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7	Attorneys for Complainant Enforcement Division of the Fair Political Practices Commission
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9	BEFORE THE FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION
10	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
11 12	In the Matter of (a) OAH No. 2020090823 (b) FPPC No. 2015/2076
13 14	LLOYD A JOHNSON FOR WEST COVINA CITY COUNCIL 2015, LLOYD JOHNSON, and JOHN OUTPUT A MEDICAL COUNCIL 2015 COMPLAINANT'S REPLY BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF THE PROPOSED DECISION OUTPUT A MEDICAL COUNCIL 2015
15 16 17 18	SHEWMAKER,) Hearing Judge: Deena R. Ghaly) Hearing Date: August 30, 2021 Respondents.) Hearing Time: 9:00 a.m.) Hearing Place: Via videoconference 320 W. Fourth Street, Suite 630 Los Angeles, CA 90013
19	This matter came before Administrative Law Judge Deena R. Ghaly of the Office of
20	Administrative Hearings ("OAH"), on August 30, 2021, in Los Angeles, California, who issued a
21	Proposed Decision on September 30, 2021. Complainant, the Enforcement Division of the Fair Political
22	Practices Commission ("Commission"), having submitted an Opening Brief and received Respondent
23	John Shewmaker's Brief in Opposition, submits the following Reply Brief.
24	I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>
25	Respondent John Shewmaker ("Shewmaker") generally argues that Respondents Lloyd Johnson
26	("Johnson") and Lloyd A Johnson for West Covina City Council 2015 ("Committee") should not be held
27	liable for the violations found in the Proposed Decision because Johnson had no knowledge of
28	1 COMPLAINANT'S REPLY BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED DECISION
- 11	COMI DAMANT SINERE I BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF FRUPOSED DECISION

In the Matter of Lloyd A Johnson for West Covina City Council 2015, Lloyd Johnson, and John Shewmaker OAH No. 2020090823; FPPC No. 2015/2076

Shewmaker's actions. Shewmaker also argues that he should not be liable for the violations because he was merely a "vendor" and thus has no responsibility to comply with the Political Reform Act (the "Act").

In his brief, Shewmaker also asserts that the Enforcement Division failed to fully investigate the matter and repeatedly makes inaccurate assertions regarding the investigation and statements made at hearing.

As discussed in the Enforcement Division's Opening Brief and in this Reply Brief, the Proposed Decision states findings of fact that are supported by and consistent with the evidence presented at the hearing in his matter. There is no additional material evidence which could, with reasonable diligence, have been discovered and presented at the administrative hearing. Thus, the Enforcement Division respectfully requests that the Commission make technical and minor changes as discussed in Complainant's Opening Brief in Support of the Proposed Decision and adopt it as the decision.

II. <u>DISCUSSION</u>

A. Johnson and the Committee are Liable Under the Act

As discussed in the Proposed Decision, the Act holds that there is a presumption that an expenditure funding a communication expressly advocating for the defeat of a clearly identifiable candidate is not independent of the candidate for whose benefit the expenditure is made when it is made by an agent of the benefitted candidate in the course of the agent's involvement in the current campaign. The evidence presented at hearing supports a finding that Shewmaker was an agent for Johnson and the Committee at the time the mailers at issue here were produced and mailed. Throughout the campaign, Shewmaker made expenditures on behalf of Johnson and the Committee, consulted on content for the campaign, communicated and negotiated with vendors on behalf of Johnson and the Committee, and permitted the use of his bulk mailing permit to Johnson and the Committee. Shewmaker was paid by the Committee at various times during the election, including after the mailing of the mass mailings at issue in this case. Due to the evidence presented of these continued interactions, it was established that Shewmaker continued to be an agent of Johnson and the Committee even after he was terminated as the Committee's treasurer.

¹ The Political Reform Act is contained in Government Code §§ 81000 through 91014, and all statutory references are to this code. The regulations of the Fair Political Practices Commission are contained in §§ 18110 through 18997 of Title 2 of the California Code of Regulations, and all regulatory references are to this source. See §§ 83111 and 83116.

The Respondents failed to bring credible evidence to overcome the presumption that Shewmaker, as an agent for Johnson and the Committee, caused the mass mailings to be distributed to oppose Johnson's competitors in the city council race. The Respondents made statements that were contradicted by the evidence, including statements regarding Shewmaker's role in the Johnson campaign.

The Proposed Decision did not make a factual conclusion as to Johnson's knowledge of the mass mailings but rather asserts that regardless of Johnson's actual knowledge, Shewmaker's actions "implicated and created liability for Johnson and the [Committee].2"

B. Shewmaker's Role as a Consultant and Agent for the Committee is Supported by the Evidence

Shewmaker asserts that his role was that of a "vendor" and that as such, he has no legal liability under the Act. This theory is not consistent with the facts of this case, nor the law. As discussed above, the Proposed Decision, supported by the evidence, found that Shewmaker was a consultant and agent for Johnson and the Committee at the time the mailers at issue here were produced and mailed. Shewmaker likens his role to that of a printer or print shop, but this is not an appropriate comparison.

