



New York City Campaign Finance Board

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Via C-Access
September 26, 2016

Randolph Mark
Viverito 2013
211 East 111th Street, #2
New York, NY 10029

Dear Randolph Mark:

Please find attached the New York City Campaign Finance Board’s (“CFB” or “Board”) Final Audit Report for the 2013 campaign of Melissa Mark-Viverito (the “Campaign”). CFB staff prepared the report based on a review of the Campaign’s financial disclosure statements and documentation submitted by the Campaign.

This report incorporates the Board’s final determination of October 8, 2015 (attached). The report concludes that the Campaign did not fully demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the Campaign Finance Act (the “Act”) and Board Rules (the “Rules”).

As detailed in the attached Final Board Determination, the Campaign must repay the following:

CATEGORY	AMOUNT
Public Funds Repayment	\$20,361.69
Penalties Assessed	\$850.00
Total Owed	\$21,211.69

The full amount owed must be paid no later than **October 26, 2016**. Please send a check in the amount of \$21,211.69, payable to the “New York City Election Campaign Finance Fund,” to: New York City Campaign Finance Board, 100 Church Street, 12th Floor, New York, NY 10007.

If the CFB is not in receipt of the full amount owed by **October 26, 2016**, the Candidate’s name and the amount owed will be posted on the CFB’s website. The CFB may also initiate a civil action to compel payment. In addition, the Candidate will not be eligible to receive public funds

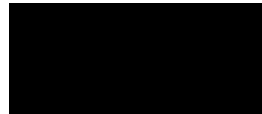
for any future election until the full amount is paid. Further information regarding liability for this debt can be found in the attached Final Board Determination.

The Campaign may challenge a public funds determination in a petition for Board reconsideration within thirty days of the date of the Final Audit Report as set forth in Board Rule 5-02(a). However, the Board will not consider the petition unless the Campaign submits new information and/or documentation and shows good cause for its previous failure to provide this information or documentation. To submit a petition, please call the Legal Unit at 212-409-1800.

The January 15, 2014 disclosure statement (#16) was the last disclosure statement the Campaign was required to file with the CFB for the 2013 elections. If the Campaign raises additional contributions to pay outstanding liabilities, please note that all 2013 election requirements, including contribution limits, remain in effect. The Campaign is required to maintain its records for six years after the election, and the CFB may require the Campaign to demonstrate ongoing compliance. *See* Rules 3-02(b)(3), 4-01(a), and 4-03. In addition, please contact the New York State Board of Elections for information concerning its filing requirements.

The CFB appreciates the Campaign's cooperation during the 2013 election cycle. Please contact the Audit Unit at 212-409-1800 or AuditMail@nyccfb.info with any questions about the enclosed report.

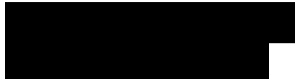
Sincerely,



Signature on original

Sauda S. Chapman
Director of Auditing and Accounting

c: Melissa Mark-Viverito



Viverito 2013
211 East 111th Street, #2
New York, NY 10029

Attachments



EC2013 Final Audit Report

Viverito 2013

September 2016

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RESULTS IN BRIEF

The results of the New York City Campaign Finance Board's ("CFB" or "Board") review of the reporting and documentation of the 2013 campaign of Melissa Mark-Viverito (the "Campaign") indicate findings of non-compliance with the Campaign Finance Act (the "Act") and Board Rules (the "Rules") as detailed below:

Disclosure Findings

Accurate public disclosure is an important part of the CFB's mission. Findings in this section relate to the Campaign's failure to completely and timely disclose the Campaign's financial activity.

- The Campaign did not file the required daily disclosure statements during the two weeks preceding the 2013 primary election (see Finding #1).

Contribution Findings

All campaigns are required to abide by contribution limits and adhere to the ban on contributions from prohibited sources. Further, campaigns are required to properly disclose and document all contributions. Findings in this section relate to the Campaign's failure to comply with the requirements for contributions under the Act and Rules.

- The Campaign accepted a contribution from an unregistered political committee (see Finding #2).

