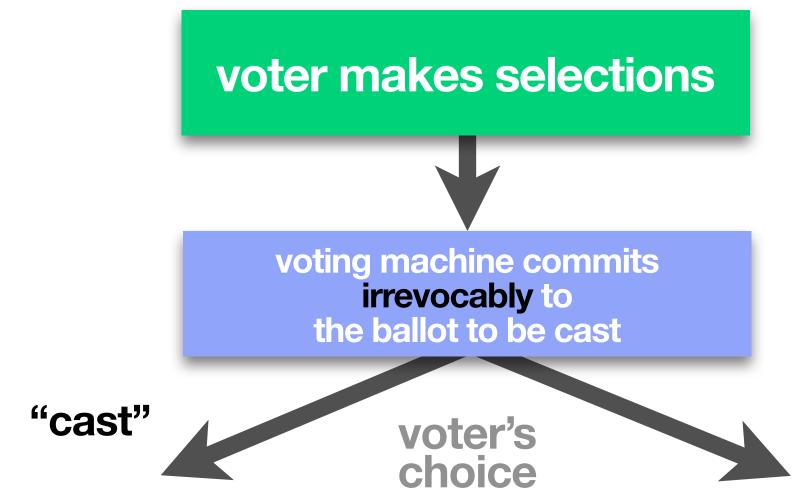
Benaloh challenges [2006]

voter makes selections

Benaloh challenges [2006]

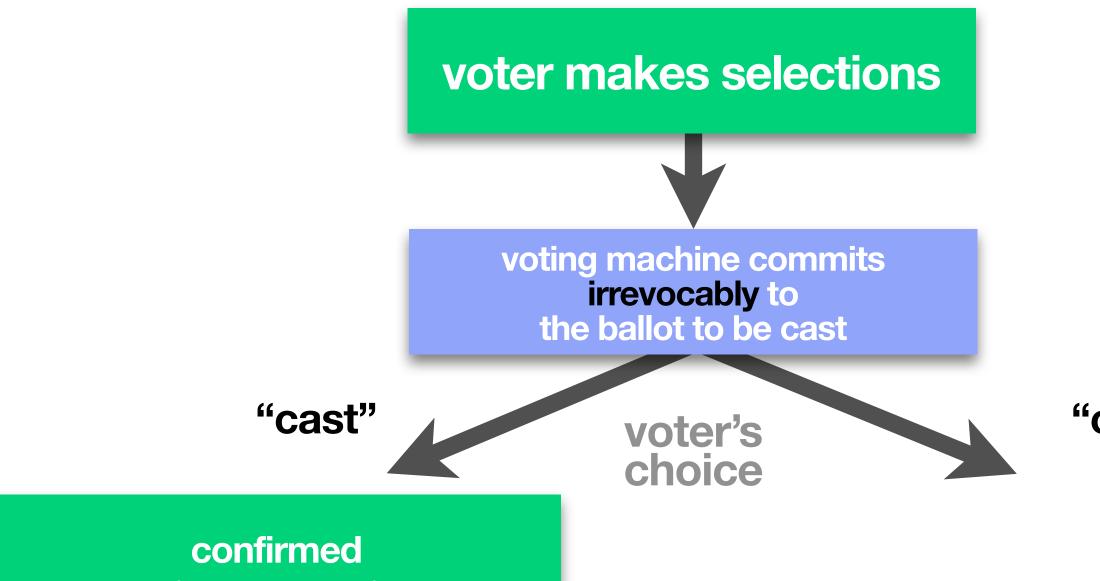


Benaloh challenges [2006]



"challenge"

