## STATE OF OKLAHOMA

1st Session of the 56th Legislature (2017)

SENATE BILL 548 By: Loveless

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## AS INTRODUCED

An Act relating to governmental units; stating purpose; stating entity status; providing structure, authority and jurisdiction; stating reasons for regulation of Prosperity Districts; allowing for automatic repealer of regulations; providing defense to exercise of eminent domain or enforcement of regulation or tax; specifying when Prosperity Districts are properly formed; requiring petition; stating contents of petition; allowing for withdraw of land from Prosperity District; stating contents of withdraw petition; providing for process of binding interstate compact; providing effect of accepted pledge to enter compact; providing remedies to members; stating status of compact upon becoming interstate compact; allowing for alternative dispute resolution; establishing exclusive jurisdiction; providing clarification of eligible land held outside boundaries; providing for certain reciprocity; allowing Prosperity District to extend beyond state lines under certain conditions; allowing formation of Prosperity States Compact Commission when at least two members; providing composition of commission; providing powers and duties; providing terms of commissioner members; providing for removal of commissioners; stating meeting and voting requirements; providing method of funding for districts; establishing a Compact Administrator; stating duties; requiring certain notice; requiring mutual assistance; providing method of challenging legality of compact; defining terms; providing for certain construction; providing for codification; and providing an effective date.

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2 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

SECTION 1. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3201 of Title 74, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

The special purpose authority of every Prosperity District is exclusively to furnish consenting communities with a local jurisdiction that is streamlined to maximize prosperity through a stable public policy environment consisting of optimal regulatory and fiscal policy. No power or authority of any Prosperity District shall serve any other purpose.

SECTION 2. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3202 of Title 74, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A Prosperity District formed within any Member under the authority of this Compact shall be a governmental unit and political subdivision of that Member with the following structure, authority and jurisdiction:

A. Every Prosperity District is a municipal corporation in the form of a special district that can form enforceable contracts, sue, be sued and exercise exclusively the jurisdiction, power and authority specified in this act under the law of each Member in which it is formed and expanded; however, Prosperity Districts shall not possess or claim sovereign immunity.

B. Supervisory and operational authority over the limited governing, management and administrative power of every Prosperity District shall be vested upon formation in a managing board consisting of seven (7) natural persons who are qualified electors under the general laws of this Member, each of whom shall serve a term of four (4) years with commencement and termination dates as specified in the district bylaws during which each shall hold such authority in trust and exercise it as a fiduciary for every lawabiding landowner, resident and person rightfully within the district, also known as the managing board.

- 1. The manner of appointment or election of the managing board shall be consistent with the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, the guaranty of a republican form of government thereunder, and this Member's Constitution; and it must be specified in the formation petition required by this act.
- 2. The managing board is authorized to promulgate all necessary district bylaws, ordinances, policies, procedures, parliamentary rules, and directives subordinate to and in conformity with this Compact for the Prosperity District's exercise of its limited authorized powers and authorities under this act and, if desired, establishing additional criteria for withdrawal of lands for its internal management and administration, including the collection and disbursement of revenues to which the district is entitled, the formation of committees, subordinate departments and agencies, as

well as the designation and responsibilities of administrative

offices and retention of subordinate officials, and, if desired, for

further limiting the power, authority and jurisdiction of the

Prosperity District and its managing board, departments and

agencies, if any.

- 3. Official action by the managing board shall require a quorum consisting of an absolute majority of the board present physically or electronically and a vote in the affirmative of a majority of the board members present at a public hearing.
- 4. Any member of the managing board who had participated in the promulgation of a regulation shall not subsequently participate in enforcing that regulation.
- 5. Subject to executive session procedures or privileges which shall be specified in the district bylaws and adopted after a public hearing, all governing instruments, records, proceedings, and accounts of the Prosperity District shall be public and open for inspection or observation by any person at all reasonable times.

  Detailed minutes or verbatim recordings of all official actions and public hearings shall be maintained by the managing board. The Prosperity District shall fully comply with any written public records request within the compliance deadline specified in the request, or otherwise the Prosperity District shall, within the deadline specified in the request, if one is specified, furnish a written statement to the requestor detailing the reasons for the

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1 partial compliance, noncompliance, or a requested compliance deadline extension, which specifies a reasonable alternative 2 3 deadline, with specific reference to each records request. Further, the Prosperity District's managing board directly or through a 4 5 designated chief executive officer shall be required to produce annual performance audits for contracted goods and services, the 6 cost of which must be accounted for and considered during the 7 bidding process. In addition, the Prosperity District's managing 9 board directly or through a designated chief executive officer shall 10 seek an independent audit every two (2) years to evaluate the 11 district's operations and performance audits. All audits shall be 12 made public.

- C. The governing authority of every Prosperity District is strictly limited to the following powers, which shall be exclusive of the exercise of the same or like powers by any other governmental unit within the district's boundaries, as they exist from time to time, and no other governmental unit shall within such boundaries exercise the same or like powers as are granted to the district under this subsection, except as expressly contemplated in this Compact:
  - 1. Police power consisting solely of:

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a. enforcing the Malum in Se Criminal Law, common law and regulation adopted in its formation petition as contemplated in this act, and

b. promulgating and enforcing regulations in strict conformity with this act;

- 2. The power to furnish transportation, utility, and transmission infrastructure, regulation enforcement services, other municipal services specifically authorized by the district bylaws, and internal managerial and administrative operations, including the power to supervise and coordinate the orderly enforcement of any revenue covenant among revenue beneficiaries thereof, as well as to collect and disburse revenues from all authorized sources, exclusively through independent contractors, intergovernmental agreements, and public-private partnerships utilizing a process of open competitive bidding specified in the district bylaws only if:
  - a. no regulation is promulgated or enforced by the