Expenditure Findings

Campaigns participating in the Campaign Finance Program are required to comply with the spending limit. All campaigns are required to properly disclose and document expenditures and disburse funds in accordance with the Act and Rules. Findings in this section relate to the Campaign's failure to comply with the Act and Rules related to its spending.

- The Campaign did not report personal contributions to non-candidate political committees made by the candidate that are attributable to the Campaign (see Finding #3).
- The Campaign made post-election expenditures that are not permissible (see Finding #4).

Public Matching Funds Findings

The CFB matches contributions from individual New York City residents at a \$6-to-\$1 rate, up to \$1,050 per contributor. The CFB performs reviews to ensure that the correct amount of public funds was received by the Campaign and that public funds were spent in accordance with the Act

and Rules. Findings in this section relate to whether any additional public funds are due, or any return of public funds by the Campaign is necessary.

- The Campaign is required to return its final bank balance (see Finding #5).

BACKGROUND

The Campaign Finance Act of 1988, which changed the way election campaigns are financed in New York City, created the voluntary Campaign Finance Program. The Program increases the information available to the public about elections and candidates' campaign finances, and reduces the potential for actual or perceived corruption by matching up to \$175 of contributions from individual New York City residents. In exchange, candidates agree to strict spending limits. Those who receive funds are required to spend the money for purposes that advance their campaign.

The CFB is the nonpartisan, independent city agency that administers the Campaign Finance Program for elections to the five offices covered by the Act: Mayor, Public Advocate, Comptroller, Borough President, and City Council member. All candidates are required to disclose all campaign activity to the CFB. This information is made available via the CFB's online searchable database, increasing the information available to the public about candidates for office and their campaign finances.

All candidates must adhere to strict contribution limits and are banned from accepting contributions from corporations, partnerships, and limited liability companies. Additionally, participating candidates are prohibited from accepting contributions from unregistered political committees. Campaigns must register with the CFB, and must file periodic disclosure statements reporting all financial activity. The CFB reviews these statements after they are filed and provides feedback to the campaigns.

The table below provides detailed information about the Campaign:

Name: Melissa Mark-Viverito	Contribution Limit:
ID: 743	\$2,750
Office Sought: City Council	
District: 8	Expenditure Limit:
	2010–2012: \$45,000
Committee Name: Viverito 2013	2013 Primary: \$168,000
Classification: Participant	2013 General: \$168,000
Certification Date: May 28, 2013	
	Public Funds:
Ballot Status: Primary, General	Received: \$158,502
Primary Election Date: September 10, 2013	Returned: \$0
General Election Date: November 5, 2013	
Party: Democratic, Working Families	Campaign Finance Summary:
	http://bit.ly/1rkNauf

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

Pursuant to Admin. Code § 3-710(1), the CFB conducted this audit to determine whether the Campaign complied with the Act and Rules. Specifically, we evaluated whether the Campaign:

1. Accurately reported financial transactions and maintained adequate books and records.
2. Adhered to contribution limits and prohibitions.
3. Disbursed funds in accordance with the Act and Rules.
4. Complied with expenditure limits.
5. Received the correct amount of public funds, or whether additional funds are due to the Campaign or must be returned.

Prior to the election, we performed preliminary reviews of the Campaign's compliance with the Act and Rules. We evaluated the eligibility of each contribution for which the Campaign claimed matching funds, based on the Campaign's reporting and supporting documentation. We also determined the Candidate's eligibility for public funds by ensuring the Candidate was on the ballot for an election, was opposed by another candidate on the ballot, and met the two-part threshold for receiving public funds. In January of 2013, we requested all bank statements to date from the Campaign and reconciled the activity on the statements provided to the Campaign's reporting. We then provided the results of this preliminary bank reconciliation to the Campaign on April 22, 2013. After the election, we performed an audit of all financial disclosure statements submitted for the election (see summary of activity reported in these statements at Appendix #1).

