IN THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT FOR POLK COUNTY

DI 4 -100	
Plaintiff,	AGENCY CASE No.:
v. AGENCY: ATTY. GEN.	
TOMMY BOYD TIPTON,	
Defendant. COUNTY ATTORNEY COMPLAINT REVIEW	
COMES NOW the undersigned Assistant Attorn	ney General Robert Sand and states as follows:
I have read and reviewed the attached complaint	and affidavit. I:
Approve the charges of Ongoing Crimina 706A.2(4), and 706A.1(5)	al Conduct in violation of Iowa Code Section(s): 713.1(3),
☐ A No Contact Order with the victim(s)	of this crime is requested.
With regard to a bond amount, the State requests	that:
Bond be set according to the standard both Bond be set in the amount of\$25,0 Cash Only. Cash or Surety. 10% to the Court. The defendant be released on the defend Based on the information currently available to not be set according to the standard both standard bo	00
 □ Other: □ The defendant currently has other pending □ The defendant has a relevant criminal his □ This crime occurred in violation of a No □ The defendant is currently on probation. 	story.
WHEREFORE the State respectfully requests the proceed under the circumstances set out above.	he Court find probable cause and allow the case to Respectfully submitted, TOM J. MILLER by:

Polk County Complaint & Affidavit

STATE OF IOWA, COUNTY	Polk		
OF			
STATE OF IOWA	Before (Judge, Magistrate) Criminal Case No. COMPLAINT		
Vs.			
Tommy Boyd Tipton			
Defendant			
5550 Cowan Road, Flatonia, Texas	Address June 6,	964 Birthdate	
The defendant is accused of the crime of	Ongoing Criminal Conduct, in violation (Name the Offense and code of		
W + - H	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
706A.2(4)	in that	he from 2003-2012	
The state of the s	,	ship where the affense occurred) inuing basis an act that is punishable nmitted, specifically by aiding	
and abetting thefts (State the acts or omissions constituting the offense)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	nant to the laws of the State of Iowa that the part of Iowa that Iowa	Snut I-173	

the defendant committed the crime charged.

After Defendant's brother was convicted in July of 2015 of tampering with lottery equipment to win a \$16.5M jackpot ticket in Iowa, a tip was received that Defendant had won the lottery in Colorado, and later that a specific law enforcement official could provide additional information. An investigation ensued and showed the following. In Spring 2006, authorities began investigating Defendant, a Justice of the Peace in Texas, who was reported to have \$500,000 in consecutively marked bills. The investigation closed when Defendant informed authorities that he won \$568,990 on a Colorado Lotto ticket he purchased in November 2005 that won a share of a \$4.5 million jackpot. He recruited a friend to claim the ticket by claiming he did not want his wife to know about the win as they may be headed for divorce, on his behalf and gave the friend roughly 10% of the winnings. The friend verified this. The Colorado Lottery verified that the friend had in fact been paid that Colorado Lotto jackpot. Authorities were unaware that Defendant's brother, Eddie Tipton, was employed at the time with the Multistate Lottery Association (MUSL) to write the program and build the computer later installed in Colorado to pick the same winning numbers he used. The ticket Defendant's friend claimed was a "manual play" ticket (meaning the purchaser selected his own numbers). for a game in which the winning numbers are determined by a random number generator (RNG) computer. That RNG computer was built at MUSL (headquartered within Polk County) by MUSL staff, including Defendant's brother Eddie Tipton. In addition, a witness will testify that aroud the time of the Colorado jackpot, Defendant had asked him whether, and how, cash money could be traced. A witness will testify the Defendant showed him large stacks of consecutively marked bills, and requested to exchange them for non-sequential bills of various denominations.

Additional investigation revealed that on November 23, 2011, a Hot Lotto ticket purchased in Oklahoma hit the jackpot. The drawing for Hot Lotto game is conducted in Iowa at the Multi-State Lottery Association headquarters (MUSL). Oklahoma is one of many state lotteries that participate in offering the Hot Lotto game. The ticket's claimant will testify that he was asked to claim the ticket by a family member. That family member will testify that the ticket belonged to Defendant, who invited him on a trip to Oklahoma. While in Oklahoma, Defendant suggested they play the lottery, and filled out the card to play. Defendant later contacted him to state they had won, and asked to have someone else claim the ticket because he did not want his wife to know about the win as they may be headed for divorce. Defendant offered to give part of the prize money in exchange for making the claim as the winner. The ticket was claimed and paid. The proceeds were provided to the claimant's family member, who in turn provided them to Defendant.