    Prosperity District, directly or in combination with

    other regulations, that restricts free and open

    competition in derogation of the common law in the

    provision of such infrastructure and services,
  - b. all costs incurred in furnishing such infrastructure and services are to be reimbursed by either uniform, non-discriminatory user fees paid voluntarily by all users of the respective infrastructure or service, or otherwise paid pursuant to a separate contract voluntarily and consensually binding all landowners

residing in the Prosperity District during the
provision of such infrastructure or service, and

- c. a designated, commensurate revenue source exists for all payment obligations incurred in connection with furnishing such infrastructure and services.
- 3. The power to organize a municipal court with the concurrence and under the supervision of the highest court of the judicial branch of each Member in which any part of the Prosperity District is located, with original jurisdiction of all civil and criminal causes of action arising within that district, unless otherwise agreed by all parties to the cause of action in a contract furnishing an alternative venue or method of dispute resolution;
- 4. The power to borrow exclusively by issuing bonds in accordance with such procedures as may be specified in its bylaws for the sole purpose of financing the exercise of its authorized powers provided that:
  - a. the total outstanding principal of all bonds issued under the authority of this section together with the sum of all other liabilities owed by the respective Prosperity District shall never exceed the fair market value of all assets held in the name of that district,
  - b. the obligation of such bonds shall be secured solely and exclusively by the respective Prosperity District's receipts from revenue covenants running

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with the land in the district, by authorized gifts, or by receipts received pursuant to contract, if any,

- c. neither the United States Government nor any state nor any other government body or agency shall pay, guarantee or be liable for the obligation of any bond issued under this section, except any liability that may be incurred by the Member where the Prosperity District is located, if it were to violate its pledge herewith to all future bondholders of any Prosperity District that it shall refrain from any action or omission that would infringe on the district's jurisdiction, power and authority under this act; and
- d. the terms of such borrowing shall provide that any holder of a bond issued by a Prosperity District who induces or attempts to induce any Prosperity District or any other governmental body to violate this act shall thereby immediately forfeit all right of repayment for any bond issued by that Prosperity District;
- 5. The power to accept gifts of real or personal property exclusively from landowners and qualified electors residing within a Prosperity District for the sole purpose of defraying the costs of exercising its authorized powers provided that the fiduciary

obligations of the managing board are not breached through the acceptance of the gift; and

- 6. Such incidental power as is both specified in the district bylaws and also essential to carrying out the foregoing powers, including the power to open and maintain bank accounts and acquire or lease real or personal property, provided that a Prosperity District may not and shall not under any circumstances, directly or indirectly, principally or incidentally, or for any purpose, enjoy, accept, claim or exercise any power:
  - a. to levy any tax,

- b. of eminent domain,
- c. of civil property forfeiture based on actions or omissions that constitute a violation of criminal law unless the owner of such property has been convicted of violating that criminal law,
- d. to furnish any subsidy to private enterprise,
- e. to establish or enforce by regulation or otherwise,

  directly or indirectly, any monopoly or cartel in the

  provision of any good or service within its

  jurisdiction in derogation of the common law,
- f. to accept gifts, grants or conditional grants from any governmental unit, including, but not limited to, any state, county, municipality or the United States government, which are sourced from taxes, government-

imposed fees or fines, or borrowing which is secured or to be repaid by taxes or government-imposed fees or fines,

- g. to delegate all or any portion of its governing authority to any other entity or to accept the delegation of governing authority in addition to that expressly delegated by this Compact from any other governmental unit, or
- h. to permit any other governmental unit to exercise governing authority or jurisdiction within its boundaries, except as authorized by this act or as non-governmental persons may otherwise agree in adopting a venue selection clause or choice of law provision in a valid contract between them.
- D. Every Prosperity District shall maintain comity with this Member and the United States Government as provided in this subsection.
- 1. All duly constituted law enforcement agencies of this Member or the United States Government that would otherwise have had concurrent jurisdiction to enforce Malum in Se Criminal Law within the boundaries of a Prosperity District in the absence of the formation or expansion of such district may do so within the boundaries of any Prosperity District located in whole or in part within this Member state in accordance with such jurisdiction. As

an incident of its power and authority under this act, each Prosperity District may enter into intergovernmental agreements with any duly constituted law enforcement agency of this Member or the United States government to provide specific procedures for the exercise of such concurrent jurisdiction, as well as to contract with any such agency to exercise original jurisdiction over any other criminal law in effect within the district's boundaries. Moreover, when in hot pursuit of a suspect, arrestee or convict in relation to a violation of law occurring outside of the boundaries of a Prosperity District, law enforcement authorities of any Member or the United States government may exercise jurisdiction within the boundaries of any Prosperity District. Further, upon notice to the managing board of the relevant Prosperity District furnishing evidence of a valid summons, subpoena, judgment, supplementary order, garnishment, warrant, extradition request or other legal process by any agency, branch, department, instrumentality or political subdivision of any Member or the United States government having jurisdiction over the matter, which concerns any person or property within the boundaries of that district and arises from a cause of action that accrued outside of the boundaries of that district, the Prosperity District shall either:

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a. serve, execute or enforce the same to the reasonable satisfaction of each such agency, branch, department,

instrumentality or political subdivision in accordance with this act, or

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- b. cooperate by refraining from objecting to, challenging, disputing or impeding the exercise of jurisdiction by each such agency, branch, department, instrumentality or political subdivision within the boundaries of the district to the extent needed to serve, execute or enforce the same.
- 2. Upon notice furnishing evidence of a probable district externality to the managing board of the relevant Prosperity

  District by any agency, branch, department, instrumentality or political subdivision of any Member or the United States government having jurisdiction over the matter, the Prosperity District shall either:
  - a. remedy within the limits of its power and authority
    the district externality to the reasonable
    satisfaction of each such agency, branch, department,
    instrumentality or political subdivision in accordance
    with this act, or
  - b. cooperate by refraining from objecting to, challenging, disputing or impeding the exercise of jurisdiction by each such agency, branch, department, instrumentality or political subdivision within the boundaries of the district to the extent needed to

remedy that district externality. However, each

Member is prohibited from discriminating against or

otherwise interfering with the free transmission,

transportation, ingress or egress of goods, persons,

services, activities, capital or entities to or from

any Prosperity District on terms not generally

applicable to all similar goods, persons, services,

activities, capital or entities; accordingly, a

Prosperity District's duty to remedy or cooperate as

aforesaid shall not apply to facilitate any such

prohibited discriminatory action.