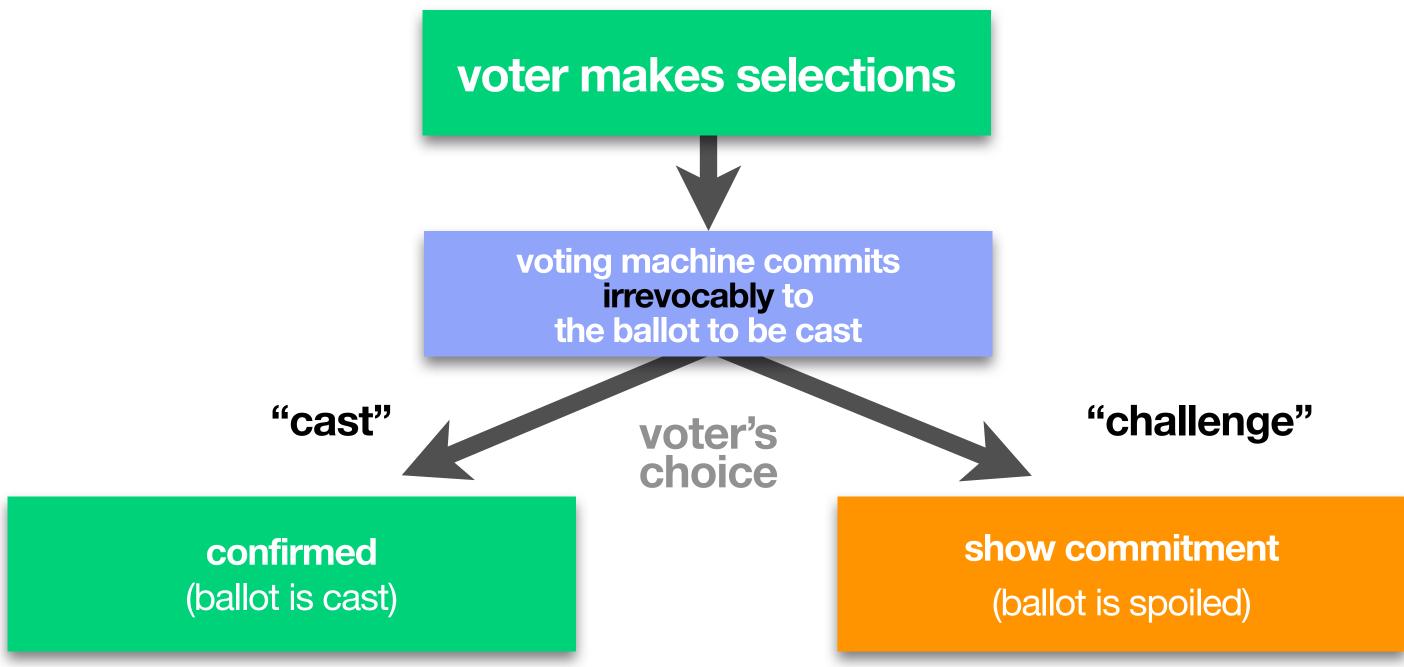
Benaloh challenges [2006]



"challenge"

(ballot is cast)

Benaloh challenges [2006]



Benaloh challenges in practice

Original idea: print ciphertext behind opaque plate

Helios: hash sent to voter

VoteBox: ciphertext published on LAN

All require asking the voter to cast or challenge

Significant usability problem

STAR challenges

Commitment: ciphertext broadcast to terminals

Happens when the ballot is printed, just like VoteBox

Challenge: voter deposits or keeps ballot

Challenger takes home printed ballot

Ballots that aren't deposited are decrypted, posted

Procedurally: same as a spoiled ballot

Big usability win

No need to ask the voter a challenge question Simple "live parallel testing"

Post-election verification

Separate page to take home

Ballot hash for lookup on public bulletin board

Cast ballot: ciphertext will match

Challenge ballot: plaintext also present, verifiable

YOUR VOTE COUNTS



Thank you for voting!

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www.star-vote.org/ballot/HV1235Z7568RK84

Or, scan this code with your phone:



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Voting Date: October 30, 2012 Voting Terminal: UI12345 Location: Randall's South Mopac Time: 18:45:56

How does e2e crypto work?