To verify that the Campaign accurately reported and documented all financial transactions, we requested all of the Campaign's bank statements and reconciled the financial activity on the bank statements to the financial activity reported on the Campaign's disclosure statements. We identified unreported, misreported, and duplicate disbursements, as well as reported disbursements that did not appear on the Campaign's bank statements. We also calculated debit and credit variances by comparing the total reported debits and credits to the total debits and credits amounts appearing on the bank statements.

As part of our reconciliation of reported activity to the bank statements the Campaign provided, we determined whether the Campaign properly disclosed all bank accounts. We also determined if the Campaign filed disclosure statements timely and reported required activity daily during the two weeks before the election. Finally, we reviewed the Campaign's reporting to ensure it disclosed required information related to contribution and expenditure transactions, such as intermediaries and subcontractors.

To determine if the Campaign adhered to contribution limits and prohibitions, we conducted a comprehensive review of the financial transactions reported in the Campaign's disclosure

statements. Based on the Campaign's reported contributions, we assessed the total amount contributed by any one source and determined if it exceeded the applicable limit. We also determined if any of the contribution sources were prohibited. We reviewed literature and other documentation to determine if the Campaign accounted for joint activity with other campaigns.

To ensure that the Campaign disbursed funds in accordance with the Act and Rules, we reviewed the Campaign's reported expenditures and obtained documentation to assess whether funds were spent in furtherance of the Candidate's nomination or election. We also reviewed information from the New York State Board of Elections and the Federal Election Commission to determine if the Candidate had other political committees active during the 2013 election cycle. We determined if the Campaign properly disclosed these committees, and considered all relevant expenditures made by such committees in the assessment of the Campaign's total expenditures.

We requested records necessary to verify that the Campaign's disbursement of public funds was in accordance with the Act and Rules. Our review ensured that the Campaign maintained and submitted sufficiently detailed records for expenditures made in the election year that furthered the Candidate's nomination and election, or "qualified expenditures" for which public funds may be used. We specifically omitted expenditures made by the Campaign that are not qualified as defined by the Campaign Finance Act § 3-704.

We also reviewed the Campaign's activity to ensure that it complied with the applicable expenditure limits. We reviewed reporting and documentation to ensure that all expenditures—including those not reported, or misreported—were attributed to the period in which the good or service was received, used, or rendered. We also reviewed expenditures made after the election to determine if they were for routine activities involving nominal costs associated with winding up a campaign and responding to the post-election audit.

To ensure that the Campaign received the correct amount of public funds, and to determine if the Campaign must return public funds or was due additional public funds, we reviewed the Campaign's eligibility for public matching funds, and ensured that all contributions claimed for match by the Campaign were in compliance with the Act and Rules. We determined if the Campaign's activity subsequent to the pre-election reviews affected its eligibility for payment. We also compared the amount of valid matching claims to the amount of public funds paid pre-election and determined if the Campaign was overpaid, or if it had sufficient matching claims, qualified expenditures, and outstanding liabilities to receive a post-election payment. As part of this review, we identified any deductions from public funds required under Rule 5-01(n).

We determined if the Campaign met its mandatory training requirement based on records of training attendance kept throughout the 2013 election cycle. Finally, we determined if the Campaign submitted timely responses to post-election audit requests sent by the CFB.

Following an election, campaigns may only make limited winding up expenditures and are not going concerns. Because the activity occurring after the post-election audit is extremely limited, the audit focused on substantive testing of the entire universe of past transactions. The results of the substantive testing served to establish the existence and efficacy of internal controls. The CFB

also publishes and provides to all campaigns guidance regarding best practices for internal controls.

To determine if contributors were prohibited sources, we compared them to entities listed in the New York State Department of State's Corporation/Business Entity Database. Because this was the only source of such information, because it was neither practical nor cost effective to test the completeness of the information, and because candidates could provide information to dispute the Department of State data, we did not perform data reliability testing. To determine if reported addresses were residential or commercially zoned within New York City, we compared them to a database of addresses maintained by the New York City Department of Finance. Because this was the only source of such data available, because it was not cost effective to test the completeness of the information, and because campaigns had the opportunity to dispute residential/commercial designations by providing documentation, we did not perform data reliability testing.

