

PUBLIC RECORD SUMMARY

Drew Johnson

Republican Nominee, Nevada State Treasurer 2026

Legal Name: Jason Andrew Johnson

*All findings derived from publicly available government filings,
newspaper archives, and official public records.*

Updated June 2026

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Drew Johnson — legal name Jason Andrew Johnson — is the 2026 Republican nominee for Nevada State Treasurer. If elected, he would assume fiduciary responsibility over the state’s investment portfolio, bond issuances, unclaimed property fund, and college savings programs. This document presents findings, derived entirely from publicly available government filings and official records, that raise serious questions about whether Johnson can be entrusted with that authority.

Johnson’s campaign biography is built on fabrications. He claims a childhood of destitution — a “rusty trailer in an Appalachian holler,” a single mother working two jobs, failing schools. Birth announcements, marriage records, and obituaries from Washington County, Tennessee contradict every material element of this narrative. His parents were legally married for his first seven years. His mother held a college degree. His grandfather was a union pipefitter for over sixty years. He graduated from one of Tennessee’s top-ranked public high schools. These are not disputes of interpretation; they are documented falsehoods.

The financial record is more consequential. During his 2024 congressional campaign, Johnson reported a \$422,400 personal loan to his own campaign — routed through 64 identical WinRed transactions rather than a direct bank transfer. His own financial disclosures cannot account for this amount; the gap between his disclosed assets and the loan is at least \$189,000 at maximum reported values and substantially more at realistic market prices. He omitted a \$342,000 mortgage from both House financial disclosures. He failed to report 44 stock purchases and cryptocurrency sales. Information suggests the \$422,400 may have originated with Sarah Reeves Johnson’s mother, who has dementia and over whom Sarah held power of attorney — raising the possibility of both a federal conduit contribution violation and financial exploitation of a vulnerable adult. A formal FEC complaint has been filed, and the alleged fraud has been reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Department of Justice.

Johnson’s campaign treasurer is Thomas Datwyler, who served as the “shadow treasurer” for former Rep. George Santos’s reelection campaign. Santos pleaded guilty to wire fraud and aggravated identity theft and is now serving 87 months in federal prison. The parallels between Santos and Johnson extend across every relevant category: fabricated biography, false financial disclosures, campaign finance irregularities, government benefits claims, the use of alternate names and layered entities to obscure money flows, and the same campaign treasurer. The difference is one of degree and timing, not of kind.

At the state level, Johnson’s 2026 campaign finance filings reveal a separate scheme. He paid himself \$4,062.56 under his legal name “Jason Johnson” — a name that does not appear on any campaign material — and categorized the payment as a staff expense rather than a loan repayment. The effect was deliberate: by never recording the transaction as a loan repayment, the original loan remains open on the books, creating the opportunity to collect the same money twice. The filing also lists a nonexistent entity — “Spotlight Liberty LLC” — on a sworn government document. A complaint has been filed with the Nevada Secretary of State.

The ten sections that follow present the evidence in full. Every claim is sourced to a specific public record, and every record can be independently verified.

SECTION 1: BIOGRAPHICAL CLAIMS VS. PUBLIC RECORD

Drew Johnson’s campaign biography describes a childhood of hardship — raised by a single mother who worked two jobs, living in a trailer in rural Appalachia. Primary source documents from Washington County, Tennessee tell a different story.

CLAIM	PUBLIC RECORD
Raised by a single mother	Parents Johnny Louis Johnson and Deborah Carleen Woodyard married October 31, 1978 (Washington County Marriage Records). Drew born August 5, 1979. Divorce not filed until August 2, 1986 (Johnson City Press court records). Parents were legally married for Drew’s first seven years.
Grew up in a “rusty trailer in an Appalachian holler”	Birth announcement (Johnson City Press, Aug. 17, 1979) lists address as “Ramblewood Trailer Park.” Ramblewood is an 84-lot mobile home community in Johnson City, TN — a city of approximately 70,000 with a major university (ETSU) and a regional medical center. It is not a rural holler.
Bootstrapped out of poverty	Mother Deborah graduated from ETSU with a degree in elementary education (~1973). Father Johnny attended ETSU and worked at United Engineering in Middletown, PA. Paternal grandfather Arthur Louis Johnson was a union pipefitter with UA Local 538 for 60+ years, including work at Oak Ridge. Both sets of grandparents lived in the Johnson City area. This is a working-class family with college educations and union wages, not destitution.
Overcame failing schools	Drew graduated from Science Hill High School (class of 1997), consistently ranked among the top public high schools in Tennessee. Reason magazine independently reported his mother “lied about their address so he would be zoned into a better school district” — contradicting any narrative of attending a failing school.