Cryptography outline

Every machine: public key for signing messages

Election authority is a CA

Every message: signed, broadcast, logged

Plus a hash of the sender's log head

Tamper-evident, resilient history of what happened

Every ballot: exponential Elgamal counters

Encrypted with public key of election authority

Homomorphic tallying, standard kludge for write-ins

Every counter includes "zero or one" NIZK proof

Threshold crypto for decryption key

Trustees decrypt election totals, challenge ballots

Back to basics: Diffie-Hellman & Elgamal Crypto

Modular arithmetic 101

We're working in \mathbb{Z}_p^* , the integers in [1, p)

```
2+3 = 5 \pmod{7}
2+4 = 6 \pmod{7}
2+5 = 0 \pmod{7} \longleftarrow Forbidden!
2*3 = 6 \pmod{7}
2*4 = 1 \pmod{7}
6*6 = 1 \pmod{7}
```

Note: \mathbb{Z}_p^* is closed under multiplication but not addition.

Modular arithmetic 101

In \mathbb{Z}_p^* , we want to find *generators* such that

$$g^1, g^2, \dots, g^{p-1}$$

cover all the elements in the group.

Example, for p=7:

g=2 is not a generator, but g=3 is.

Discrete logarithms

Back to the regular integers, say I give you a very big number $q=5^{8437591243259543}$ and ask you to take $\log_5 q$

Logarithms, over integers, are tractable. But what about in \mathbb{Z}_p^* ?

No known efficient solution to DLog problem.

Diffie-Hellman (1976)

```
Alice: random a \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*
   Bob : random b \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*
Public : generator g \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*
A \rightarrow B: g^a
B \rightarrow A : g^b
 Alice: computes (g^b)^a = g^{ab}
   Bob : computes (g^a)^b = g^{ab}
   Eve: knows g^a, g^b, cannot compute g^{ab}
```

Elgamal encryption (1984)

Non-deterministic cryptosystem (different *r* every time)

$$E(g^{a}, r, M) = \langle g^{r}, (g^{a})^{r} M \rangle$$

$$D(g^{r}, g^{ar} M, a) = \frac{g^{ar} M}{(g^{r})^{a}}$$

$$= M$$

```
group generator
```

M plaintext (message)

random (chosen at encryption time)

(private) decryption key

g^a (public) encryption key

Elgamal decryption

Two ways to decrypt:

$$E(g^{a}, r, M) = \langle g^{r}, (g^{a})^{r} M \rangle$$

$$D(g^{r}, g^{ar} M, a) = \frac{g^{ar} M}{(g^{r})^{a}}$$

$$D(g^{r}, g^{ar} M, r) = \frac{g^{ar} M}{(g^{a})^{r}}$$

group generator

M plaintext (message)