In the course of our reviews, we determined that during the 2013 election cycle a programming error affected C-SMART, the application created and maintained by the CFB for campaigns to disclose their activity. Although the error was subsequently fixed, we determined that certain specific data had been inadvertently deleted when campaigns amended their disclosure statements and was not subsequently restored after the error was corrected. We were able to identify these instances and did not cite exceptions that were the result of the missing data or recommend violations to the Board. The possibility exists, however, that we were unable to identify all data deleted as a result of this error.

The CFB's Special Compliance Unit investigated any complaints filed against the Campaign that alleged a specific violation of the Act or Rules. The Campaign was sent a copy of all formal complaints made against it, as well as relevant informal complaints, and was given an opportunity to submit a response.

The Campaign was provided with a preliminary draft of this audit report and was asked to provide a response to the findings. The Campaign responded, and the CFB evaluated any additional documentation provided and/or amendments to reporting made by the Campaign in response. The Campaign was subsequently informed of its alleged violations and obligation to repay public funds, and was asked to respond. The Campaign responded and the CFB evaluated any additional information provided by the Campaign. CFB staff recommended that the Board find that the Campaign must repay public funds and committed violations subject to penalty. The Campaign chose not to contest the CFB staff recommendations. The Board's actions are summarized as a part of each Finding in the Audit Results section. The finding numbers and exhibit numbers, as well as the number of transactions included in the findings, may have changed from the Draft Audit Report to the Final Audit Report.

OTHER MATTERS

In its Draft Audit Report, the Campaign was cited for unreported joint campaign activity with Bill de Blasio and Letitia James. The Campaign provided documentation – including copies of an invoice, literature, and the cancelled check – for an expenditure payment of \$9,559.94 to nyprints, LLC (Transaction ID 15/F/R0002908). The documentation indicated it was for a “Slate Mailer Card” that featured the Candidate, Bill de Blasio, and Letitia James; however, the invoice provided for this expenditure did not include an allocation method for the cost of the expenditure. The Campaign paid the amount invoiced in full and did not report receiving reimbursement for the other candidates’ share of the expenditure. The Campaign’s Draft Audit Report stated that any amount attributable to Bill de Blasio and/or Letitia James that was paid by the Campaign was an in-kind contribution from the Campaign to the other candidates and was subject to CFB Rule 5-01(n).

In response to the Draft Audit Report, the Campaign said that none of the cost of the cited mailer should be attributed to the other candidates. The Campaign said the literature’s reference to Bill de Blasio and Letitia James were “incidental to the main focus of the communication, which was the reelection of Council Member Mark-Viverito.” The Campaign stated, “the literature was designed, purchased, and distributed without any coordination with either the Bill de Blasio or Letitia James campaigns.” Consequently, the Campaign said there was no in-kind contribution to either the Bill de Blasio or Letitia James campaigns. The Campaign said the references to the other candidates inured “only an incidental and *de minimis* benefit to those other candidates.” In its response to the Draft Audit Report, the Campaign also said, “To the extent that the Board deems that this communication is an independent expenditure, within the meaning of Board Rule 13, which the Committee disputes, it is exempt from disclosure.”

The Campaign’s response to the Draft Audit Report indicates that the expenditure at issue is not an in-kind contribution, but is instead an independent expenditure, subject to the disclosure requirements of CFB Rule 13. The mailer promotes the other two candidates, as one side of the mailer includes the names and photos of the other candidates, as well as the words “for Mayor” and “for Public Advocate.” The other side of the mailer says, “Now it’s your turn, this Tuesday vote to elect Bill de Blasio for Mayor and to re-elect our Councilwoman, Melissa Mark-Viverito.”

The 2013 election was the first citywide election held under the Board’s then-new independent expenditure disclosure rules. As a result, the Board determined that it would not penalize independent spenders for first time, non-willful violations of the Rules. This violation falls into that category, and the Board is therefore not imposing a penalty.

