

portion of the allocable activities. We put a limit of \$25,000 per year on the contributions that can be accepted for that non-federal account. So no more million dollar soft money contributions to pay for get-out-the-vote efforts in the presidential campaign.

Nothing in this bill will affect legitimate 501(c) advocacy groups. The bill only applies to groups that claim a tax exemption under section 527.

In closing, I want to make one final point. The soft money loophole was opened by FEC rulings in the late '70s. By the time we started work on BCRA, the problem had mushroomed and led to the scandals we saw in the 1996 campaign. When we passed BCRA, I said we would have to be vigilant to make sure that the FEC enforced the law and that similar loopholes did not develop. That is what we have been doing for the past three years, and what are again doing today.

I have no doubt that if we don't act on this 527 problem now, we will see the problem explode into scandals over the next few election cycles. In the 2004 cycle, Federal-oriented 527s spend \$423 million. Ten donors gave at least \$ million each to 527s involved in the 2004 Federal elections and two donors each contributed over \$20 million. This time we cannot afford to wait for a problem to grow into a disaster that undermines the scheme of the Federal election laws.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a summary of the bill's provisions be printed in the RECORD.

THE 527 REFORM ACT

Under the Internal Revenue Code, a 527 group is defined as an organization "organized and operated primarily" to influence elections (or the appointment of individuals to non-elective office). The Federal Election Commission ("FEC"), however, has failed to apply existing Federal campaign finance laws to require that 527 groups spending money to influence federal elections register as federal political committees and comply with federal campaign finance laws, including the limits on the contribution they may receive.

As a result, both Democratic-leaning and Republican-leaning 527 groups spent tens of millions of dollars in soft money to influence the 2004 federal elections. A number of 527 groups did not register as federal political committees and spent soft money on ads attacking and promoting federal candidates. Other 527 groups did register as federal political committees but claimed that under FEC rules they could spend as much as 98 percent soft money on partisan voter drive activities for the purpose of influencing the 2004 federal elections.

The 527 Reform Act is designed to clarify and reaffirm that such 527 groups are required to comply with federal campaign finance laws. The bill would:

Require 527s groups to register as political committees with the FEC and comply with federal campaign finance laws, unless they raise and spend money exclusively in connection with non-federal candidate elections, or state or local ballot initiatives, or the nomination or confirmation of individuals to non-elected offices, such as judicial positions.

Under this requirement, 527 groups registered as political committees and subject to federal campaign finance laws can use only federal hard money contributions to finance ads that promote or attack federal candidates, regardless of whether the ads expressly advocate the election or defeat of the candidate.

Any 527 group with annual receipts of less than \$25,000 is exempt from the requirement to register as a political committee and comply with federal campaign finance laws.

Establish that when a 527 group registered as a federal political committee makes expenditures for voter mobilization activities or public communications that affect both federal and non-federal elections, at least 50 percent of the costs of such activities would have to be paid for with federal hard money contributions.

Provide that with regard to the non-federal funds that can be used to finance a portion of voter mobilization activities and public communications that affect both federal and non-federal elections, such funds must come from individuals only and must be in amounts of not more than \$25,000 per year per individual donor.

This is similar to the provision in the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 that places a limit on the size of a nonfederal contribution that can be spent by state parties on activities affecting both federal and non-federal elections. \$25,000 is the same amount that an individual can contribute to a national political party. An individual can give only \$5,000 per year to a federal political committee to influence federal elections.

The 527 Reform Act provides that it applies only to 527 groups and that nothing in the Act will have any effect on determining whether 501(c) groups are subject to federal campaign finance laws.

PRESERVING CALIFORNIA'S MISSION HERITAGE

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, last week I had the pleasure of joining members of the California Missions Foundation at Mission San Diego to celebrate the passage of the California Missions Preservation Act, which became law in 2004.

In opening the celebration, Missions Foundation Executive Director Knox Mellon expressed his gratitude to the Senate and House for passing the Missions Preservation Act, which will help my State preserve a priceless element of our historical and cultural heritage.

By way of expressing my own gratitude to you and our colleagues, I want to share some of Mr. Mellon's remarks with you:

There is a tendency for me to believe the primary beneficiary of the legislation Senator Boxer both carried and succeeded in getting signed by the President would be the California Missions Foundation because it acts as a conduit, a pass-through for directing monies to each of the twenty-one historic missions. But the real beneficiaries are the people not only of California but the nation. The missions are California's Pyramids. They are a part of our past. They help symbolize the nation's western beginnings.

Of all the institutions that define California's heritage, none has the historic significance and emotional impact of the chain of Spanish missions that stretch from San

Diego to Sonoma. The missions are an important part of the state's cultural fabric and must be preserved as priceless historic monuments.

I thank our colleagues in Congress, particularly Senator DIANNE FEINSTEIN and Representatives SAM FARR and DAVID DREIER, who worked diligently to see this bill signed into law. I also thank Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger for his support.

And finally, I thank Knox Mellon and the California Missions Foundation Board for their strong dedication to this cause. Through the collaboration of Federal, State, and private efforts, our missions have hope for the future.

KAREN SHAPIRA

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, today I would like to reflect on the loss of a dear family friend, Karen Shapira. Karen recently passed away after a battle with breast cancer. The Shapira family has suffered a tremendous loss, and I offer them my condolences and deepest sympathy during this difficult time.

Karen always called herself a "professional volunteer" and that is what she was. She was an extremely caring and selfless individual. For more than 20 years, she served the Jewish community, both in Pittsburgh and abroad. Most notably, she chaired the United Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh, which is responsible for delivering grants for educational, cultural, and human service programs.

Her deep involvement in the Jewish community led her to Israel, where she met with Prime Ministers Ehud Barak and Ariel Sharon. Through her capacity as chair of Partnership 2000 at the United Jewish Federation, Karen worked on projects with several schools, camps, women's health centers, and job training facilities in Israel. She also chaired a revolving loan fund of the Israel Emergency Appeal, which supports Israeli small businesses.

Karen could also be found serving her local community in Pittsburgh. She had a major leadership role at the United Way of Allegheny County, cochairing the Early Childhood Initiative, and she served on the boards of the Pittsburgh Symphony, the Jewish Healthcare Foundation in Pittsburgh, the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, and Shady Side Academy. Karen was also appointed by Governor Ridge to the Pennsylvania Commission for Women.

It is obvious from the several awards that Karen received that her dedication to the Jewish community did not go unnoticed. Specifically, Karen received the 2002 Emanuel Specter Award and the Sonia and Aaron Levinson Award for the pursuit of social justice, both from the United Jewish Federation.