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7	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA	
8	THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE	
9	ALAGKA DEMOCRATIC BARTY	
10	ALASKA DEMOCRATIC PARTY, ) and JAKE METCALFE, )	
11		
12	-vs- )	Case No. 3AN-06CIV
13	LOREN LEMAN,	
14	WHITNEY BREWSTER, and ) STATE OF ALASKA, DIVISION )	
15	OF ELECTIONS,	
16	Defendants. )	
17	)	
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## **COMPLAINT**

COME NOW the plaintiffs, the Alaska Democratic Party and Jake Metcalfe, by and through counsel, and for their complaint state and allege:

# The Parties

- 1. Plaintiff Alaska Democratic Party (ADP) is one of the major political parties in the State of Alaska.
  - 2. Plaintiff Jake Metcalfe is the chairman of the ADP.

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- 3. Defendant Loren Leman is the lieutenant governor of the State of Alaska and is in charge of the state Division of Elections.
  - 4. Defendant Whitney Brewster is the director of the state Division of Elections.
- 5. Defendant Division of Elections is a political subdivision within the State of Alaska.

#### Jurisdiction

6. This Court has jurisdiction of this matter pursuant to AS 22.10.020.

#### Alaska Law

- 7. The Alaska Public Records Act, AS 40.25.110 et seq., provides the people of Alaska with a broad and far-reaching right to inspect the public records in the possession of their state government.
- 8. Under the Public Records Act, "[u]nless specifically provided otherwise, the public records of all public agencies are open to inspection by the public under reasonable rules during regular office hours." AS 40.25.110(a).
- 9. A state agency receiving a public records request must provide the records within ten working days. 6 A.A.C. §96.325(a). The public agency may extend the 10working-day deadline by an additional ten working days if, for example, there are voluminous records to be searched or there is a need to consult with legal counsel. 6 A.A.C. § 96.325(d). If responding to a public records request will take a period of time longer than twenty working days, the agency must seek any additional extension from the attorney general. 6 A.A.C. § 96.325(e).

- 11. A person having custody or control of a public record who denies, obstructs, or attempts to obstruct, or a person not having custody or control who aids or abets another person in denying, obstructing, or attempting to obstruct, the inspection of a public record may be enjoined by the Superior Court from engaging in such conduct, and may be ordered to allow for the inspection. AS 40.25.123.
- 12. Under Alaska law, the term "public records" includes all items, regardless of format or physical characteristics developed or received by a public agency that are preserved for their informational value. The term does not include proprietary software programs. AS 40.25.220(3).

### **Factual Allegations**

- 13. Following the 2004 Alaska general election, the ADP began trying to assemble voting statistics so that it could select delegates for its next state convention and analyze the general election results. The party uses State House Districts for this purpose, and assigns one delegate for every 250 votes cast in the last election.
- 14. A problem quickly developed because the Division of Elections (DOE) website contained contradictory 2004 voting statistics. On the website, the DOE published two reports, "Official Results Statewide Summary" and "The Statement of Votes Cast." The Statement of Votes Cast shows results district by district and precinct by precinct. The documents should have matched each other with respect to certain

vote totals, such as the total number of votes case for statewide candidates. However, the documents were mutually contradictory, and the DOE has been unable to provide correct vote totals.

- 15. For one-half of the state's 40 House districts, the DOE's official reports show more ballots cast than there were registered voters to cast them. In 16 House districts, the voter turnout was more than 200 percent, an obvious impossibility.
- 16. For example, the district-by-district posted results in the Statement of Votes Cast, when added, showed 292,268 votes cast for George Bush, but his official vote total in the Statewide summary was 190,889, a difference of 101,379, or about 34 percent. Similarly, the district totals when added resulted in Lisa Murkowski receiving 226,992 votes, but the summary showed her receiving 149,446, a difference of 77,546, again about a 34 percent difference.
- 17. There were also numerous discrepancies in state races. State Senate candidate Rita Allee in District E, received 5,366 votes according to the district-by-district totals, but only 4,854 votes according to the Statewide Summary. Gary Wilken was credited with 8,506 in the district-by-district totals, but only 7,871 in the Statewide Summary.
- 18. A meeting was held at the DOE offices in Anchorage on December 14, 2005 to discuss these and other discrepancies in the Division's voting totals. Defendant Brewster and others explained that "early votes," as well as some of the absentee and questioned ballots, had been counted multiple times and that the district-by-district totals were incorrect and should be ignored. However, the DOE took the position that it was

not known whether accurate district-by-district totals could be assembled. The DOE acknowledged it had received numerous requests for accurate vote totals from many individuals and groups, including the Republican National Committee. To this day, neither defendant Leman, defendant Brewster, nor defendant DOE has been able to provide an accurate district-by-district count of the 2004 election results.

