Common Technical Questions	Answers
Where is the county opt-out language?	• Article III, section 8 (AZ bill, p.21:9)
Where is the municipal opt-in language?	 Article VII, section 5(E)(2) (AZ bill, p.38:33-41) excludes land from being eligible for district formation if within the territorial or extraterritorial jurisdiction of a municipality unless local law consents to inclusion. Article III, section 9 (AZ bill, p.21:33) provides further details on how such local law consent is given.
Where is the language that makes the formation process 100% consensual among affected landowners and electors?	 Article IV, section 1(A) (AZ bill, p.24: 12-28) specifies petitioners must attest to such 100% consent and provide verifiable contact information. Article VII, section 5(B) (AZ bill, p.38:11) excludes land from being eligible for district formation unless it is held free and clear or anyone claiming interests (such as rights of way) consents to inclusion.
Where are criminal laws, national security laws, judicial jurisdiction, legal process, law enforcement agency jurisdiction preserved?	 Article II, section 2(D)(1) (AZ bill, pp.5:21-45, 6:1-8), section 2(D(5) (AZ bill, p.8:16-22), provides the baseline authority. Article III, sections 4(B) (AZ bill, p.17:8-23), section 7 (AZ bill, pp.20-21:37-45, 1-8), augments this to
Where are the prohibitions on the district exercising taxing authority and eminent domain authority?	 include the entire legal status quo Article II, section 2(C)(6) (AZ bill, p.4:40-43)
Where is the eminent domain authority of outside state agencies and political subdivisions specified?	• Article II, section 2(D)(4) (AZ bill, pp.7:6-45, 8:1-15)
Where is the water law/conservation framework preserved?	 Article III, section 4(A) and (G) (AZ bill, p.16: 44-45; pp.17:45, 18:1-6)

Whore is the public utility law	• Article III continue $A(\mathbf{P})/A7$ hill is $A(\mathbf{P})/A7$
Where is the public utility law	 Article III, section 4(R) (AZ bill, p.19:1-10)
framework preserved?	
Where are the "optimal	• Article II, section 3 (AZ bill, p. 8:38-45, pp. 9-11)
regulation" criteria?	
Where is jurisdiction for	 Article II, section 2(D)(2) (AZ bill, p.6:9-29)
outside state agencies and	• Article VII, subsection 4 (AZ bill, pp. 37:42-45, 38:1-
political subdivisions to	defines "district externality."
remedy causes of externalities	
(inc. environmental law	
violations) preserved?	
Where is federal primacy	• Article III, section 6 (AZ bill, pp.19: 21-45, 20:1-36)
preserved for outside state	
agencies and political	
subdivisions to enforce	
environmental and other	
laws?	
Where is the guarantee that	• Article II, section 2(D)(3) (AZ bill, pp.6:30-45, 7:1-5)
there will be no fiscal cost to	holds external agencies and political subdivisions
the state?	harmless for cost of external services by persons
	domiciled in district.
	• Article III, section 3(D) and (E) (AZ bill, pp.15:24-45,
	16:1-8) ensures that landowners forming a district
	must agree to a foreclosable lien on their property
	to secure a promise to pay at least as much
	revenue to revenue authorities as were generated
	in the prior fiscal year from all sources within the
	district.
	 Article III, section 2 (AZ bill, pp. 13:7-14, 24-32,
	14:6-15) implements the above guarantee in a
	suggested land covenant that guarantees state
	taxing authorities the greater of a percentage of
	unimproved land value or prior fiscal year
	revenues.
	 Article III, subsection 10 (AZ bill, pp. 22:19-45, 23:1- 25) ampowers political subdivisions to obtain a
	25) empowers political subdivisions to obtain a
	reasonable performance bond/surety to recoup

	rehabilitation costs for abandoned or withdrawn district properties
What are the limits on a district's "exclusive jurisdiction?"	 Article II, section 2(C) (AZ bill, p.3:18-19) contemplates governance by outside agencies that is authorized by the compact. Article II, section 2(E) (AZ bill, p.8:23-24) states that the exclusive jurisdiction of a prosperity district is "subject to section 2(D) of this Article and Articles III, V and VI." Article II, section 2(D) (AZ bill, pp.5:18-45, 6, 7, 8:1- 22) states the exclusive jurisdiction of the Prosperity District is subject to concurrent state and federal law enforcement, judicial, eminent domain and externality remedial jurisdiction. Article III, section 4 (AZ bill, pp. 16: 32-45, 17, 18:1- 14) lays out a broad array of other policy areas where the exclusive jurisdiction of Prosperity Districts would also be so limited. Article III, section 6 (AZ bill, pp.19: 21-45, 20:1-36) preserves federal primacy and jurisdiction to ensure district cannot imperil federal grants Article VII, section 13 (AZ bill, p.40:21-24) defines Prosperity Districts as a political subdivision of the state.
What are the checks and balances on a district?	 Article II, section 2(A) (AZ bill, p.1:44-45) denies districts sovereign immunity. Article II, section 2(B) (AZ bill, p.2:7-9) deems district managing board literal fiduciaries. Article II, section 2(B)(1) (AZ bill, p.2:10-13) emphasizes board appointment/election must comply with state and federal constitutions. Article II, section 2(B)(4) (AZ bill, p.2:33-35) imposes separation of powers on board action. Article II, section 2(B)(5) (AZ bill, pp.2:36-45, 3:1-12) imposes stringent transparency requirements. Article II, section 2(C) (AZ bill, pp.3:13-19) delegates strictly limited power to district consisting of

 limited police powers, total outsourcing of services, and borrowing capacity limited to net assets. Article II, section 2(C)(6) (AZ bill, p.4:37-43) permits only "essential" incidental power and expressly precludes such incidental power from including taxation, eminent domain, civil forfeiture, subsidies, monopolization, acceptance of government grants, or delegations of authority. Article II, section 3 (AZ bill, p. 8:38-45, pp. 9-11) ensures only least restrictive regulation is used. Article II, section 3(E) (AZ bill, p.11:22-33) automatically sunsets district regulations every 5 years. Article II, section 4 (AZ bill, p.11:34-43) burden of proof placed on any proponent of eminent domain, regulation or taxation (including district) to prove with clear and convincing evidence that such action was properly authorized and enforced. Article III, section 2 (AZ bill, pp.19: 21-45, 20:1-36) gives states broad authority to put district in receivership if it imperils federal mandates or grant conditions. Article IV, section 2 (AZ bill, pp.26:26-45, 27:1-33) allows for multiple pathways for withdrawal from district and reversion of lands to original jurisdictions. Article VI, section 10 (AZ bill, pp.35:28-45, 36:1-15) gives persons residing and doing business in districts the option of compelling district to participate in compact commission supervised alternative dispute resolution, while preserving all
of their court remedies as well.