Sources: *Johnson City Press* birth announcement (Aug. 17, 1979); *Washington County TN Marriage Records* (wctnarchives.org); *Johnson City Press* court records (Aug. 2, 1986); *Johnson City Press* engagement notice (Feb. 4, 1973); *Arthur Louis Johnson* obituary (Jan. 2020); *Carl Nelson Woodyard* obituary (2015); *Wanda Lee Woodyard* obituary (Apr. 2014); *Reason* magazine.

SECTION 2: FABRICATED OR UNVERIFIABLE CREDENTIALS

CLAIM	WHAT HE SAID	REALITY
DOGE Advisory Role	“President Trump asked me to advise DOGE.” — Campaign statement, quoted in Nevada Current (Apr. 29, 2026)	When pressed, his team walked the claim back to “several calls” with DOGE staff in Feb/Mar 2025. He sits on the board of “DOGE Nevada,” a private nonprofit whose own website states it is “an independent entity not associated with government.” His own campaign website does not mention DOGE under career highlights. KLAS-TV reported Johnson went silent as scrutiny grew (Apr. 15, 2026).
Trump Asked Him to Run for Treasurer	Stated publicly in front of crowds at campaign events on multiple occasions during the 2026 campaign. Video exists.	Trump endorsed Johnson in the 2024 CD3 congressional race. That endorsement does not transfer to a different race in a different cycle. Trump has made no public statement about the 2026 treasurer race. The Nevada Independent confirmed Trump has not weighed in on the GOP treasurer primary (May 8, 2026).
Found USAID Fraud	Stated in voter text message blasts during 2026 campaign.	No public record of any involvement by Drew Johnson in any USAID investigation, audit, or fraud referral. No news reports, government documents, or official statements connect Johnson to USAID oversight in any capacity.
PPP Loans: “My wife took them out”	When confronted about PPP loans received by Lambent Interactive LLC, Johnson claimed his wife took out the loans, not him.	Nevada Secretary of State business entity records show JASON JOHNSON is the Registered Agent and a Manager of Lambent Interactive L.L.C. (Entity ID: E0048762017-9, registered Jan. 31, 2017). Sarah Reeves Johnson is listed as the other Manager. Johnson is a principal of the entity that received the loans.

Sources: Nevada Current (Apr. 29, 2026); Nevada Independent (May 8, 2026); KLAS-TV / YouTube (Apr. 15, 2026); drewfornevada.com; DOGE Nevada website; ProPublica PPP Loan Tracker; Nevada SOS SilverFlume business entity records (NV Business ID: NV20171066520); campaign text message archives.

SECTION 3: FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION COMPLAINT

A formal complaint has been filed with the Federal Election Commission against Jason Andrew Johnson (a/k/a Drew Johnson) and his principal campaign committee, Drew for Nevada (FEC ID: C00839670), with a request for expedited consideration. The complaint alleges a pattern of false financial disclosures and a scheme to fraudulently qualify for NRCC institutional support. The full complaint is available as a separate document. Key allegations are summarized below.

A. The \$422,400 Loan Scheme

On August 18, 2024, Johnson loaned his congressional campaign \$422,400 — not by bank wire, but through WinRed, a third-party Republican fundraising platform, in sixty-four separate transactions of exactly \$6,600 each. This method cost approximately \$13,517 in unnecessary processing fees that a direct bank transfer would have avoided.

DATE	EVENT
August 18, 2024	\$422,400 loaned to campaign via 64 x \$6,600 WinRed transactions. This was Johnson's third campaign loan, bringing total candidate loans to \$722,400.
September 20, 2024	NRCC announces Johnson as one of six new Young Gun candidates for NV-03. The Young Guns program requires candidates to meet specific cash-on-hand benchmarks.
September 30, 2024	FEC Form 3 reports campaign cash on hand: \$491,353.50. Without the \$422,400 loan, actual operating cash was approximately \$64,000–\$69,000.
October 2, 2024	\$422,400 repaid in full — exactly 12 days after the Young Guns announcement. Meanwhile, his other \$300,000 in campaign loans remained only partially repaid (\$207,059 outstanding at year-end).