On December 23, 2010 a winning Hot Lotto ticket was purchased at the Quick Trip on E14th and Interstate 80 in Des Moines, Iowa. This purchase was captured and recorded with video and audio surveillance, which the Iowa Lottery obtained promptly. On November 9 and 10, 2011, Philip Johnston of Canada contacted the Iowa Lottery claiming to be the winner of the lottery ticket. Johnston provided the ticket's 15 digit security number as verification of his claim. On December 6, 2011, Johnston advised he was not the owner of the ticket and stated he was representing an anonymous party. On August 22, 2013 Johnston was interviewed in Quebec City, Canada about his knowledge of the lottery ticket. Johnston advised he was first contacted on October 17, 2011 by Robert Sonfield and his client Robert Rhodes of Houston, requesting Johnston's assistance with claiming the lottery ticket In October 2014, the video and audio recording of the purchase of the winning ticket was publicly released with a request for information regarding the identity of the purchaser. On October 13, 2014, a Maine Lottery employee provided a tip that the individual sounded exactly like Eddie Tipton. DCI interviewed additional individuals who also said the purchaser sounded like Eddie Tipton. Later, a DCI Special Agent interviewed Eddie Tipton, who admitted that as a MUSL employee, he cannot buy lottery tickets nor can he win the lottery. He stated that he "wasn't even in town in that time period" that the ticket was purchased. Cell phone records and bank records, however, indicate he was in the Des Moines area on the date the ticket was purchased. He was multiple times asked for contacts in Houston outside of his family; he did not mention Robert Rhodes. Cell phone records, however, indicate frequent and lengthy phone calls between the Eddie Tipton and Rhodes, including on the day Eddie Tipton purchased the Iowa ticket. Ed Stefan, a coworker of Eddie Tipton, reported that Rhodes is Eddie's best friend and traditionally visits Eddie in Iowa for 4th of July. Stefan and Jason Maher, another coworker, said that Eddie had the technical ability and the opportunity to tamper with the RNG machines that pick winning lottery numbers, in order to make the numbers predictable.

Additional investigation revealed that in February 2008, Robert Rhodes of Houston, Texas sought to claim a \$2 million Wisconsin Megabucks lottery ticket through a corporate entity by filing a lawsuit in the name of Delta S Holdings, LLC against the State of Wisconsin, seeking a court order that would require the Wisconsin Lottery to pay out the claim to the LLC instead of to Rhodes. Rhodes, like Tommy Tipton, selected the lump payment option. The LLC was paid \$783,257.72 for the ticket, which won on December 29, 2011.

Wisconsin Lottery officials report that the ticket which Rhodes presented was a "manual play" ticket (meaning the purchaser selected his own numbers), for a game in which the winning numbers are determined by a random number generator (RNG) computer. That RNG computer was built at MUSL by MUSL staff, including Defendant's brother.

Wisconsin authorities had the RNG used for Rhodes' winning draw examined because it had never been erased or destroyed. The examination showed that the .dll used to pick winning numbers was not the same that was verified as legitimate by a third-party vendor to MUSL. Instead, the Wisconsin RNG .dll had two additional segments of code. The first part re-directed the RNG for draws that met each of 3 conditions: that they occurred on 3 particular days of the year, and on two particular days of the week, and after a certain time of day. When those three conditions were met for a draw, the RNG would produce numbers produced by a multi-variable algorithm that were predictable for anyone familiar with the operation of the RNG, the security system, the lottery games, and the variables of the algorithm itself. The Defendant's brother would be familiar with all those items due to his employment at MUSL in Iowa. Upon re-creating the draws according to the algorithm, forensic examiners produced the very same "winning numbers" from the program that was supposed to produce random numbers.

I certify under penalty of periury and pursua	t to the laws of the State of Iowa that the preceding is true and correct. *
<u> </u>	X 5/A Don Smid I-173
March 30, 2016 Date	Complainante signatura
Subscribed and sworn to before me by	months Kone Tibb, Tat Des Moines, Iowa, this 30 day of
100 are 100 . 2016 .	
	Samouther Kanl Tubbetty Notary
	•

SAMANTHA II. KARL-TIDENT 18
Commission Number 711733
My Commission Expires