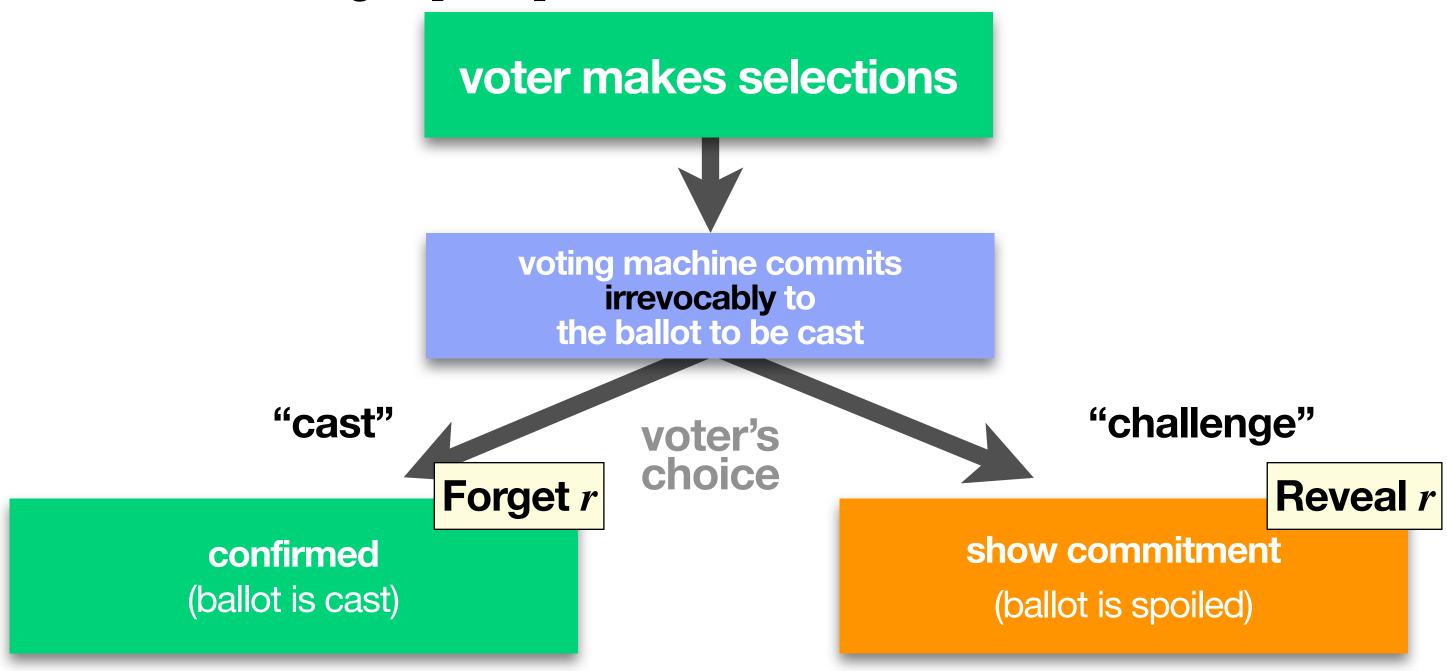
random (chosen at encryption time)

(private) decryption key

 g^a (public) encryption key

Catch the machine if it cheats!

Benaloh challenges [2006]



Homomorphic property

Anybody can combine two ciphertexts to get a new one.

$$E(M_{1}) \oplus E(M_{2}) = \langle g^{r_{1}}, (g^{a})^{r_{1}}M_{1} \rangle \oplus \langle g^{r_{2}}, (g^{a})^{r_{2}}M_{2} \rangle$$

$$= \langle g^{r_{1}}g^{r_{2}}, (g^{a})^{r_{1}}M_{1}(g^{a})^{r_{2}}M_{2} \rangle$$

$$= g^{r_{1}+r_{2}}, g^{a(r_{1}+r_{2})}M_{1}M_{2}$$

$$= E(M_{1}M_{2})$$

```
egin{array}{ll} g & group generator \\ M & plaintext (message) \\ r & random (chosen at encryption time) \\ a & (private) decryption key \\ \end{array}
```

(public) encryption key

 g^a

Homomorphic vote tallying

Change messages to counters, additive in exponent of g. "Exponential Elgamal"

$$E(v_1) \oplus E(v_2) = \langle g^{r_1}, (g^a)^{r_1} g^{v_1} \rangle \oplus \langle g^{r_2}, (g^a)^{r_2} g^{v_2} \rangle$$

$$= \langle g^{r_1+r_2}, g^{a(r_1+r_2)} g^{v_1+v_2} \rangle$$

$$= E(v_1+v_2)$$

```
group generator
```

V plaintext (counters)

random (chosen at encryption time)

a (private) decryption key

g^a (public) encryption key

Crypto coolness 1: NIZK proofs

Every encrypted counter has a proof that it's either zero or one

No way for "ballot stuffing" with huge ballots

"Overvote validation" on every encrypted ballot, without revealing the vote

Election officials also produce a "decryption proof" after the election

Any observer can recompute encrypted election totals (thanks to homomorphism)

Only the election official (or group of trustees) can decrypt the total

Crypto coolness 2: threshold crypto

We can replace "the election official" with "a group of trustees"