The Las Vegas Sun reported on November 2, 2024 that the loan “raised a lot of red flags.” End Citizens United President Tiffany Muller stated the timeline “would suggest that he did this to secure a spot on the NRCC’s Young Guns list.” UNLV campaign finance professor Kenneth Miller called the WinRed method “strange, inefficient, and shady.”

B. Three Violations Provable From Public Records

The complaint identifies three violations that require no investigation — they are established on the face of public records:

VIOLATION	EVIDENCE
Omission of \$342,000 Mortgage (Both Disclosures)	Clark County Recorder Instrument #20211101-0001273 documents a \$342,000 Deed of Trust on Johnson's home at 10585 Cloud Whisper Drive, naming Jason Andrew Johnson and Sarah R. Johnson as co-borrowers. A Nationstar Request for Notice recorded June 18, 2024 confirms the mortgage remained active. Both the 2023 and 2024 House financial disclosures state “None disclosed” on Schedule D (liabilities). The Ethics in Government Act requires disclosure of all liabilities exceeding \$10,000.
Omission of Cryptocurrency Sales (2024 Disclosure)	The 2023 disclosure lists Bitcoin (\$15,001–\$50,000) and Ethereum (\$1,001–\$15,000). Both disappear from the 2024 disclosure. Bitcoin rose from ~\$30,000 to ~\$70,000 during the reporting period, making a decline below the reporting threshold impossible.

	The only explanation is that these assets were sold — but Schedule B (transactions) states “None disclosed.”
Omission of 44 Stock Purchases (2024 Disclosure)	Forty-four stock positions appear in the 2024 disclosure that are absent from the 2023 disclosure. Because the reporting periods overlap with no gap, these positions were necessarily purchased after June 22, 2023 and fall within the 2024 reporting period. Not one purchase appears on Schedule B. There is no third possibility: they either existed before (and would appear in 2023, but don’t) or were purchased after (and must appear on Schedule B, but don’t).

C. The Source-of-Funds Question

The complaint demonstrates through arithmetic derived entirely from Johnson’s own filings that the \$422,400 loan cannot be reconciled with his disclosed financial position:

FACTOR	ANALYSIS
Maximum Disclosed Assets (2023)	\$595,000 at maximum disclosed values. After two prior campaign loans totaling \$300,000, maximum available: approximately \$295,000.
Household Income	Combined ~\$130,000 gross (\$86,000 in 2023, remainder in 2024). After taxes, mortgage (~\$1,800/month), and living expenses, approximately \$36,000 available for investment.
The Gap	Even at maximum values, there is an unexplained gap of approximately \$189,000 between available funds and the \$422,400 loan. At realistic market values for the disclosed portfolio — which is dominated by penny stocks and companies that subsequently filed for bankruptcy — the gap widens substantially.
Portfolio Composition	The 44 new stock positions include SunPower (hit all-time low of \$0.20 on the disclosure date, later filed Chapter 11), Spirit Airlines (Chapter 11), Maxeon Solar (Chapter 11), MGT Capital (\$0.08/share), and Nuheara (\$0.02/share). This is consistent with constructing maximum apparent disclosure value at minimum actual cost.

The complaint requests that the FEC subpoena Johnson’s personal bank records, brokerage records, and WinRed transaction records to determine the true source of the \$422,400. The complaint also requests referral to the Department of Justice and FinCEN if evidence of bank deposit structuring under 31 U.S.C. § 5324 is found.

D. Potential Source of Funds: Sarah Reeves Johnson’s Mother

The FEC complaint demonstrates that Drew Johnson’s disclosed assets and household income cannot account for the \$422,400 campaign loan, leaving an unexplained gap of at least \$189,000 at maximum disclosed values—and substantially more at realistic market values. One potential explanation for the source of these funds is Sarah Reeves Johnson’s mother.