3. Any person domiciled within any Prosperity District that voluntarily uses governmental services or infrastructure furnished by any branch, agency or political subdivision of any Member state, other than what that Prosperity District furnishes, shall be liable for the proportionate cost of such services and infrastructure usage to the extent that such cost is not defrayed by funds distributed to such branch, agency or political subdivision from the revenue covenant running with title to the real property in the Prosperity District or by any other revenues paid directly or indirectly by such person to the respective branch, agency or political subdivision. In order to recover such liability, all branches, agencies or political subdivisions that desire reimbursement of such costs shall first annually determine and publicly post a reasonable

fee for such services and infrastructure based on uniform criteria that must be paid by persons domiciled within any such Prosperity District in order to use such services and infrastructure; the reasonableness of the fee in relation to the proportionate cost of such services and infrastructure usage and all other revenues paid directly or indirectly by such person to the respective branch, agency or political subdivision shall be subject to judicial review and alternative dispute resolution in accordance with this Compact.

- 4. Any person, governmental unit, Member agency or political subdivision which has jurisdiction or authority under general laws to exercise eminent domain in any location contiguous to the boundaries of a Prosperity District may continue to exercise eminent domain for transportation, utility or transmission purposes within the boundaries of that Prosperity District to the same extent as before its formation or expansion provided that any proposed or consummated taking:
  - a. shall take place exclusively either with regard to real property within such corridors as are designated by appropriate legal description in the petition required by this act, or otherwise within such scope as is absolutely necessary to accomplish the asserted public use of the taking,
  - b. the targeted property shall not be taken for private use and shall be used exclusively for transportation,

utility or transmission purposes on equal terms by all
members of the public or otherwise with title held in
trust for the benefit of the public,

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- c. if the taking occurs within the aforesaid designated corridors, generally applicable statewide laws of the state in which the targeted property is located shall apply to the taking,
- d. if the taking occurs outside of the aforesaid designated corridors, all persons whose vested rights will be condemned, diminished or damaged by the taking shall be made whole by the condemnor as just compensation, which shall include, but is not limited to, compensation consisting of payment of the maximum fair market value of the targeted property as assessed at any point in time up to the consummation of the taking and after the first public statement of any such intent to exercise eminent domain by any political subdivision or agency of the state or any public official thereof, and damages for all injuries and costs incurred which were proximately caused by the proposal, initiation, or consummation of the taking, including but not limited to any loss of prospective economic advantage, legal expenses and attorney fees,

e any property taken must be dedicated to the public use upon which the taking was premised within five (5) years of the consummation of the taking or it shall revert to the original owner or successor(s) in interest, and

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if such taking proceedings are not initiated within f two (2) years of the public statement of any such intent to exercise eminent domain by any political subdivision or agency of this Member or any public official thereof, timely initiated but abandoned before consummation or not consummated within four (4) years of initiation, then the respective political subdivision or agency shall pay to all persons whose vested rights have been thereby diminished or damaged compensation for all injuries and costs incurred which were proximately caused thereby, including, but not limited to, any loss of prospective economic advantage, legal expenses and attorney's fees, unless otherwise agreed respectively by each such adversely affected person. If any agency or political subdivision of this or any Member engages in any action or omission that is the functional equivalent of exercising eminent domain within the boundaries of any Prosperity District, any person whose vested

rights have been diminished or damaged thereby may bring an action at law or equity to compel institution of proceedings under this subsection. Costs incurred by any agency or political subdivision of this or any member to exercise the power of eminent domain within the boundaries of a Prosperity District shall not be funded by proceeds from any revenue covenant or otherwise charged to any landowner or person domiciled within the district. This subsection may be enforced at law or equity in any venue of competent jurisdiction by any person whose vested rights have been or probably will be taken, diminished or damaged as herein contemplated.

- 5. Subject to applicable provisions of this act, the judicial branch of this Member state shall have jurisdiction over all cognizable causes of action arising within any Prosperity District located in this Member state, unless otherwise agreed by all parties to the cause of action in a contract furnishing an alternative venue or method of dispute resolution.
- E. Subject to applicable provisions of this act, every

  Prosperity District shall have exclusive governing jurisdiction

  within its boundaries, as those boundaries may be established from

  time to time, except as non-governmental persons may otherwise agree

  in adopting a venue selection clause or choice of law provision in a

valid contract between them. Accordingly, to the extent of such
exclusive jurisdiction, every agency, department, instrumentality,
unit or political subdivision of this Member, including any county,
city, town, state agency or special district, is prohibited within
district boundaries, as they may exist from time to time, from:

- 1. Exercising jurisdiction or superimposing additional governing jurisdictions therein;
- 2. Fining, penalizing, prosecuting, regulating, taxing or otherwise addressing through government action any condition, state of affairs, person, entity, service, property, action or omission located, committed or occurring therein; and
  - 3. Annexing lands therein.