Important cryptographic operations can be split across n trustees, where k of them must cooperate to perform the operation

External observers don't have to change how they operate Trustees produce a proof (NIZK) that their result is correct

Crypto coolness 3: hash chaining

Every ballot receipt includes a hash of the encrypted ballot

Voter can validate integrity of their (encrypted) ballot, but can't prove plaintext

Every ballot receipt hash also covers prior ballots (same precinct)

Mass ballot loss or deletion will be easily detected

E2E verification process

Easy: voter visits URL, server does computation

Better: voter runs open-source tool (provided)

Alternative: voter gives receipt to political party, civic organization, newspaper, etc.

Each organization's smartphone app could scan the QRcode

But what if something goes wrong?

Risk limiting audits (SOBA)

Random sampling of individual paper ballots

Each should exactly match up with electronic records Successful in a number of op-scan elections in California

STAR + SOBA: Requires decrypting ballots

Post-election audit process

Only decrypt ballots as needed for the audit

Requires touching tens of ballots, maybe hundreds, unlikely more

Threat Mitigation

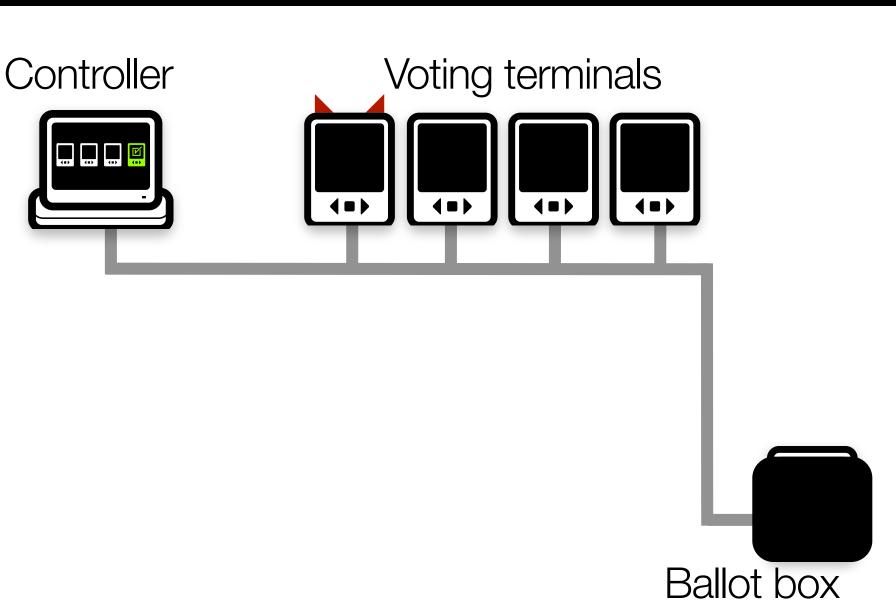
Forged votes on one device?

Trivially detectable

No matching authorizations

Voting terminal can't forge because it doesn't have controller's public key

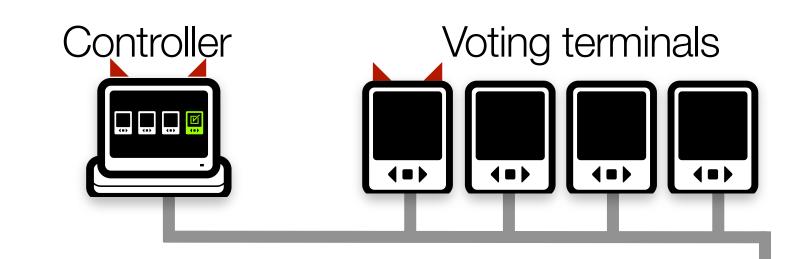
No matching paper ballots



Conspiracy with controller?

Votes recorded everywhere?

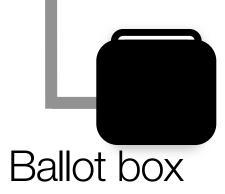
Inconsistent with paper Inconsistent with registration data



Recorded only on conspiring machines?