AUDIT RESULTS

Disclosure Findings

1. Daily Pre-Election Disclosure – Statements of Contributions/Expenditures

During the 14 days preceding an election, if a candidate: (1) accepts a loan, contribution, or contributions from a single source in excess of \$1,000; or (2) makes aggregate expenditures to a single vendor in excess of \$20,000, the candidate shall report such contributions, loans, and expenditures to the Board in a disclosure, received by the Board within 24 hours of the reportable transaction. *See* Rule 3-02(e). This includes additional payments of any amount to vendors who have received aggregate payments in excess of \$20,000 during the 14-day pre-election period. These contributions and expenditures must also be reported in the Campaign’s next disclosure statement.

The Campaign did not file the required daily disclosures to report the following transactions:

EXPENDITURES:

NAME	STATEMENT/ SCHEDULE/ TRANSACTION	DATE INCURRED	AMOUNT	NOTE
nyprints, LLC	12/F/R0002661	08/31/13	\$978.88	(1)
nyprints, LLC	13/F/R0002840	09/06/13	\$1,586.18	
Total			\$2,565.06	(2)

(1) The disclosure was filed 5 days late.

(2) The Campaign made an additional \$30,509.49 in expenditures to nyprints, LLC during the 14-day pre-election period.

Previously Provided Recommendation

If the Campaign believes it filed the required daily disclosure(s) timely, as part of its response it must submit the C-SMART disclosure statement confirmation email as proof of the submission. The Campaign may provide an explanation if it believes that its failure to file the daily disclosure(s) is not a violation, but it cannot file daily pre-election disclosures now.

Campaign’s Response

In response to the Draft Audit Report, the Campaign admitted that it failed to file the required daily pre-election disclosures.

Board Action

The Board has taken no further action on this matter other than to make this a part of the Candidate’s record with the Board.

Contribution Findings

2. Prohibited Contributions – Unregistered Political Committees

Participating campaigns may not, either directly or by transfer, accept any contribution, loan, guarantee, or other security for a loan from any political committee, unless it is registered with the CFB, or registers within ten days of receipt of the contribution. *See* Admin. Code §§ 3-703(1)(k), 3-707; Rule 1-04(d).

A list of registered political committees can be viewed on the CFB’s website, www.nyccfb.info. Political committees are often required to register with governmental agencies other than the CFB; however, registering with those agencies does not register them with the CFB.

Prior to the election, the Campaign accepted a contribution from an unregistered political committee in the following instance. After notification from the CFB, the Campaign refunded the contribution, or the political committee registered with the CFB.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM UNREGISTERED POLITICAL COMMITTEES THAT SUBSEQUENTLY REGISTERED OR WHOSE CONTRIBUTIONS WERE REFUNDED			
NAME	STATEMENT/ SCHEDULE/ TRANSACTION	RECEIVED DATE	AMOUNT
Educational Justice PAC	3/ABC/R0001288	04/27/11	\$50.00

Previously Provided Recommendation

The Campaign previously resolved this prohibited contribution and no further response is necessary at this time. However, the Campaign may still be penalized for accepting this contribution. If the Campaign disagrees with this finding, it must provide an explanation and documentation to demonstrate that its acceptance of the contribution was not a violation.

Campaign’s Response

In its response to the Draft Audit Report and the Notice of Alleged Violations and Recommended Penalties, the Campaign stated that it had no additional response to this finding.

Board Action

The Board found the Campaign in violation and assessed \$100 in penalties.

Expenditure Findings

3. Candidate Personal Contributions

Campaigns are required to report the candidate's personal contributions of \$99 or more to political committees that support candidates in New York City and throughout New York State (except political committees of other candidates). Such contributions are presumptively campaign expenditures, unless the candidate rebuts the presumption. *See* CFB Final Determination No. 2009-1. Such contributions are also considered contributions by the candidate to the campaign, and count toward the candidate's contribution limit.

