

## Local Government Committee

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### BILL ANALYSIS SSB 5352

**TITLE OF THE BILL:** Removing the term limit for members of boundary review boards.

**WHAT THIS BILL DOES:** *Removes the service limitation of a maximum eight consecutive years for boundary review board members.*

**SPONSORS:** Senate State and Local Government Committee (originally sponsored by Senator McCaslin).

**HEARING DATE:** Monday, March 29, 1999

**FISCAL NOTE:** Not requested.

**ANALYSIS PREPARED BY:** Caroleen Dineen (786-7156)

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### BACKGROUND:

A boundary review board is required to be created in every county with a population of 210,000 or more and may be created in any other county. If its jurisdiction is invoked, a boundary review board may review proposed boundary changes for cities, towns, and various special districts. The boundary review board may approve, reject, or modify and approve a proposed boundary change that it reviews. A boundary review board's authority to reject or modify and approve proposed city incorporations is limited.

The boundary review board in a county with a population greater than one million consists of 11 members: three appointed by the Governor; three appointed by the county; three appointed by the mayors of the cities and towns within the county; and two appointed by the board from nominees of special districts in the county. The boundary review board in all other counties consists of five members: two appointed by the Governor; one appointed by the county; one appointed by the mayors of the cities and towns within the county; and one appointed by the board from nominees of special districts in the

county.

After an initial staggering of members' terms, appointed boundary review board members serve 4-year terms. No boundary review board member may serve more than eight consecutive years.

**SUMMARY:**

The maximum service limitation of eight consecutive years for boundary review board members is removed.