Information suggests that Sarah Reeves Johnson may have received approximately \$422,400 from her mother and directed those funds into the Johnson campaign during the 2024 cycle. Sarah Johnson’s mother has dementia. Sarah Johnson was her power of attorney. If confirmed, this would constitute a contribution made in the name of another person in violation of 52 U.S.C. § 30122—the same statute cited in the FEC complaint. Under federal law, a candidate’s personal loan to his own campaign must come from the candidate’s own funds. If the money

originated with a third party—whether a family member, spouse, or anyone else—and was routed through the candidate or his spouse to appear as a personal loan, the transaction is a conduit contribution, regardless of whether the third party intended it as a gift. The involvement of a power of attorney over an individual with dementia raises additional concerns: if Sarah Johnson used her fiduciary authority to withdraw funds from a cognitively impaired person for the purpose of financing her husband’s political campaign, the conduct may constitute financial exploitation of a vulnerable adult under applicable state law, in addition to the federal campaign finance violations.

This theory is consistent with several known facts: the unexplained gap between Johnson’s disclosed financial position and the loan amount; the decision to route the loan through 64 separate WinRed transactions rather than a direct bank transfer (which would create a clearer paper trail to the original funding source); the rapid full repayment of the \$422,400 just 12 days after the NRCC Young Guns announcement while \$207,059 of prior campaign loans remained outstanding; and Johnson’s established pattern of using spousal entities and alternate names to create distance between himself and the flow of money.

If Sarah’s mother provided the funds, the violation extends beyond the contribution-in-the-name-of-another statute. The donor herself would have exceeded the individual contribution limit of \$6,600 per election cycle by a factor of sixty-four. The campaign would have knowingly accepted an excessive contribution. And the FEC filings reporting the \$422,400 as a “personal candidate loan” would constitute materially false statements—because the money was never the candidate’s to lend.

This allegation has not yet been independently verified through public records and requires subpoena of bank and brokerage records to confirm. It is included here as a lead for further investigation, consistent with the FEC complaint’s request for expedited discovery into the true source of the \$422,400.

Sources: FEC Form 3 Q3 2024 (Image #202504019755005785); FEC Schedule C; WinRed FEC receipt data; House Financial Disclosures (Filing IDs #10055152 and #10057752); Clark County Recorder records; NRCC press release (Sep. 20, 2024); Las Vegas Sun (Nov. 2, 2024).

SECTION 4: CAMPAIGN FINANCE IRREGULARITIES

A. Self-Payment Under Legal Name

The following is documented in Drew Johnson’s C&E filings with the Nevada Secretary of State.

FILING / DATE	DETAIL
2025 Annual Filing	Drew Johnson reports a \$4,062.56 in-kind contribution from himself. The “loan” box is checked, meaning the campaign owes him this amount back.
Q1 2026 Filing	Campaign pays \$4,062.56 to “Jason Johnson” at 5325 S. Fort Apache, Las Vegas. Categorized as Category E — “paid staff.”
The Address	5325 S. Fort Apache is the campaign’s own mailing address — a rented mailbox at Ship Las Vegas, a pack-and-ship store. Confirmed by the campaign address at the top of both C&E filings.
The Category Error	Under NRS 294A, a loan repayment must be reported under Category M (“Repayment or forgiveness of loans”). By reporting it as Category E (“paid staff”), the original loan remains open on the books. No Category M expense appears in either filing.
The Implication	The campaign could make a second payment categorized as a proper loan repayment, allowing Johnson to collect the same \$4,062.56 twice.

B. Spotlight Liberty “LLC”

The Q1 2026 filing reports a \$9,325 in-kind contribution from “Spotlight Liberty LLC” at 10585 Cloud Whisper Drive — the Johnson home address — for “Website, Graphic Design, and Email” dated March 31, 2026.

No entity named “Spotlight Liberty LLC” is registered in Nevada, Tennessee, or any other state searched. Sarah Johnson’s own professional profiles list “Spotlight Liberty” without the LLC designation. The C&E report is signed under penalty of perjury. Listing a nonexistent LLC on a sworn filing is a false statement.

As documented in Section 3, the Johnsons properly registered Lambent Interactive as a Nevada LLC in 2017. They understand the LLC formation process. The failure to register Spotlight Liberty was not an oversight.

C. Campaign Treasurer: Thomas Datwyler

ISSUE	DETAIL
George Santos Connection	Datwyler served as “shadow treasurer” for former Rep. George Santos’s reelection campaign, managing finances while another person’s name appeared as treasurer on disclosure reports.
Wire Fraud Accusation (Nevada)	Conservative Nevada Leadership PAC filed a DOJ complaint accusing Datwyler of wire fraud, stating he “has a long history of running roughshod over federal campaign finance law.”
FEC Penalties	\$43,475 (Rodney Davis for Congress, IL); \$150,000 (Indiana committee); additional penalties in Washington, Georgia, and other states.