SECTION 3. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3203 of Title 74, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

The only legitimate public purpose of regulation within the boundaries of every Prosperity District, as those boundaries may be established from time to time, is to safeguard public health and safety by protecting the individual right to life, liberty and property, which, as to any competent adult, shall be limited to defending one's freedom to pursue a flourishing and productive existence either in consensual association with others or alone, which requires securing unobstructed action according to one's will, provided that such action does not infringe upon another's like

freedom, and resolving conflicting claims to unobstructed action by deferring to or enforcing any governing prior agreement of the claimants or otherwise applying the principle of first in time, first in right to defer to or enforce the claim of the first actor. Accordingly, within six (6) months of formation, and periodically thereafter as determined by official action of the managing board, each Prosperity District shall hold one or more public hearings to decide whether, how and when to promulgate and enforce Regulations within its boundaries to safeguard public health and safety strictly in accordance with the following subsections; further, a Prosperity District's authorized police power shall be exercised in strict conformity with the following:

1. As a precondition of promulgating or initially enforcing any regulation within any Prosperity District, other than the exercise of police power authorized by this act and adopted pursuant to this act, or an exercise of concurrent jurisdiction, including, but not limited to, any regulation clarifying, modifying or superseding the common law in effect within district boundaries, every Prosperity District shall conduct fact-finding at one or more hearings that are open to the public with at least seven (7) days prior notice to assess the extent to which the regulation would fulfill or, if previously promulgated or enforced prior to repeal, has fulfilled the criteria required for regulatory authority and tailoring under this section, and shall publicly report as soon as practicable

exactly how such criteria have been or would be fulfilled by the regulation in a regulatory impact statement that:

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- a. articulates the nature and magnitude of the threat to the individual right to life, liberty or property targeted by the regulation by, at a minimum, characterizing the risk pathways, populations exposed and consequences of exposure and assessing whether the regulation or similar regulations have been effective in reducing the targeted risks,
- b. articulates a theory of cause and effect, consistent with established economic and scientific theories, that shows how the regulation could or did produce the desired outcomes and that also explicitly assesses whether the risks addressed by the regulation are likely to increase, decrease or stay the same in the absence of the regulation,
- c. demonstrates consideration of a wide variety of alternate and less restrictive or burdensome regulatory approaches consistent with the hierarchy of regulation contemplated by this act, including, but not limited to, expressly assessing whether the regulation has a negative effect on competition, whether the regulation can be modified to reduce its anti-competitive effects, and determining whether and

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how private voluntary action can reduce the risks addressed by the regulation,

- d. comprehensively assesses the benefits and costs of a wide variety of alternative regulatory approaches or solutions to the asserted threat to individual rights to life, liberty or property, including a showing of how much of the problem the regulation is likely to solve,
- e. considers the foregoing criteria in light of all actual evidence of the regulation's efficacy or lack thereof from any previous promulgation or enforcement of the same or similar regulation, and
- f. specifies the data utilized to make the assessments shown in the report.
- 2. A Prosperity District has no power to regulate or otherwise to use or threaten coercion in connection with its governing authority except through:
  - a. the exercise of police power authorized by this act, and
  - b. promulgating and enforcing regulations that fulfill each of the following criteria:
    - (1) the regulation governs or protects the individual right to life, liberty or property of either those who are not parties to a contract that

furnishes a rule of governance covering the same subject matter as the regulation, or those who are in breach of a contract covering the same subject matter as the regulation, provided that the dispute resolution procedures specified in the contract, if any, are not being observed by all parties to the contract, and at least one party to the contract requests such regulation or enforcement,

- (2) the regulation and its enforcement accurately codifies or implements the exercise of police power authorized by this act, or governs an act, activity, inactivity, occupation, profession, use of property, person, entity, condition or state of affairs that is not ordinarily peaceful, non-violent and non-fraudulent,
- (3) neither the predominant effect of the regulation considered alone or in the context of the Prosperity District's existing regulatory framework, nor any part of its purpose is to protect any individual, entity, or group from otherwise rightful competition or to restrain competent adults for their own good, and

1 (4) the act, activity, inactivity, occupation,
2 profession, use of property, person, entity,
3 condition or state of affairs targeted for
4 regulation has violated, is violating or is an
5 actual threat to individual right to life,
6 liberty or property.

3. To the extent that a Prosperity District is authorized to promulgate or enforce regulations pursuant to this act, the regulation may only:

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- a. furnish modified, additional or augmented civil remedies to render the exercise of police power authorized by this act as more effective in protecting the individual rights of life, liberty or property,
- b. impose clear, objective legal standards only if the foregoing mode of regulation will not reasonably reduce the threat to the individual rights of life, liberty or property,
- c. enable the enforcement of clear, objective legal standards by inspections and enforcement of violations by civil penalty only if the foregoing modes of regulation will not reasonably reduce the threat to the individual rights of life, liberty or property,
- d. enable the enforcement of clear, objective legal standards by permitting, licensing or other regulatory

pre-approval processes only if the foregoing modes of regulation will not reasonably reduce the threat to the individual rights of life, liberty or property, or e. enable the enforcement of clear, objective legal

- e. enable the enforcement of clear, objective legal standards by criminal sanctions only if the foregoing modes of regulation will not reasonably reduce the threat to the individual rights of life, liberty or property.
- 4. Before exercising the police power authorized by this act, and any other regulation, each Prosperity District must adopt appropriate internal management and administrative procedures in the district bylaws governing such enforcement, including but not limited to ensuring that the method of enforcement makes it probable that the regulation will protect the individual right to life, liberty or property, the method of enforcement makes it probable that the regulation will fulfill the criteria that authorized its promulgation and that reasonable public notice of the regulation had been furnished to any affected person before the regulation is enforced.
- 5. Every regulation adopted pursuant to this act shall be automatically repealed and held for naught five (5) years from their effective date, if one is specified, and otherwise from their adoption or enactment date, as the case may be, and may only be promulgated again thereafter as provided in this act with any

regulation previously adopted pursuant to this act. The Prosperity
District may commence proceedings to consider reinstating such
regulation as early as two (2) years prior to their automatic repeal
date.