- 19. On December 19, 2005, the ADP filed a public records request seeking, among other things, the "central tabulator file" taken from the Global Election Management Software (GEMS), a part of the computerized voting system purchased by the state from Diebold Elections Systems. The ADP also requested a copy of the electronic voter file as it existed immediately following entry of the data for the 2004 general election.
- 20. DOE responded by stating in part that there was no way to provide the electronic voter file because it represented a "snap shot in time of the system" that was not preserved and could not be retrieved. With regard to the central tabulator file from the GEMS system, the DOE stated in January 2006 that Diebold objected to the release because it claimed the information was "proprietary."
- 21. In response, the ADP pointed out that the GEMS software was readily available on the internet and had been available there for several years. Regarding the electronic voter information, the ADP informed the state on January 23, 2005 that it had been able to obtain a copy of this information elsewhere, even though the DOE represented it no longer existed. That database showed numerous additional discrepancies in the DOE's vote totals, including a reference to more than two-thousand

absentee ballots that appear never to have been counted.

- 22. On February 3, 2006, the DOE informed the ADP that Diebold had agreed to waive whatever claim it might have had that its GEMS system was proprietary, but the state asked for additional time to respond to the ADP's request for the central tabulator file. By now, the ADP had filed another public records request seeking the specific number of votes cast for each candidate in each House district in the U.S. Senate race and the number of questioned, absentee and early ballots case for each candidate in each House District in the general election. In response to this request, the DOE referred the ADP to the state website, which continued to contain the same two reports that contained numerous discrepancies and contradictory information.
- 23. On February 7, 2006, the ADP agreed to the DOE's request for additional time to address the ADP's public records requests. The ADP also had requested a copy of the state's contract with Diebold.
- 24. On February 17, 2006, the DOE produced a copy of its Diebold contract, but on February 22 denied the ADP's request for the central tabulator file, used to run the GEMS database, on grounds that its disclosure would cause "security risks." The DOE offered to produce the information in a different format. However, such release would not provide a method of verifying the accuracy of the vote totals because the central tabulator file contains linkages that must be analyzed and audited to assure accuracy. Without the information requested in the format requested, there is no way to cross-reference the vote totals in order to come to accurate results.
  - 25. In making its claim of "security risks," the DOE cited AS 40.25.120(a)(10).

Subsection (a)(10) is a post-9/11 amendment to the Public Records Act whose legislative history shows it has to do with security against such things as terrorism, and not with voting records and systems. The subsection does not apply to the ADP's requests.

#### <u>Liability</u>

- 26. The defendants have violated and continue to violate the Alaska Public Records Act by, among other things, refusing to release the central tabulator file in the format requested, by failing to follow the time limits for the production of public records, and by citing inapplicable legal prohibitions in order to impede the ADP's legitimate request for public records.
- 27. Specifically, the defendants, in violation of the Alaska Public Records Act, have not produced the following public records even though such records are within their possession or control and for which there is no statutory or regulatory bar to disclosure:
- a. The central tabulator file taken from the Diebold-supplied computer used to run the GEMS database application in the 2004 Alaska general election. This file is required in order to verify the other information requested.
- b. Documents showing the accurate vote totals for each candidate in each House district in the U.S. Senate race in the 2004 Alaska general election.
- c. Documents showing the accurate number of early, questioned and absentee ballots cast for each candidate in each House district in the Alaska 2004 general election.

- 28. Every Alaska citizen, including the plaintiffs, has the right to be able to verify the results of public elections. The defendants, and each of them, have denied and obstructed the plaintiffs' access to the records that would allow such verification and have aided and abetted in such denial and obstruction.
  - 29. The plaintiffs, and each of them, is a public interest litigant under Alaska law. WHEREFORE plaintiffs pray as follows:
- 1. For injunctive relief requiring the immediate disclosure of the public records set forth in paragraph 27 above.
  - 2. For costs and reasonable attorney fees.
  - 3. For such other relief as the Court deems just and reasonable.

DATED at Anchorage, Alaska this 18th day of April, 2006.

TINDALL BENNETT & SHOUP

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

By: // Call / Ca

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