

**TABLE 3.1: ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINES COMPARED TO LAS VEGAS SLOT MACHINES**

	LAS VEGAS SLOT MACHINES	ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINES
<b>SOFTWARE</b>	The state of Nevada has access to all gambling software. It is illegal for casinos to use software that is not on file.	Electronic voting machine software is a trade secret.
<b>SPOT-CHECKING</b>	Board inspectors show up unannounced at casinos to compare computer chips to those on file. If there is a discrepancy, the machine is shut down and investigated.	No checks are required and, even if an election official wanted to, he or she wouldn't have a chip to compare to the one found in the machine.
<b>STANDARDS</b>	Rigorous standards are constantly updated. For example, the machine must work when subjected to a 20,000-volt shock.	Voting machine standards are three years old and gaping security holes still exist.
<b>BACKGROUND SCRUTINY</b>	Manufacturers are subject to background checks that last six months or more, and any uncovered criminal record is investigated.	No scrutiny. Citizens have no way of knowing, for example, if e-voting programmers or industry executives have been convicted of fraud.
<b>EQUIPMENT CERTIFICATION</b>	Certification by a public agency that maintains an arm's-length relationship with manufacturers. Public questions are invited.	Certification is done by for-profit companies chosen and paid by the manufacturers. No public information is available on how the testing is done.
<b>DISPUTES</b>	If a gambler believes she or he has been cheated, the casino is required to contact the Gaming Control Board, which has investigators on call around the clock. Investigators can open up machines to inspect their internal mechanisms and their records of recent gambling outcomes.	If voters believe a voting machine has manipulated their votes, in most cases their only recourse is to call a Board of Elections number to lodge a complaint that may or may not be investigated.