SECTION 4. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3204 of Title 74, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

It is a complete defense in any venue to the exercise of Eminent Domain or the enforcement of any regulation or tax within the boundaries of every Prosperity District, as those boundaries may be established from time to time, that the exercise of Eminent Domain, regulation or tax was promulgated or enforced in violation of this Compact. If this defense is raised, the proponent of the taking, regulatory or taxing action has the burden of proving strict compliance with the provisions of this Compact with clear and convincing evidence or with such quantum of proof as otherwise agreed to by all disputants.

SECTION 5. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3205 of Title 74, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A Prosperity District is formed or expanded when a petition that is deemed compliant with this section is recorded with the county recorder for each county in which the new or expanded Prosperity District is located and with each such other official responsible

for the public recordation of interests in real property located within the proposed boundaries of the new or expanded Prosperity District, if any. Accordingly, to form or expand a Prosperity District, a petition containing the information specified herein shall be signed, served, reviewed, deemed compliant, and recorded as follows:

- 1. With respect to eligible land to be included in the new or expanded Prosperity District, one or more landowners representing one hundred percent (100%) of the surface land ownership interests in such eligible land, and the "petitioner(s)" shall sign a petition requesting the formation or expansion of a Prosperity District to include such eligible land under the authority of this Compact and further attesting to the accuracy of the following information under oath, which shall also be included in the petition:
  - a. a statement requesting the formation or expansion of a Prosperity District and avowing that the land to be encompassed by the new district or included in the expanded district is eligible land,
  - b. the name, address, telephone number and e-mail address of each such signing landowner, if any,
  - c. a statement that one hundred percent (100%) of the qualified electors who are residing on such eligible land have consented in writing to the petition or,

alternatively, a statement that no qualified electors

are then-residing on said eligible land,

- d. the name, address, telephone number and e-mail address of each such resident qualified elector, if any,
- e. a legal description of the external boundaries of the proposed new or expanded Prosperity District, as well as of the boundaries of any corridor for the exercise of eminent domain by external agencies and any individual parcels that are internal to such eligible land which shall continue to be recognized within the Prosperity District upon formation, expansion and withdrawal, and
- f. a map and a general description of the area to be included in the proposed new or expanded Prosperity

  District that is sufficiently detailed to permit a property owner to determine if a particular property is located in the proposed new or expanded Prosperity District.
- SECTION 6. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3206 of Title 74, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A petition may be brought to withdraw land from a Prosperity

District's jurisdiction as provided in this section. The land that

is the subject of the withdrawal petition must:

1. Be contiguous to land that is outside of the boundaries of the affected district;

- 2. Be contiguous to land included in the same petition that is contiguous to land that is outside of the boundaries of the affected district;
  - 3. Be at least one (1) square mile of contiguous land;
- 4. Be the subject of an enforceable contract governing all landowners and qualified electors residing in the affected district that gives consent to the withdrawal of such land from the district under such terms and conditions as may be specified in that contract; or
- 5. Qualify for withdrawal under criteria otherwise specified in the bylaws of the affected district provided that such criteria are uniform for all persons domiciled in the district and they do not have the purpose or effect of rendering such withdrawal authority a law, privilege or immunity for a closed class of one or more identifiable persons.
- SECTION 7. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3207 of Title 74, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

By becoming a member, each such Member hereby publicly pledges and offers to perform and comply strictly in accordance with this compact's terms and conditions as a binding interstate compact, and has made such pledge and offer in anticipation and consideration of,

and in substantial reliance on, such mutual and reciprocal pledge, performance and compliance by each other Member, if any. This pledge and offer shall be deemed accepted and entry into this Compact complete and contractually binding on a Member as an interstate compact upon that Member's receipt of notice of the attainment of Member status by any other Member; further privity of contract with regard to such interstate compact shall extend to, between and among any Member with notice of the Member status of any other Member. For purposes of this section, notice shall be given to each other Member's Governor, an official authorized to accept service of process on the Governor, and to the Compact Administrator, if any.

SECTION 8. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3208 of Title 74, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

On acceptance of the pledge and offer to enter into a compact, this compact shall be construed and enforced as an interstate compact consisting of a solemn sovereign pledge, agreement and covenant contractually binding the Members in privity to maintain and enforce the provisions of this Compact as they existed on the date that the Compact became contractually binding and to refrain from taking any future action that could in any way or to any degree burden, impair or interfere with such provisions of this Compact, except as otherwise expressly authorized by this compact. Further,

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upon this compact attaining the status of a sovereign contract
between and among its Members, the maintenance of and strict
compliance with all of its terms is required of all Members in
privity. Any impairment of performance, burden on performance,
impediment to performance, nonperformance, suspension, deviation
from, disregard of, or violation of the terms of this compact of any
magnitude imposed by any Member in privity is prohibited, including,
but not limited to, the passage of parallel legislation that
directly or indirectly causes costs or imposes mandates not
contemplated by this Compact to be incurred by any Member or third
party beneficiary as a result of compliance with, performance under,
or the enjoyment of the terms of this Compact. Any violation of
this prohibition of any magnitude or duration is and shall be
regarded by all Members in privity as a substantial impairment of
the obligation of a solemn contract between sovereigns, and is and
shall be regarded as a material breach of a solemn sovereign
contract, as well as ultra vires and void under United States
Constitution, Article I, Section 10, Clause 1, and, with respect to
terms receiving the consent of Congress, under United States
Constitution. Every member in privity and third party beneficiary
has the right to the remedy of specific performance of the terms of
this Compact or injunctive relief to prohibit any deviation from
strict compliance with the terms of this compact, subject to the
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1 alternative dispute resolution process and venue provisions of this 2 act.