State Investigations	Under investigation by Mississippi AG. Connected to \$600,000+ dark money scheme in Tennessee state senate race.
Scale	Listed as treasurer on 380+ Republican campaigns nationally (Accountable.us). Delaware GOP chair: “the wrong vendor, plain and simple.”

Sources: Nevada SOS C&E filings; *The Hill*; *Accountable.us*; FEC enforcement records; DOJ complaint by CNLP.

SECTION 5: DREW JOHNSON AND GEORGE SANTOS

Drew Johnson’s campaign treasurer, Thomas Datwyler, served as the “shadow treasurer” for former Rep. George Santos’s reelection campaign. That connection is not coincidental. The parallels between Johnson and Santos extend across biography, campaign finance, and pattern of conduct. Santos pleaded guilty to wire fraud and aggravated identity theft in August 2024 and was sentenced to 87 months in federal prison in April 2025. The comparison is instructive.

CATEGORY	GEORGE SANTOS	DREW JOHNSON
Fabricated Biography	Claimed degrees from Baruch College and NYU (never attended either). Claimed employment at Goldman Sachs and Citigroup (no records at either firm). Claimed Jewish heritage and that grandparents fled the Holocaust (genealogical records show no Jewish ancestry). Claimed mother survived 9/11 in the South Tower (immigration records show she was not in the U.S.).	Claims childhood of destitution in a “rusty trailer in an Appalachian holler” (birth announcement lists a trailer park in Johnson City, TN, pop. ~70,000). Claims single mother raised him (parents legally married his first seven years). Claims failing schools (graduated from Science Hill High, consistently ranked among Tennessee’s top public high schools). Claims poverty (mother held ETSU education degree; grandfather was a union pipefitter for 60+ years).
Fabricated Credentials	Claimed to have founded an animal rescue nonprofit (no IRS registration found). Claimed employees died in the Pulse nightclub shooting (no victims connected to any company in his biography). Claimed to have attended the Met Gala and commissioned art for museums (no evidence).	Claims Trump asked him to advise DOGE (walked back to “several calls” with staff). Claims Trump asked him to run for Treasurer (no public Trump statement exists). Claims to have found USAID fraud (no public record of any involvement). Claims “his wife took out” PPP loans (he is registered agent and co-manager of the entity).
False Financial Disclosures	Filed materially false statements with the House of Representatives regarding personal finances. Filed fraudulent FEC reports misrepresenting the source and nature of campaign funds. Pleaded guilty to these charges.	Omitted \$342,000 mortgage from both House financial disclosures. Failed to report cryptocurrency sales on Schedule B. Failed to report 44 stock purchases on Schedule B. Three per se violations provable from public records alone. FEC complaint pending.
Campaign Finance Fraud	Stole donor identities and made unauthorized credit card charges. Falsely attributed contributions to relatives and associates who never gave. Diverted campaign funds to personal expenses (designer clothing, Botox, OnlyFans). Used an LLC to launder donations.	Routed \$422,400 through 64 identical WinRed transactions to inflate cash-on-hand for NRCC Young Guns qualification. Repaid the full amount 12 days after the announcement. Listed a nonexistent LLC (“Spotlight Liberty LLC”) on a sworn state filing. Misreported a \$4,062.56 loan repayment as staff expense, leaving the loan open for potential double-collection. Information suggests \$422,400 may have originated from Sarah Reeves

