

representation of those interested in the needs of the students at the School for the Deaf and the interest of the general public. Veto  
Message

Accordingly, I have determined to veto Section 9 of the bill and that item in section 2 of the bill which makes reference to the list of nominees submitted in accordance with section 9. With the exception of section 9 and the item in section 2, I have approved the remainder of Substitute Senate Bill 96."

## CHAPTER 97

[Senate Bill No. 104]

## COUNTIES--OFFICIALS, SALARIES

AN ACT Relating to county government; providing for salaries for officials thereof; amending section 36.16.032, chapter 4, Laws of 1963 as last amended by section 1, chapter 77, Laws of 1967 ex. sess. and RCW 36.16.032; amending section 36.27.060, chapter 4, Laws of 1963 as last amended by section 2, chapter 237, Laws of 1971 ex. sess. and RCW 36.27.060; and declaring an emergency.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

Section 1. Section 36.16.032, chapter 4, Laws of 1963 as last amended by section 1, chapter 77, Laws of 1967 ex. sess. and RCW 36.16.032 are each amended to read as follows:

The office of county auditor may be combined with the office of county clerk in counties of the eighth class by unanimous resolution of the board of county commissioners passed thirty days or more prior to the first day of filing for the primary election for county offices. The salary of such office of county clerk combined with the office of county auditor shall be ((six thousand eight hundred dollars)) nine thousand four hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. Section 36.27.060, chapter 4, Laws of 1963 as last amended by section 2, chapter 237, Laws of 1971 ex. sess., and RCW 36.27.060 are each amended to read as follows:

The prosecuting attorneys and their deputies of class three counties and counties with population larger than class three counties shall serve full time and shall not engage in the private practice of law: PROVIDED, That deputy prosecuting attorneys in counties of the second class and third class may serve part time and engage in the private practice of law if the board of county commissioners so provides: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That the board of

V- county commissioners of a fourth class county may, in its discretion, require a prosecuting attorney to serve full time at a salary of twenty thousand dollars.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. This 1972 amendatory act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately.

Passed the Senate February 9, 1972.

Passed the House February 8, 1972.

Approved by the Governor February 19, 1972 with the exception of section 2 which is vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State February 23, 1972.

Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"...Section 2 amends RCW 36.27.060 to provide that 'the Board of County Commissioners of a fourth class county may, in its discretion, require a prosecuting attorney to serve full-time at a salary of twenty thousand dollars.' At the present time prosecutors in fourth class counties serve on a part-time basis.

Veto  
Message

While the use of full-time prosecutors is generally desirable, the procedure for accomplishing that result contained in section 2 of Senate Bill 104 is not. County commissioners and prosecutors are independently elected officials. Granting to the county commissioners in a fourth class county the power to determine whether the prosecutor must serve full-time or part-time, will tend to place the prosecutor under the influence of the county commissioners and as a result may tend to reduce the capacity of the prosecutor to act independently. Because of the clear constitutional separation of powers between county commissioners and prosecutors, the potential consequences of section 2 are not desirable. In addition, section 2 describes no procedure to carry out the provisions of the act. The change in status of the prosecutor apparently could be made in the middle of a term or could be applied to a prosecutor-elect.

It may be appropriate for prosecutors in fourth class counties to serve on a full-time basis. This should be an issue for consideration at the 1973 legislative session.

For the above reasons, I have vetoed section 2 of Senate Bill 104. The remainder of the bill is approved." Veto  
Message

## CHAPTER 98

[Engrossed House Bill No. 248]

## CAMPAIGN REPORTING ACT OF 1972

AN ACT Relating to the regulation and reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures; establishing an elections commission; adding a new chapter to Title 29 RCW; creating new sections; repealing section 29.18.14C, chapter 9, Laws of 1965, section 9, chapter 150, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 29.18.14C; repealing section 29.85.27C, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.85.27C; prescribing penalties; and providing for submission of this act to a vote by the people.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Section 1. There is added to Title 29 RCW a new chapter to read as set forth in sections 2 through 24 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. DECLARATION OF LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE. It is hereby declared to be the public policy of the state of Washington that:

(1) The legislature recognizes that requiring an individual contributor of a campaign contribution to be identified may very well, especially in the case of small contributors, seem to be a distasteful invasion of the right of privacy. Such a requirement would mean that each individual contributor would have to publicly declare his politics and that his personal philosophic leanings, which hitherto he may only have shared with his family and intimates, would now be subject to public scrutiny and be recorded in government offices and computers. It is the finding of the legislature that requiring disclosure of the identity of these contributors would effectively cause many small contributors to cease making contributions. For this reason and for reasons of privacy the legislature declares that the identity of minor contributors to political parties or political organizations having the interest of electing numerous candidates should not be required to be disclosed.

(2) The Legislature further finds that the concept of attempting to increase financial participation of individual contributors in political campaigns is encouraged by the passage of the Revenue Act of 1971 by the Congress of the United States, and in consequence thereof, there is a need for legislation on the state level for implementing legislation.

(3) The legislature further declares that the public interest