Contributions reported to the New York State Board of Elections and the Federal Election Commission by the recipients indicate that the Candidate made contributions that the Campaign should have reported as Candidate Personal Contributions. The below transactions have been deducted from the Campaign's matching claims pursuant to Rule 5-01(n):

Payee	Source	Date	Amount
Democratic Organization Of Queens County	BOE	11/04/11	\$300.00
Working Families Party, Inc.	BOE	02/08/11	\$300.00
Community Free Democrats	BOE	04/20/11	\$200.00
Total			<u>\$800.00</u>

Previously Provided Recommendation

If the Campaign believes that it is not required to disclose the contributions listed, it must provide an explanation and supporting documentation to demonstrate that:

- The Candidate has a prior personal relationship with the recipient political committee as described in CFB Final Determination No. 2009-1.
- The Candidate has a lengthy history of contributing to the entity at a similar or greater financial level.
- The transaction was a purchase of a good or service rather than a contribution.

If the Campaign cannot provide evidence of any of the scenarios listed above, it must enter the contributions listed in C-SMART as Candidate Personal Contributions and submit amendments to its disclosure statements to report the transactions.

Campaign’s Response

In response to the Draft Audit Report, the Campaign said it had “disclosed the transactions identified... as Candidate Personal Contributions.” However, the amended disclosures filed by the Campaign did not list any transactions reported as Candidate Personal Contributions.

Board Action

The Board has taken no further action on this matter other than to make this a part of the Candidate’s record with the Board.

4. Expenditures – Improper Post-Election

After the election, campaigns may only make disbursements for the preceding election, or for limited, routine activities of nominal cost associated with winding up a campaign and responding to the post-election audit. Campaigns have the burden of demonstrating that post-election expenditures were for the preceding election or the limited and routine activities described in the law. *See* Admin. Code § 3-710(2)(c); Rule 5-03(e)(2).

The expenditure listed below is an improper post-election expenditure due to the timing, amount and/or purpose reported by the Campaign or identified from a review of Campaign bank statements and/or documentation:

PAYEE	STATEMENT/ SCHEDULE/ TRANSACTION	PURPOSE CODE	INVOICE DATE	DATE PAID	AMOUNT
Kelly, Brendan S	15/F/R0003048	CONSL	11/16/13	11/16/13	\$3,000.00

Previously Provided Recommendation

The Campaign must explain how each expenditure was for the preceding election, or was a routine and nominal expenditure associated with winding up the Campaign, and must provide supporting documentation. Expenditures that are not proper post-election expenditures may increase the amount of public funds that must be repaid.

Campaign's Response

In response to the Draft Audit Report, the Campaign said the expenditure was for an expense incurred prior to the election. In response to the Notice of Alleged Violations and Recommended Penalties, the Campaign stated, "While the consultant invoiced the Committee on the sixteenth of each month, payment pursuant to those invoices was not associated with services rendered for the previous 30 calendar days. Instead, the payment of fees monthly was only for the sake of convenience. The Committee and consultant had anticipated that total fees pursuant to this contract would be \$27,000, payable in equal installments upon invoice by the consultant. The contract was terminated as of the date of the election."

However, the Campaign's explanation does not comport with the language in the consulting agreement. The consulting agreement does not include a total contract amount of \$27,000. Instead, it states that the "Committee shall pay Consultant a \$3,000 monthly retainer for consulting services... to be paid on the 16th of every month." Based on this wording of the consulting agreement, the pattern of previous payments made, and the description written in the memo area of the payment checks¹, this payment was for services between November 11, 2013 and December 10, 2013. The Campaign failed to explain how this expenditure was a routine and nominal expenditure associated with winding up the Campaign.

Board Action

The Board found the Campaign in violation and assessed \$750 in penalties.

Public Matching Funds Findings

5. Return of Final Bank Balance

Campaigns are required to return excess public funds after the election. *See* Admin. Code § 3-710(2)(c); Rule 5-03(e). Public funds are only intended to be used for campaign expenditures, and not every campaign will use all of the public funds it received. This may occur when additional contributions were received or a campaign spent less than anticipated. To ensure that excess public funds are not wasted, until excess public funds have been repaid the only disbursements allowed are those for the preceding election and routine post-election expenditures. Routine post-election expenditures are those involving nominal cost associated with winding up a campaign and responding to the post-election audit. *See* Rule 5-03(e)(2)(i), (ii).