		Johnson's mother—a potential conduit contribution.
Use of Alternate Names and Entities	Born George Anthony Devolder Santos. Used the name Anthony Devolder professionally. Settled on "George Santos" at the suggestion of a local Republican activist. Operated through entities used to obscure the source and destination of funds.	Legal name Jason Andrew Johnson. Campaigns exclusively as "Drew Johnson." Pays himself under "Jason Johnson" at a rented mailbox. Operates through Lambent Interactive LLC (registered) and "Spotlight Liberty LLC" (unregistered). Uses spousal entities and alternate names to create distance between himself and money flows.
Shared Campaign Treasurer	Thomas Datwyler served as Santos's "shadow treasurer," managing campaign finances while another person's name appeared as treasurer on disclosure reports.	Thomas Datwyler serves as Johnson's campaign treasurer. Datwyler has accumulated \$43,475 in FEC penalties (Rodney Davis, IL), a \$150,000 penalty (Indiana), a DOJ wire fraud complaint, a Mississippi AG investigation, and is connected to a \$600,000+ dark money scheme in Tennessee. Listed as treasurer on 380+ Republican campaigns nationally.
Government Benefits Fraud	Collected COVID unemployment benefits while employed. Pleaded guilty.	Received \$32,391 in forgivable PPP loans through Lambent Interactive LLC, where he is registered agent and co-manager. Falsely claimed his wife took the loans. All funds forgiven—converted to a government grant. Campaigns as a "government waste expert."
Outcome	Expelled from Congress (December 2023). Pleaded guilty to wire fraud and aggravated identity theft (August 2024). Sentenced to 87 months in federal prison (April 2025). Ordered to pay \$373,750 in restitution and \$205,003 in forfeiture.	Won 2026 Republican primary for Nevada State Treasurer. FEC complaint pending. No charges filed. 0-2 in general elections. If elected, would manage Nevada's state investment portfolio, bond issuances, unclaimed property fund, and college savings programs.

The structural similarities are not subtle. Both men constructed public identities built on fabricated or materially embellished personal histories. Both used campaign finance mechanisms to obscure the true source and flow of money. Both filed false or materially incomplete financial disclosures with federal authorities. Both operated through entities and alternate names designed to create separation between the candidate and transactions. And both retained Thomas Datwyler to manage their campaign finances.

The difference is one of degree and timing, not of kind. Santos's fabrications were more theatrical—invented Wall Street careers, fake Jewish heritage, a fictional 9/11 narrative. Johnson's are more calculating—embellished hardship, inflated credentials, strategically structured financial transactions. Santos was caught because the volume and absurdity of his lies overwhelmed any plausible defense. Johnson's lies are smaller individually but form the same pattern: construct a false public identity, use it to gain political power, and move money through structures designed to avoid scrutiny.

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Eastern District of New York press releases (Aug. 19, 2024; Apr. 25, 2025); House Ethics Committee Report on George Santos (Nov. 2023); FEC enforcement records; Accountable.us; The Hill; CBS News; NBC News; Time.

SECTION 6: PROFESSIONAL RECORD

A. Tennessee Center for Policy Research / Beacon Center

METRIC	DETAIL
Financial Condition at Departure	IRS Form 990-EZ filings show a \$119,815 deficit in Johnson's final year leading the organization.
Post-Departure Growth	Under Justin Owen (appointed 2010), revenues grew to \$1.2M by 2013 and \$2.42M by 2024, with \$2.6M in total assets.
TN Dept. of Revenue	In 2007, during Johnson's tenure, the Tennessee Department of Revenue referred to the organization as "not a legitimate group."
AI Gore Story Sourcing	CBS News (2007) reported Nashville Electric Service "never got a request from the policy center and never provided them with any information" — contradicting Johnson's claimed methodology.

B. Chattanooga Times Free Press — Firing (August 2013)

Johnson joined the paper as editorial page editor in mid-2012. He was fired approximately 13 months later, on or about July 29, 2013. The paper published an official response on August 2, 2013, directly contradicting Johnson's public account of his termination.

According to the Times Free Press staff report:

DETAIL	PAPER'S STATEMENT
What he did	Johnson changed an approved headline from "Keep your jobs plan to yourself, Mr. President: Your policies have harmed Chattanooga enough already" to "Take your jobs plan and shove it, Mr. President: Your policies have harmed Chattanooga enough."
How he did it	He waited until his editor had left for the day before making the change. The paper stated he had been told "on multiple prior occasions not to make material changes to editorials or headlines once they were approved."
His admission	Johnson admitted the following day that he failed to follow the standard. He also admitted the headline was "harsh and perhaps crass to a fault."
Was he censored?	No. The paper stated: "Johnson's firing was not about yielding to political pressure. He was not fired for writing an editorial criticizing President Barack Obama." The paper confirmed it published at least 46 editorials critical of Obama on the Free Press page that year.
Other issues	The paper stated the only time it ever denied Johnson freedom to present his views was "when he referred to pornography as a 'miracle product' and touted the benefits of pornography stating that if teenagers watched pornography it would result in lower rates of teenage pregnancy."