SECTION 9. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3209 of Title 74, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, under the authority of United States Constitution and the Tenth Amendment, when and to the extent that this Compact becomes an interstate compact, in accordance with the consent of Congress furnished by 4 United States Code § 112, this compact shall:

- 1. Have equivalent status to a law of the United States to the extent that it enables cooperative efforts and mutual assistance among the states in the prevention of crime, enforcing criminal laws and policies, and establishing desirable agencies for making effective such cooperative efforts and mutual assistance;
- 2. Every Prosperity District's exclusive jurisdiction shall preclude every agency, branch, department, instrumentality or political subdivision of every Member in privity or the United States government from exercising jurisdiction or authority or superimposing additional governing jurisdictions within district boundaries, as those boundaries may be established from time to time, for purposes of preventing crime, enforcing criminal laws and policies and establishing desirable agencies for making effective

such cooperative efforts and mutual assistance, except as authorized by this act; and

- 3. Any dispute between any Member in privity, the United States government, and third party beneficiary regarding cooperative efforts and mutual assistance among the states in the prevention of crime, enforcing criminal laws and policies, and establishing desirable agencies for making effective such cooperative efforts and mutual assistance, shall be subject to alternative dispute resolution according to this act.
- SECTION 10. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3210 of Title 74, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
- Subject to any stipulation, condition or exception to such additional consent of Congress, and otherwise notwithstanding any law to the contrary, under the authority of United States

  Constitution and the Tenth Amendment, when and to the extent that this Compact becomes an interstate compact and has received the consent of Congress in addition to that furnished by law:
- 1. This Compact shall have equivalent status to a law of the United States;
- 2. Every Prosperity District's exclusive jurisdiction under this act shall preclude every agency, branch, department, instrumentality or political subdivision of every Member in privity or the United States government from exercising jurisdiction or

authority or superimposing additional governing jurisdictions within district boundaries or fining, penalizing, prosecuting, regulating, taxing or otherwise addressing through government action any condition, state of affairs, person, entity, service, property, action or omission located, committed or occurring within the boundaries of any Prosperity District, as those boundaries may be established from time to time, except as authorized by this act and as non-governmental persons may otherwise agree in adopting a venue selection clause or choice of law provision in a valid contract between them;

- 3. The actions or omissions of any Prosperity District or that of any third party beneficiary within the boundaries of any Prosperity District as they may be established from time to time shall not prejudice or otherwise adversely affect compliance by any Member in privity with federal mandates or conditions of maintaining or securing federal primacy or federal grants;
- 4. Real property owned or held in trust by the United States government, which is outside of the boundaries of National Forests and National Parks existing on the effective date of such consent of Congress, and outside of any Native American Reservation, shall qualify and be deemed consented-to by the United States government in its proprietary or trustee capacity, as applicable, as eligible land under this act, and the United States government in such capacity may be regarded as consenting to and joining in any

petition required by tis act for the formation or expansion of, or
withdrawal from, a Prosperity District encompassing such real
property provided that all other criteria unrelated to the ownership
or trustee interest of the United States are fulfilled; and

5. Any dispute between any Member in privity, the United States government, and third party beneficiary regarding the foregoing shall be subject to alternative dispute resolution according to this act.

SECTION 11. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3211 of Title 74, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

Upon this Compact attaining the status of an interstate compact, any activity lawfully undertaken and any service lawfully performed within any Prosperity District located within this Member or any other Member in privity shall be reciprocally recognized as lawful within the boundaries of every other Prosperity District located within this Member and any other Member in privity on the same terms unless otherwise prohibited by the enforcement of constitutional provisions, interstate compacts, Malum in Se Criminal Law, common law, and any regulation promulgated or enforced in accordance with this act. Further, every Prosperity District located within this Member or any other Member in privity shall allow direct ingress and egress of any person lawfully allowed ingress to and egress from any other Prosperity District located within this Member or any other

- Member in privity unless prohibited by the enforcement of existing
  property or contractual rights. Furthermore, a Prosperity District
  may be formed and expanded across state lines between Members in
  privity provided that the petition required by this act:
  - 1. Specifies the Malum in Se Criminal Law and common law that shall be in effect within the district;
  - 2. Is served on the Governor(s) of each affected Member at their offices or through their authorized service of process recipient(s) in addition to other petition recipients required by this act; and
  - 3. Compliance is made with all other terms of this act, whereupon the approval process specified therein shall be construed as referencing the Governor(s) of each affected Member in addition to such other officials holding approval power.
  - SECTION 12. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3212 of Title 74, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
  - When at least two Members are contractually bound to this

    Compact as contemplated in this act, the Prosperity States Compact

    Commission shall be thereby established. The Commission initially

    consists of three (3) unpaid Commissioners each serving solely a

    single six-year term. It has the power and duty:

1. To designate a location within the jurisdictional boundaries of the United States Court of Appeals for its principal place of business;

- 2. To appoint and oversee a Compact Administrator that maintains its principal place of business within the jurisdictional boundaries of the United States Court of Appeals;
- 3. To guard against cronyism and special interest capture of this Compact by encouraging new States to adopt this Compact and Congress to consent to the Compact without exceptions, stipulations or limitations through educational efforts;
- 4. To coordinate the performance of obligations under this Compact, which shall include the issuance of advisory interpretations of this Compact;
- 5. To oversee and direct the defense and enforcement of the Compact in appropriate legal venues;
- 6. To request and accept funds from Prosperity Districts and to disburse those funds to support the operations of the Commission and Compact Administrator;
- 7. To make public and open for inspection or observation by any person at all reasonable times all governing instruments, records, proceedings, and accounts of the Commission and Compact

  Administrator subject to executive session procedures or privileges specified in the Commission's bylaws, the adoption of which shall be

conducted by public hearing and shall supersede any conflicting law or regulation of any Member;

