have included a person "acting on behalf of" the official.

In subsections (b) and (e)(1) and (3) of this section, the defined term "campaign finance entity" is substituted for the former reference to a "committee", "political committee", and "authorized candidate campaign committee" for clarity. *See* General Revisor's Note to this title and § 1–101 of this article.

In subsection (b)(2) of this section, the former reference to conducting an event "to receive a contribution" is deleted as included in the reference to a "fund–raising event".

In subsection (b)(4) of this section, the injunction that certain persons may not deposit "or otherwise use" certain contributions is added for clarity to cover contributions other than money.

Also in subsection (b)(4) of this section, the phrase "regardless of when" is substituted for the former phrase "before the convening of the regular session" for clarity and accuracy.

In subsection (d) of this section, the reference to the "Public Financing Act" is substituted for the former reference to the "Fair Campaign Financing Act" to reflect the correct short title for the Act. *See* § 15–111 of this article.

Also in subsection (d) of this section, the term "gubernatorial ticket" is substituted for the former term "eligible candidate" for consistency with the terminology used in Title 15 of this article and because a gubernatorial ticket does not become an eligible ticket unless it first qualifies for that status under the Public Financing Act.

Also in subsection (d) of this section, the former reference to an eligible candidate that "has applied for and accepts a public contribution from the Fair Campaign Financing Fund" is deleted as surplusage.

In subsection (e)(3)(ii) of this section, the reference to a civil penalty "that equals the sum of $1,000 plus" the amount of the contribution is substituted for the former reference to a civil penalty "of $1,000 and the amount of the contribution" for clarity.

The Election Law Article Review Committee notes, for consideration by the General Assembly, that former Art. 33, § 13–215(c), which is revised as subsection (e) of this section, is ambiguous. With regard to the fundraising activity of an elected official subject to this section, it is not clear whether the intent of the General Assembly was to provide that both the campaign finance entity of the elected official *and* the campaign finance entity that received the contribution be liable for the violation. If it was the intent of the General Assembly that *only* the campaign finance entity that received the suspect contribution be penalized, then the General Assembly may wish to repeal subsection (e)(1) of this section as surplusage. In addition, if it was intended that the campaign finance entity that received the contribution, the elected official, and the person acting on behalf of the