The remaining balance in the Campaign's bank accounts was \$20,361.69, according to the Campaign's September 2014 bank statements. Based on the activity reported by the Campaign

¹ Six of the nine payment checks provided by the Campaign list a specific one-month period in the memo area. For example, the payment check dated May 16, 2013 indicated it was for "consulting for May 11, 2013 to 6/10/13."

and additional information obtained and reviewed in the course of this audit, the Campaign must return \$20,361.69 to the Public Fund as its final bank balance.

Previously Provided Recommendation

The Campaign must respond to all findings in this Draft Audit Report, including providing additional bank statements if requested. The Campaign must repay the final bank balance above with a check payable to the “New York City Election Campaign Finance Fund.” If the Campaign disagrees with the amount, it must provide documentation and explanation to show why the amount is not correct. The Campaign may reduce the amount it must return to the Public Fund by proving that outstanding loans or outstanding liabilities timely reported on Statement 16 and not previously documented are still outstanding.

Campaign’s Response

In response to the Draft Audit Report, the Campaign provided the September 2014 bank statement which shows an ending balance of \$20,361.69.

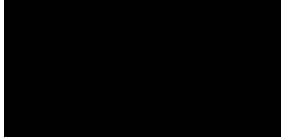
In response to the Notice of Alleged Violations and Recommended Penalties, the Campaign stated, “The Committee notes that the final bank balance may be reduced by fees incurred in order to respond to this notice and asks that the CFB acknowledge the permissibility of the same in accordance with CFB Rule 5-03(e)(2)(ii).”

Board Action

The Board determined that the Campaign must repay \$20,361.69 to the Public Fund.

We performed this audit in accordance with the audit responsibilities of the CFB as set forth in Admin. Code § 3-710. We limited our review to the areas specified in this report's audit scope.

Respectfully submitted,



Signature on original

Sauda S. Chapman

Director of Auditing and Accounting

Date: September 26, 2016

Staff: Melody Lee

**New York City Campaign Finance Board
Campaign Finance Information System
Transaction Summary Report
Appendix 1**

Candidate: Mark-Viverito, Melissa (ID:743-P)**Office:** 5 (City Council)**Election:** 2013

1. Opening cash balance (All committees)		\$0.00
2. Total itemized monetary contributions (Sch ABC)		\$151,966.00
3. Total unitemized monetary contributions		\$0.00
4. Total in-kind contributions (Sch D)		\$440.15
5. Total unitemized in-kind contributions		\$0.00
6. Total other receipts (Sch E - excluding CFB payments)		\$250.00
7. Total unitemized other receipts		\$0.00
8. Total itemized expenditures (Sch F)		\$285,958.04
Expenditure payments	\$285,635.61	
Advance repayments	\$322.43	
9. Total unitemized expenditures		\$0.00
10. Total transfers-In (Sch G)		\$0.00
Type 1	\$0.00	
Type 2a	\$0.00	
Type 2b	\$0.00	
11. Total transfers-out (Sch H)		\$0.00
Type 1	\$0.00	
Type 2a	\$0.00	
Type 2b	\$0.00	
12. Total loans received (Sch I)		\$0.00
13. Total loan repayments (Sch J)		\$0.00
14. Total loans forgiven (Sch K)		\$0.00
15. Total liabilities forgiven (Sch K)		\$0.00
16. Total expenditures refunded (Sch L)		\$407.50
17. Total receipts adjustment (Sch M - excluding CFB repayments)		\$3,185.00
18. Total outstanding liabilities (Sch N - last statement submitted)		\$41.34
Outstanding Bills	\$0.00	
Outstanding Advances	\$41.34	
19. Total advanced amount (Sch X)		\$0.00
20. Net public fund payments from CFB		\$158,502.00
Total public funds payment	\$158,502.00	
Total public funds returned	\$0.00	
21. Total Valid Matchable Claims		\$26,462.00
22. Total Invalid Matchable Claims		\$140.00
23. Total Amount of Penalties Assessed		\$850.00
24. Total Amount of Penalty Payments		\$0.00
25. Total Amount of Penalties Withheld		\$0.00