A vendor is typically a person or company offering something for sale. For example, Chicas Graphics and Designs ("Chicas Graphics"), the printer used by Shewmaker and Johnson, offered printing services in exchange for a fixed cost. Shewmaker, on the other hand, provided substantially different services to Johnson and the Committee. Shewmaker offered his input into Johnson's candidate statement, business cards, and more. Shewmaker designed several mass mailings to support Johnson's candidacy, caused these mass mailings to be printed, and caused these mass mailings to be delivered to potential voters. Additionally, Shewmaker negotiated on behalf of Johnson and the Committee with Chicas Graphics regarding timing and costs. Also, according to invoices provided by Respondents, Shewmaker worked on robocalls, phone lists, and signs. This evidence establishes that Shewmaker was more than just a vendor for Johnson and the Committee and was instead a consultant and agent of Johnson and the Committee.

² Proposed Decision, page 9, paragraph 14.

Further, as it specifically relates to the negative mass mailings at issue, Shewmaker caused the violations. At various points, Shewmaker has admitted he designed the mailers and was responsible for their content. He distributed the mailers during the time he served as a paid consultant and agent for Johnson and the Committee. Therefore, along with Johnson and the Committee, he is liable for the violation of failing to include an accurate and complete disclosure statement. The Act holds that any person who violates any provision of this title, who purposely or negligently causes any other person to violate any provision of this title, or who aids and abets any other person in any provision of this title, shall be liable.³ This applies to persons who have filing or reporting obligations under the Act or who are compensated for services involving the planning, organizing, or directing any activity regulated by this title shall be liable for violating the Act or for purposefully or negligently causing another person to violate the Act.⁴ During the hearing and in his Reply Brief, Shewmaker asserted the negative mass mailings were created at the direction of and for another client. However, Shewmaker was not able to provide any evidence in support of his assertions and the Proposed Decision found his assertions to not be credible.⁵

C. Respondents Failed to Produce Credible Evidence to Substantiate Their Theory of the Case

Shewmaker makes several statements that suggest that the Proposed Decision should be set aside because Complainant failed to fully investigate the case. On the contrary, Complainant followed the evidence as provided by the original complaints, witnesses, interviews with the Respondents, and documentary evidence provided by the Respondents and by 3rd parties, including the United States Post Office and the printing shop utilized by the Respondents. Contrary to Shewmaker's assertion, Complainant investigated his alternative theory discussed at an initial in-person interview and raised again the Probable Cause Conference. Ultimately, Complainant found him and the theory lacking credibility or any supporting evidence.

As discussed above, the Respondents had the burden to rebut the presumption that Shewmaker's actions were attributable to Johnson and the Committee. They failed to bring credible evidence during the

³ Section 83116.5.

 $^{^{4}}Id$.

⁵ Proposed Decision, page 6, paragraph 10.

investigation and during the hearing. The Proposed Decision makes sound, evidence-based conclusions regarding the facts of this matter and applies the law appropriately.

III. CONCLUSION

As stated in Complainant's Opening Brief, the Enforcement Division recommends that the Commission make technical and minor changes in the proposed decision and adopt the Proposed Decision as the decision because the Proposed Decision states findings of fact that are supported by and consistent with the evidence presented at hearing in this matter. There is no additional material evidence which could, with reasonable diligence, have been discovered and presented at the administrative hearing. Thus, the Enforcement Division respectfully requests that the Commission make technical and minor changes in the proposed decision and adopt it as the decision.

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Dated: 11/08/2021

FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION

By: Angela J. Brereton Chief of Enforcement

Senior Commission Counsel

PROOF OF SERVICE

At the time of service, I was over 18 years of age and not a party to this action. My business address is Fain Political Practices Commission, 1102 Q Street, Suite 3000, Sacramento, CA 95811. On 1199 2021, I served the following document(s):
 Complainant's Opening Reply Brief in Support of Proposed Decision, in the Matter of Lloyd A Johnson for West Covina City Council 2015, Lloyd Johnson, and John Shewmaker FPPC No. 2015/2076; OAH No. 2020090823.
By Personal Delivery. I personally delivered the document(s) listed above to the person(s) at the address(es) as shown on the service list below.
By United States Postal Service. I enclosed the document(s) in a sealed envelope or package addressed to the person(s) at the addresses listed below and placed the envelope or package for collection and mailing by first class mail, following my company's ordinary business practices. I am readily familiar with this business' practice for collection and processing correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. On the same day that correspondence is placed for collection and mailing, it is deposited in the ordinary course of business with the United States Postal Service, in a sealed envelope with postage fully prepaid. By Email or Electronic Transmission. I caused the document(s) to be sent to the person(s) at the e-mail address(es) listed below. I did not receive, within a reasonable time after transmission, any electronic message or other indication that the transmission was unsuccessful.
I am a resident or employed in the county where the mailing occurred. The envelope or package was placed in the mail in Sacramento County, California.
SERVICE LIST
Lloyd Johnson John Shewmaker
Sasha Linker, Commission Assistant VIA Email: CommAsst@fppc.ca.gov

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct. Executed on 11 9 202

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