

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 88-452, Aug. 20, 1964, 78 Stat. 508, as amended, which was classified generally to chapter 34 (§2701 et seq.) of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, prior to repeal, except for titles VIII and X, by Pub. L. 97-35, title VI, §683(a), Aug. 13, 1981, 95 Stat. 519. Titles VIII and X of the Act are classified generally to subchapters VIII (§2991 et seq.) and X (§2996 et seq.) of chapter 34 of Title 42. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

## AMENDMENTS

1974—Pub. L. 93-443 struck out reference to section 431(a) and (c) of this title for definition of “election” and “Federal office”.

## EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1974 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 93-443 effective Jan. 1, 1975, see section 410(a) of Pub. L. 93-443, set out as a note under section 431 of this title.

## OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Pub. L. 93-644, §9(a), Jan. 4, 1975, 88 Stat. 2310 [42 U.S.C. 2941], amended the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 [42 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.] to create the Community Services Administration, an independent agency in the executive branch, as the successor authority to the Office of Economic Opportunity, and provided that references to the Office of Economic Opportunity or to its Director were deemed to refer to the Community Services Administration or to its Director. The Community Services Administration was terminated when the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, except for titles VIII and X, was repealed, effective Oct. 1, 1981, by section 683(a) of Pub. L. 97-35, title VI, Aug. 13, 1981, 95 Stat. 519, which is classified to 42 U.S.C. 9912(a). An Office of Community Services, headed by a Director, was established in the Department of Health and Human Services by section 676 of Pub. L. 97-35, which is classified to 42 U.S.C. 9905.

**§ 453. State laws affected****(a) In general**

Subject to subsection (b) of this section, the provisions of this Act, and of rules prescribed under this Act, supersede and preempt any provision of State law with respect to election to Federal office.

**(b) State and local committees of political parties**

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a State or local committee of a political party may, subject to State law, use exclusively funds that are not subject to the prohibitions, limitations, and reporting requirements of the Act for the purchase or construction of an office building for such State or local committee.

(Pub. L. 92-225, title IV, §403, Feb. 7, 1972, 86 Stat. 20; Pub. L. 93-443, title III, §301, Oct. 15, 1974, 88 Stat. 1289; Pub. L. 107-155, title I, §103(b)(2), Mar. 27, 2002, 116 Stat. 87.)

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

This Act, referred to in text, means the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, as defined by section 431 of this title.

## AMENDMENTS

2002—Pub. L. 107-155 designated existing provisions as subsec. (a), inserted heading, substituted “Subject to subsection (b) of this section, the provisions of this Act” for “The provisions of this Act”, and added subsec. (b).

1974—Pub. L. 93-443 substituted provision for Pub. L. 92-225 and rules thereunder to supersede and preempt

any provision of State law with respect to election to Federal office for prior provisions which in former subsec. (a) stated that nothing in Pub. L. 92-225 shall be deemed to invalidate or make inapplicable any provision of State law, except where compliance with such provision would result in a violation of Pub. L. 92-225 and in former subsec. (b) stated that no provision of State law shall be construed to prohibit any person from taking any action authorized by Pub. L. 92-225 or from making any expenditure which he could lawfully make under Pub. L. 92-225.

## EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2002 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 107-155 effective Nov. 6, 2002, see section 402 of Pub. L. 107-155, set out as an Effective Date of 2002 Amendment; Regulations note under section 431 of this title.

## EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1974 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 93-443 effective Oct. 15, 1974, see section 410(b) of Pub. L. 93-443, set out as a note under section 431 of this title.

**§ 454. Partial invalidity**

If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the application of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

(Pub. L. 92-225, title IV, §404, Feb. 7, 1972, 86 Stat. 20.)

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

This Act, referred to in text, means the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, as defined by, section 431 of this title.

## SEVERABILITY

Pub. L. 107-155, title IV, §401, Mar. 27, 2002, 116 Stat. 112, provided that: “If any provision of this Act [see Short Title of 2002 Amendment note set out under section 431 of this title] or amendment made by this Act, or the application of a provision or amendment to any person or circumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act and amendments made by this Act, and the application of the provisions and amendment to any person or circumstance, shall not be affected by the holding.”

**§ 455. Period of limitations**

(a) No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for any violation of subchapter I of this chapter, unless the indictment is found or the information is instituted within 5 years after the date of the violation.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) the period of limitations referred to in subsection (a) of this section shall apply with respect to violations referred to in such subsection committed before, on, or after the effective date of this section; and

(2) no criminal proceeding shall be instituted against any person for any act or omission which was a violation of any provision of subchapter I of this chapter, as in effect on December 31, 1974, if such act or omission does not constitute a violation of any such provision, as amended by the Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1974.

Nothing in this subsection shall affect any proceeding pending in any court of the United States on January 1, 1975.