Inconsistent with good machines

Mitigation: Separate paths from election warehouse to the polling place



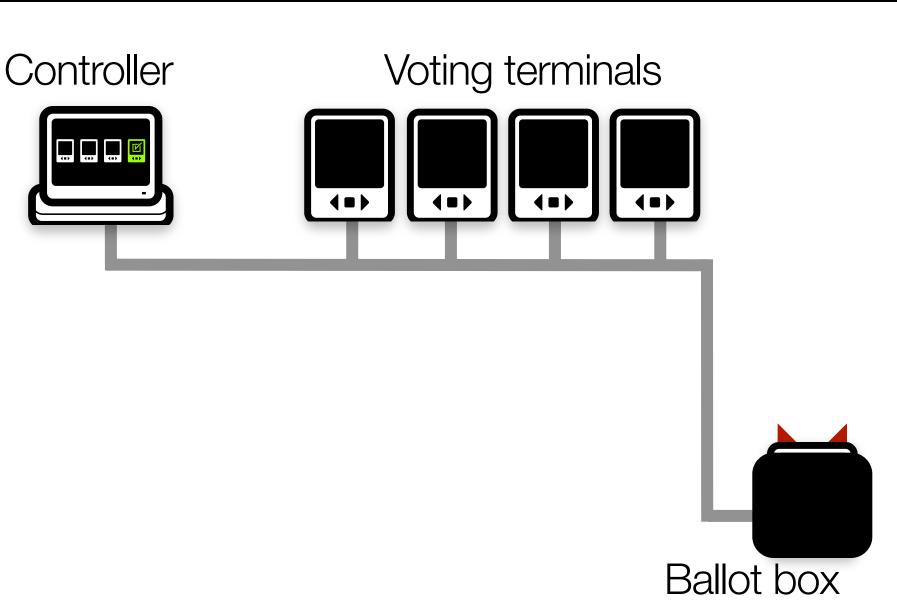
Paper ballot stuffing?

Primary tallies use electronic ballots

Paper without corresponding ciphertext is suspicious

Chain voting

Detect/reject based on timestamps



Malicious machine? (integrity)

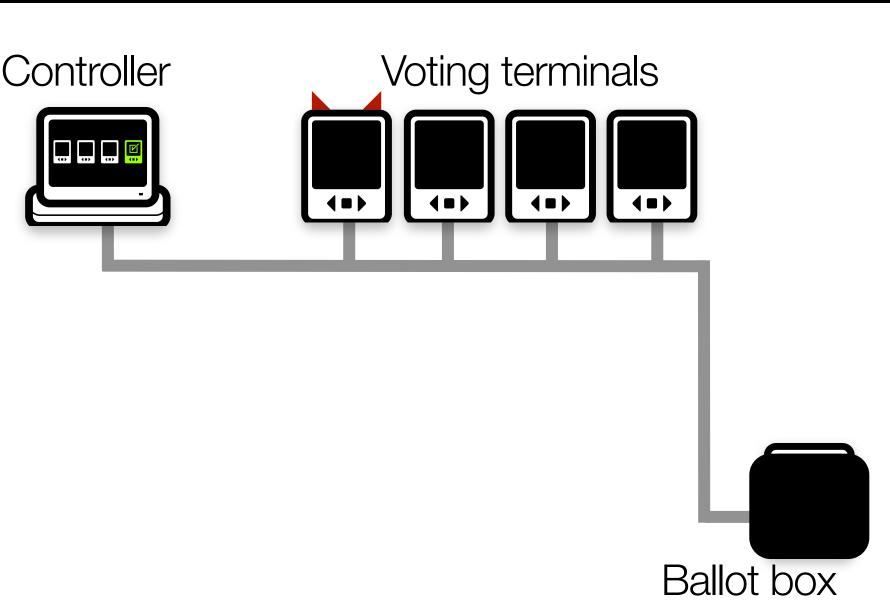
Show A, record B

Paper ballot inconsistent with ciphertext ballot

Two ways to detect

Post-election audit (compare paper to decrypted ciphertexts)