- 8. To cooperate with any person that shares a common interest with the Commission and engages in policy research, public interest litigation or lobbying in support of the purposes of the Compact;
- 9. To establish a process of transparent, open competitive bidding in order to secure an annual contract with one or more reputable outside alternative dispute resolution services, which may, but is not required to include, adjudicative services offered by a judicial branch of a state or the United States government, to furnish binding arbitration of disputes;
- disputes involving, between or among any Member, Prosperity
  District, or any agency or department of the United States
  government to which the consent of Congress for this Compact can be
  ascribed, if such consent has been given, with all sovereign
  immunities, if any, deemed waived with respect to any such
  proceeding, final resolution and settlement, through the use of the
  Commission's contracted outside alternative dispute resolution
  service, or such other alternative dispute resolution service which
  all disputants agree to use, which may, but is not required to
  include, adjudicative services offered by a judicial branch of a
  state or the United States government;

11. To exercise only such incidental powers as are essential to carrying out the foregoing express powers and duties but in no event shall the Commission be construed as possessing eminent domain, taxation or police powers, or any other power that is functionally equivalent to the same, whether incidentally or principally; and

12. To adopt and publish corresponding bylaws, policies and procedures.

SECTION 13. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3213 of Title 74, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

The Prosperity States Compact Commission initially consists of three (3) unpaid Commissioners each serving solely a single six-year term. Commissioner positions shall be assigned to appointees in the order in which their respective appointing state became Members.

Once at least one Prosperity District has been formed and exists within its boundaries, and until all Commissioner positions are filled, or whenever there is a vacancy, each Member in the order in which it became a Member may appoint one Commissioner through its Governor by appropriate executive action as determined by the laws of the respective Member, subject to disapproval by official notice of any Prosperity District located within such Member that is received by the Office of its Governor or such person who is authorized to receive service of process on behalf of said Governor within ten (10) calendar days of such appointment. Timely

disapproval shall have the effect of requiring a new appointment until such time as a timely disapproval is not received.

SECTION 14. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3214 of Title 74, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A Commissioner representing a given Member may be removed from his or her position at any time and for any reason by the official action of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the governing boards of all Prosperity Districts located within the jurisdiction of that Member. Any Commissioner representing any Member shall be removed from his or her position at any time by the official action of at least two-thirds (2/3) of all Prosperity Districts. To be effective, notice of the foregoing official action of removal must be received by the Office of the Governor of the appointing Member or such person as is authorized to receive service of process on behalf of said Governor. Upon removal, the vacant position shall be filled as provided in this act.

SECTION 15. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3215 of Title 74, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

The Prosperity States Compact Commission shall meet at least once a year, and may meet more frequently. Each Commissioner is entitled to one vote. The Commission shall not act unless a majority of its appointed Commissioners is present, and no action

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1 | shall be binding unless approved by a majority of the appointed
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- 2 | Commissioners. However, two-thirds (2/3) of all Prosperity
- 3 Districts may override and nullify any action of the Commission,
- 4 | including a direction to use alternative dispute resolution, by
- 5 official notice given to the Commission or the Compact Administrator
- 6 | within thirty (30) calendar days after such action.
- 7 | SECTION 16. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified
- 8 | in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3216 of Title 74, unless there
- 9 is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
- 10 The Prosperity States Compact Commission and the Compact
- 11 | Administrator's activities shall be funded, if at all, exclusively
- 12 by Prosperity Districts, on an annual basis as follows:
- 13 1. The Commission shall propose an annual budget in accordance
- 14 | with its bylaws;
- 2. Two-thirds (2/3) of all Prosperity Districts must approve
- 16 | the Commission's annual budget by official notice given to the
- 17 | Compact Administrator in order for the Commission's budget to become
- 18 | authorized;
- 3. If and when the Commission's budget is authorized, the
- 20 | Compact Administrator shall establish and/or maintain an account to
- 21 receive and disburse funding for the Commission and shall also
- 22 | periodically request by notice given to all Prosperity Districts a
- 23 specific total amount of money needed to fund the Commission's
- 24 operations under the authorized budget;

4. Upon receipt of such notice, every Prosperity District shall pay into the Commission account the lesser amount of an equal share of the Compact Administrator's funding request or one percent (1%) of gross revenue in the immediately preceding fiscal year; and

5. If there is a funding shortfall, the Compact Administrator shall request further funding from every Prosperity District until the shortfall is closed or the Commission shall adjust its authorized budget to the level of the available funding.

SECTION 17. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3217 of Title 74, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

The Compact Administrator serves at the pleasure of the Prosperity States Compact Commission and must keep the Commission seasonably apprised of the performance or nonperformance of the terms and conditions of this Compact. Any notice sent by a Member to the Compact Administrator concerning this Compact shall be adequate notice to each other Member provided that a copy of said notice is seasonably delivered by the Compact Administrator to each other Member's respective Governor or chief executive officer. The Compact Administrator has the power and duty:

- 1. To organize and direct the logistical operations of the Commission;
- 2. To maintain an accurate list of all Members, including contact information;

3. To formulate, transmit and maintain all official notices, records and communications relating to this Compact; and

- 4. Such incidental powers as are essential to carrying out the foregoing express powers and duties but in no event shall the Compact Administrator be construed as possessing eminent domain, taxation or police powers, or any other power that is functionally equivalent to the same, whether incidentally or principally.
- SECTION 18. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3218 of Title 74, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

On the occurrence of each of the following described events, or otherwise as soon as possible, the Compact Administrator shall immediately send the following notices to the Governor of each Member and the managing boards of each Prosperity District, if any, together with certified conforming copies of this Compact as maintained in the statutes of each Member:

- Whenever any state becomes a Member, notice of that fact shall be given;
- 2. Whenever any Prosperity District is formed or expanded, notice of that fact shall be given;
- 3. Once Congress consents to this Compact as contemplated herein, notice of that fact shall be given; and
- 4. Whenever any portion of this Compact is proposed to be amended or is actually amended, notice of that fact shall be given.

