

such as client lists, lobbying activities or non-regular contacts. This disclosure would impose a heavy burden on them. We respect these strongly held views but feel that some disclosure would be no longer within the realm of confidentiality when the intended result of these efforts is to attempt to influence public policy. Confidentiality in these areas is deemed to be waived when the parties are dealing with matters of public policy. Disclosure in the case of lobbying could be compared with the disclosure of political contributions required under the Canada Election Expenses Act.

After hearing witnesses in both Washington, D.C. and Sacramento, California describe disclosure as not creating an excessive burden we have determined that a certain degree of disclosure should be required.

- We recommend that registered lobbyists be required to disclose:
- (a) their names (the name of lobbyist or lobbyist firm);
 - (b) names of clients and their place of business;
 - (c) the nature of matter with which the lobbyist is dealing.

We recommend that lobbyists be prohibited from receiving compensation for clients which is contingent in any manner upon the outcome of the lobbying activity.

Administration and Enforcement

If the system of registration which is the subject of these recommendations is to work effectively so that the public will be better informed, it must be properly administered. It is equally imperative that the legislation establishing the system give to the administrative agency sufficient legal authority so that it can set up civil and criminal penalties which can be utilized in order to enforce the system.

We have seen the problem that results from the current situation with the Federal Lobbying Law in the United States as a result of a lack of enforceable sanctions. Within the Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives and his counterpart in the Senate who are well equipped to handle the record keeping required by the statute, they have no power to enforce compliance.