Benaloh-style challenge



Malicious machine? (privacy)

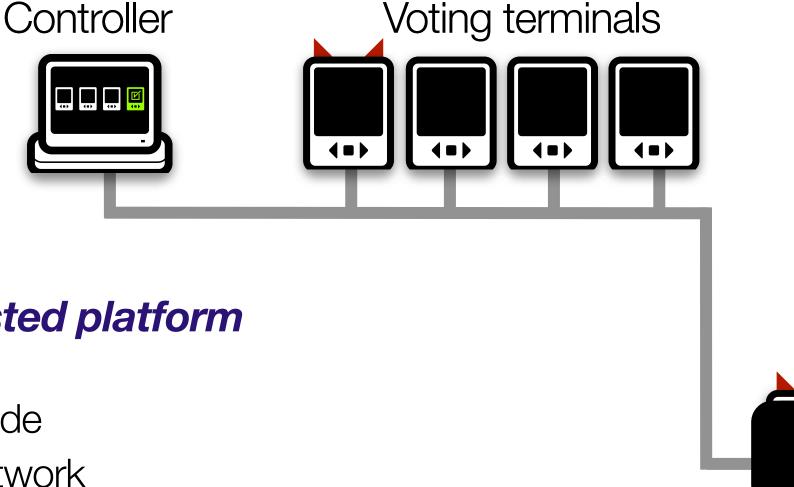
Record plaintext ballots in order cast

(or subliminal channels)

Fundamental problem!

Work-in-progress solution: *trusted platform management* (TPM)

Terminals refuse to boot unsigned code Integrity attestations broadcast to network



Ballot box

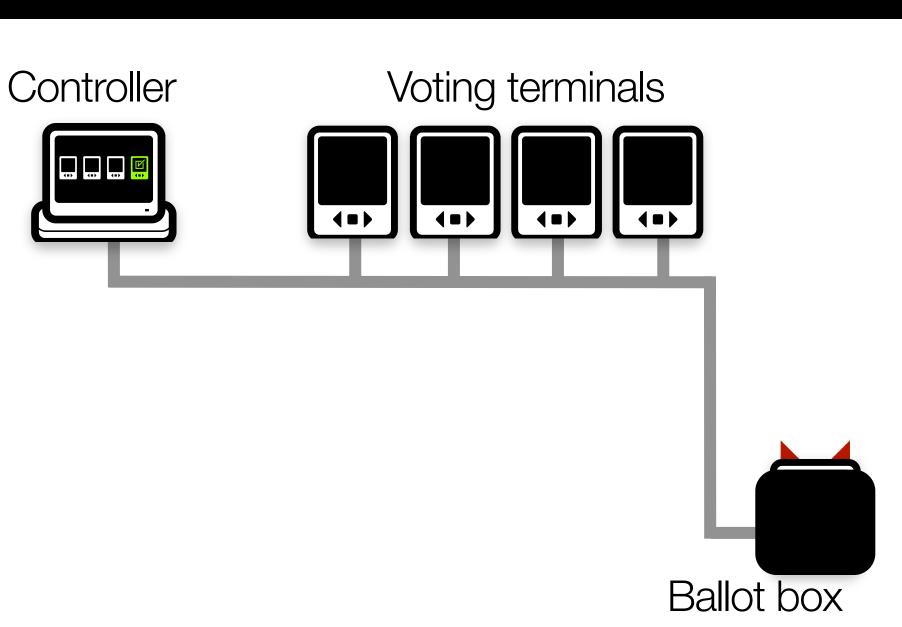
Malicious / offline ballot box

No ballot acknowledgements

Observable by controller Warn poll workers

Election-night resolution

Rescan deposited ballots



Coerce voter w/ ballot randomness?

E.g., "cast if even, challenge if odd."

Voter can deliberately spoil and revote many times ("oops!")

