TGDC Meeting

Sub-Committee Work Process January 18, 2005

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Sub-Committee Coordination

- TGDC resolution established 3 sub-committees to gather and analyze information
 - Security and Transparency
 - Human Factors and Privacy
 - Core Requirements and Testing
- Sub-Committees meet at least every two weeks via teleconference
 - NIST staff participates in telcons
 - Occasional face-to-face meetings
 - Work done in-between meetings
- Due to interdisciplinary nature, there is a need to coordinate among the sub-committees
 - Need to develop common framework for all subcommittees to adhere to
- Sub-committees don't vote
 - Strategy was to develop framework and discuss within each sub-committee

How Do We Organize Voting?

- By function?
- By process?
- Both are necessary
- Chose to organize by function
 - Then relate functions to stages in the voting process
- Developed high level organizing principles
- Developed process model

High Level Organizing Principles

- Need to convey to people both inside and outside the election community how the requirements we're defining were derived
- Need for the public to understand

High Level Organizing Principles

- All eligible and potentially eligible voters shall be allowed access to the voting process without discrimination.
- The voting process must ensure: (1) that each and every legitimate voter has exactly one ballot counted, and (2) that no other ballots are counted.
- Each cast ballot shall capture the intent of the voter who cast that ballot.
- The voting process shall accurately accumulate, count, and report legitimate votes.
- The voting process shall preserve the secrecy of the ballot and not allow the voter or the voting process to reveal their votes.
- Equipment and associated procedures shall be fit for the purpose of carrying out the voting process and shall be appropriate for use by voting officials.
- The voting process shall be resilient to disruptions.
- Independent observers shall be able to verify the correct operation of the voting process.

High-Level Organizing Principles

- They are being reviewed and revised
- Question about viability of some of the principles
 - Some may be primarily procedural rather than resulting in technical requirements
 - Some may be distributed across the other principles
 - Some may be related to election administration and not the voting system
- We welcome comments and suggestions

Strategy for Developing Requirements

- Requirements need to be at a sufficient level of specificity to enable the determination of whether or not the requirement has been implemented correctly
 - Must be precise, unambiguous, consistent, and testable
 - Must use normative language
 - Ideally requirements would be defined in a formal language not English
- We will drill down from our high-level organizing principles to develop precise, testable requirements
- A conformance clause is needed to specify what must conform and how (i.e., what has to be done)
- We will start with the 2002 VSS and use those requirements whenever feasible
 - If requirement is not sufficiently specified we will re-write it
 - HAVA puts additional emphasis on computer security and human factors, including assistive technologies for individuals with disabilities (including blindness) and varying levels of literacy. Many of these requirements can not be extracted from the 2002 VSS.

Need to Prioritize Tasks

- Initial focus will be on the most important aspects of voting systems and what is most helpful to the community
- Each sub-committee's initial focus will be on one of the organizing principles
 - #3: Each cast ballot shall capture the intent of the voter who cast that ballot. (Human Factors and Privacy)
 - #4: The voting process shall accurately accumulate, count, and report legitimate votes. (Core Requirements and Testing)
 - #8: Independent observers shall be able to verify the correct operation of the voting process. (Security and Transparency)