Sources: Chattanooga Times Free Press staff report, August 2, 2013 (archived via Wayback Machine, September 26, 2013).

C. Electoral Record

YEAR	RACE	RESULT
2022	Clark County Commission	Lost general election
2024	U.S. House, NV CD3	Lost general election to Rep. Susie Lee
2026	NV State Treasurer Primary	Won Republican primary

Johnson is 0-2 in general elections.

SECTION 7: ENTITY AND FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

Drew and Sarah Johnson operate through multiple entities registered at their home address, 10585 Cloud Whisper Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89135. A consistent pattern emerges across these entities: money and obligations flow through structures that create separation between Drew Johnson's public name and the transactions.

ENTITY	STATUS	TRANSACTIONS
Lambent Interactive L.L.C.	Registered Nevada LLC (Jan. 2017). Active. Both Drew (as "Jason Johnson") and Sarah listed as Managers. Drew is the Registered Agent.	Received \$32,391 in PPP loans (both forgiven). 2 jobs reported. Drew claimed "his wife took them out" despite being registered agent and co-manager.
Spotlight Liberty "LLC"	NOT registered as an LLC in any state. Operated by Sarah Johnson. Listed as "Spotlight Liberty LLC" on Drew's sworn campaign filing.	\$9,325 in-kind contribution to Drew's campaign for "Website, Graphic Design, and Email." False LLC designation on sworn government document.
"Jason Johnson"	Drew Johnson's legal name. Not widely known publicly; he campaigns exclusively as "Drew Johnson."	\$4,062.56 payment from campaign to "Jason Johnson" at campaign's own mailbox. Categorized as staff expense instead of loan repayment.
Drew for Nevada (Federal)	Federal campaign committee from 2024 congressional race.	\$548.52 transferred to state treasurer campaign in 2025.

SECTION 8: PPP LOANS — LAMBENT INTERACTIVE LLC

Drew Johnson, who campaigns as a “government waste expert” and “budget watchdog,” is the registered agent and a manager of Lambent Interactive L.L.C., a Las Vegas company that received two rounds of forgivable federal Paycheck Protection Program loans totaling \$32,391.

DETAIL	RECORD
First Round PPP Loan	Amount: \$17,038. Approved: May 1, 2020. Forgiven: May 6, 2021 (\$17,209 including accrued interest). Jobs reported: 2. All funds designated for payroll. Lender: Bank of America. Business age: “New Business or 2 years or less.”
Second Round PPP Loan	Amount: \$15,353. Approved: January 29, 2021. Forgiven: April 28, 2022 (\$15,532 including accrued interest). Jobs reported: 2. \$15,351 payroll, \$1 utilities. Lender: Itria Ventures LLC. Industry: “All Other Information Services.”
Total Government Funds Received	\$32,391 in PPP loans. \$32,741 forgiven (including accrued interest). The full amount was converted to a government grant.
Entity Registration	Lambent Interactive L.L.C. — Entity ID: E0048762017-9. Domestic LLC registered January 31, 2017. Address: 10585 Cloud Whisper Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89135.
Registered Agent	JASON JOHNSON — 10585 Cloud Whisper Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89135. (Drew Johnson’s legal name and home address.)
Managers	Manager: JASON JOHNSON (Active, updated 01/15/2019). Manager: Sarah Reeves Johnson (Active, updated 01/20/2021).
Johnson’s Claim	When confronted about the PPP loans, Johnson stated his wife took them out. Nevada SOS records show he is the registered agent and a co-manager of the entity. Both PPP applications reported 2 jobs — consistent with Drew and Sarah being the two employees whose payroll was subsidized by federal pandemic relief.

The Spotlight Liberty Contrast

The Lambent Interactive registration proves Drew and Sarah Johnson know how to properly form and register a Nevada LLC. They did so in January 2017. Yet Spotlight Liberty — which is listed as “Spotlight Liberty LLC” on Drew’s sworn Q1 2026 campaign finance filing — has never been registered as an LLC in Nevada or any other state. This eliminates any “honest mistake” defense for the false LLC designation on the campaign filing.

Sources: ProPublica PPP Loan Tracker (projects.propublica.org/coronavirus/bailouts); Nevada SOS SilverFlume business entity records; SBA PPP loan data.