Stronger mitigations possible (e.g., don't print textual hashes, only barcode)

Bad impact on usability

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Time: 18:45:56

Voter presents "fake" receipt

Falsely impugn the election?

Possible mitigations:

- Watermarking on physical paper
- Digital signature within QRcode

Similar issues with challenge ballots

Ballot spoiling process can include wet signatures of poll workers

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Time: 18:45:56

Status

VoteBox-based proof-of-concept implementation in progress

Production system would want to start from scratch

Human-subject usability studies under way

Browser-based mockup of STAR, running in the lab

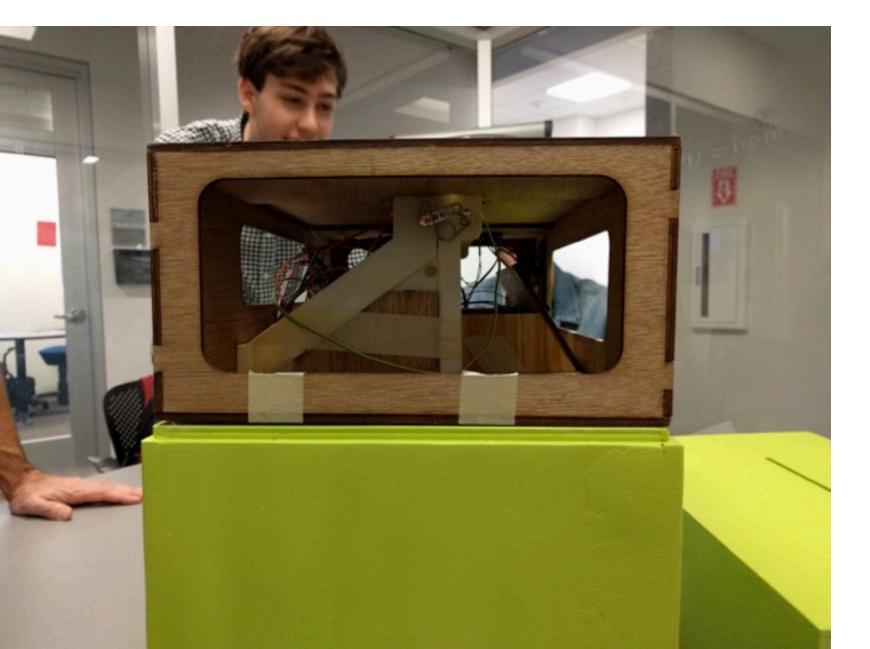
Design mostly set RFP/RFI almost ready to launch

Publication

Bell et al., USENIX Journal of Election Technology & Systems (JETS), vol 1., no. 1, August 2013.

Ballot box prototype as well

Example usability testing: how will users respond to rejected ballots?





STAR-Vote: It's happening

Registration



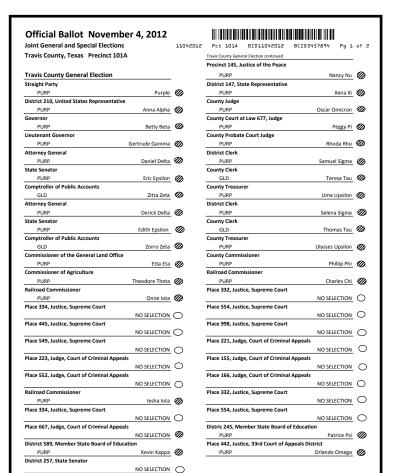
E2E verification
Risk-limiting audits
Tons of redundancy
Usability/accessibility
COTS hardware

Controller



Voting terminals







Acknowledgements

ACCURATE — A Center for Correct, Usable, Reliable, Auditable, and Transparent Elections

Premiere NSF research center on e-voting, 2005-2011 Many ideas in STAR were developed in ACCURATE



NSF SaTC Medium: Voting Systems Architectures for Security and Usability

Research support for STAR effort, 2014-2018

Microsoft SEIF

Investigating integration of Win8 measured boot (2013+)