SECTION 9: PENDING REGULATORY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

MATTER	STATUS
FEC Complaint (Federal)	Filed. Alleges false financial disclosures (mortgage omission, Schedule B omissions), potential conduit contribution (\$422,400 loan from undisclosed source), artificially inflated cash-on-hand to qualify for NRCC Young Guns, and potential bank deposit structuring. Requests expedited consideration, subpoena of bank and brokerage records, and referral to DOJ/FinCEN. The alleged fraud has also been reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Department of Justice. Status: Pending before FEC, FBI, and DOJ.
Nevada SOS Complaint (State — Filed)	Filed with the Nevada Secretary of State. Alleges misreported state campaign expenses: \$4,062.56 loan repayment categorized as Category E (paid staff) instead of Category M (loan repayment), paid to “Jason Johnson” at campaign’s own mailbox. False entity designation: “Spotlight Liberty LLC” listed on sworn C&E filing when no such LLC exists. Penalties under NRS 294A: up to \$10,000 civil penalty per violation plus state court costs and attorney’s fees. Status: Pending.

SECTION 10: PATTERN SUMMARY

The public record documents a consistent pattern across Drew Johnson's personal biography, professional career, business dealings, and campaign finances at both the federal and state level:

Biographical claims contradicted by primary source documents, including marriage records, birth announcements, and obituaries from Washington County, Tennessee.

Professional credentials that are fabricated or materially embellished, including claims of DOGE advisory work, USAID fraud detection, and a Trump endorsement for the treasurer race — none supported by any public record.

A professional record that includes being fired from a newspaper for insubordination (after sneaking a vulgar headline past his editor and attempting to publish pro-pornography editorials), leaving a nonprofit with a six-figure deficit, and losing every general election he has entered.

A "government waste expert" who took \$32,391 in forgivable federal PPP loans through an LLC where he is the registered agent and a manager — then falsely claimed his wife took the loans, not him.

Federal financial disclosures that omit a \$342,000 mortgage, fail to report cryptocurrency and ETF sales, and fail to report the purchase of 44 stock positions — three separate violations provable from public records without investigation.

A \$422,400 campaign loan routed through 64 identical WinRed transactions, timed to inflate cash-on-hand for NRCC Young Guns qualification, repaid 12 days after the announcement, and funded by assets that cannot be reconciled with Johnson's own financial disclosures. A portfolio of penny stocks and bankrupt companies used to create the appearance of wealth sufficient to justify the loan.

State campaign finance filings containing misreported expenses, an open loan structure permitting potential double-collection, and a nonexistent LLC on a sworn government document — prepared by a campaign treasurer who served as George Santos's shadow treasurer and has accumulated FEC fines, wire fraud accusations, and state investigations across the country. As documented in Section 5, the parallels between Johnson and Santos extend across every category: fabricated biography, false credentials, fraudulent financial disclosures, campaign finance irregularities, government benefits claims, and the use of alternate identities and layered entities to obscure the flow of money. Santos is now serving 87 months in federal prison.

A pattern of using alternate names, separate entities, and layered financial structures to create distance between Drew Johnson and the flow of money — whether it is federal campaign loans, government pandemic relief, state campaign self-payments, or spousal business transactions. The same person who routes \$422,400 through 64 WinRed transactions to avoid a direct bank transfer also pays himself \$4,062.56 under his legal name at a rented mailbox and claims his wife took PPP loans for an LLC where he is the registered agent. Information suggesting the \$422,400 may have originated with Sarah Reeves Johnson's mother — if confirmed — would add yet another layer to this structure: family money laundered through a spouse into a candidate loan, reported to the FEC as personal funds.

This is the Republican nominee for the office responsible for managing Nevada's state investments, bond issuances, unclaimed property, and college savings programs.

Every finding in this document is derived from publicly available records and can be independently verified. Source documents include FEC filings and receipt data, House financial disclosures, Nevada Secretary of State C&E filings and business entity records, Clark County Recorder records, IRS Form 990-EZ filings, ProPublica PPP Loan Tracker, SBA loan data, Washington County TN public archives, Johnson City Press newspaper archives, Chattanooga Times Free Press staff report (Aug. 2, 2013), and published reporting by the Nevada Independent, Nevada Current, Las Vegas Sun, CBS News, The Hill, Reason magazine, and Accountable.us.