SECTION 19. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3219 of Title 74, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

The Prosperity States Compact Commission, Members, Prosperity
Districts and the Compact Administrator shall cooperate with each
other and give each other mutual assistance in enforcing this
Compact.

SECTION 20. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3220 of Title 74, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

Subject to strict compliance with the alternative dispute resolution process required by this act and the exercise of such original or appellate jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court that is required by the United States Constitution, upon the designation of the Compact Administrator, any legal action concerning or implicating the legality of this Compact shall only be conducted:

- 1. As to original proceedings either in:
  - a. the municipal court, if any, established pursuant this act and within the jurisdiction of any Prosperity District in which a substantial part of the cause of action arose, or
  - b. a court of competent jurisdiction located in the same state in which the principal place of business of

either the Commission or the Compact Administrator is located; or

- 2. Otherwise within the jurisdiction of the United States Court of Appeals in which the principal place of business of either the Commission or the Compact Administrator is located.
- SECTION 21. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3221 of Title 74, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
- A. The following definitions shall govern the construction of this Compact, unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- 1. "Common Law" means a term used for convenience to reference English judge-made law, including such acts of parliament as overrode judge-made law, administered by the King's courts and the English courts of chancery, which purports to be derived from ancient custom and usage, as adopted or adapted and deemed precedential by this Member and pronounced as governing law through its judiciary through adjudications of specific disputes and fact patterns so as to furnish rules for dispute resolution in the categories of agency, business associations, conflict of laws, contracts, contracts for deeds, judgments, land sales, property, restitution, security, torts, trusts, equity and remedies. The term also includes:
  - a. the judge-made law of other states in the foregoing categories which this Member has adopted or adapted

and deemed precedential through pronouncements of its judiciary,

- b. statutory law as of the enactment date of this Member's Compact legislation to the extent the ascertainment of a rule of governance in the foregoing categories is intelligible only by such reference, this Member has adopted tribal law, Roman, Spanish or French civil law or otherwise not adopted or adapted English judge-made law in the foregoing categories or this Member has codified English judge-made law in the foregoing categories; and
- c. interstitial common law arising from the adjudication of Malum in Se Criminal Law or any regulation adopted pursuant to this act, and effective provisions of this Member's constitution and the United States

  Constitution. However, it does not otherwise include statutory law, administrative law, executive orders, ecclesiastical law, nor the body of decisional law developed by the federal judiciary of the United States government. Where not inconsistent with the precedential adjudications of this Member as of the enactment date of this Member's Compact legislation, the term may be construed as incorporating the relevant governing rules published in the First

Restatement of the Law of Agency, Conflict of Laws,

Contracts, Judgments, Property, Restitution, Security,

Torts, and Trusts, as approved by the American Law

Institute in May 1942;

2. "Compact" means a term used for convenience to reference the entirety of the text of the Prosperity States Compact advanced hereby, including all of its sections regardless of whether they initially only have the status of statute law, serve to manifest an intent to enter into an interstate compact, or furnish the terms of a binding interstate compact;

3. "Consent of Congress" means any act of the Congress of the United States or any action of the United States government which was authorized by Congress, including any statute, appropriation, joint resolution, concurrent resolution, administrative rule, or regulation, that expressly or impliedly consents to this Compact before or after it becomes an interstate compact such that the Compact attains equivalent status to a Law of the United States when it becomes an interstate compact. An act or action giving such consent to this Compact shall be regarded as the Consent of Congress even if it includes stipulations, conditions and exceptions that limit the extent to which ordinary federal law is repealed or held for naught under the terms of this Compact; and all such stipulations, conditions and exceptions, if any, shall be honored by

the Member governed thereby until and unless they are repealed or amended;

- 4. "District Externality" means any condition, state of affairs, action or omission occurring outside of the boundaries of a Prosperity District that violates ordinary member law, ordinary federal law, Malum in Se Criminal Law, or the common law in effect outside of the boundaries of the district, which was proximately caused by a condition, state of affairs, person, entity, service, property, action or omission located, committed or occurring within the boundaries of a Prosperity District.
- 5. "Eligible Land" means land that fulfills the following criteria:
  - a. it either consists of at least one square mile of contiguous land or consists of any quantity of contiguous land adjacent to an existing Prosperity District to expand that district, including any quantity of land that is contiguous to land that is adjacent to the district to be expanded and included in the same expansion petition,
  - b. title to the land is held either free from any recorded valid and enforceable security interests, rights of way, easements, or restrictive covenants, or subject to encumbrance interests provided that all non-governmental persons holding any such encumbrance

interest, who are identifiable in the chain of title to the land, consent in writing to the classification of the land as eligible land under this Compact,

- c. the land either is outside of the jurisdiction of an existing Prosperity District or otherwise within the jurisdiction of an existing Prosperity District provided that the following entities consent in writing to the classification of the real property as eligible land under this Compact and all bondholders of each such existing Prosperity District and any other person or entity holding a valid and enforceable security interest secured by the existing Prosperity District's rights under an existing Revenue Covenant,
- d. the land either is outside of the jurisdiction of a special taxing district as of the enactment date of this Member's Compact legislation, or otherwise within the jurisdiction of a special taxing district provided that the following entities consent in writing to the classification of the real property as eligible land and all bondholders of the respective special taxing district and any other person or entity holding a valid and enforceable security interest secured by the district's taxing authority,

e. the land either is outside of the territorial and
extraterritorial jurisdiction, provided that such
extraterritorial jurisdiction does not span more than
six (6) miles from the boundary of the territorial
jurisdiction of a municipality as of the enactment
date of this Member's Compact legislation, or
otherwise within such territorial and
extraterritorial jurisdiction of a municipality
provided that the governing body of the municipality
consents by local law to the classification of the
real property as eligible land under this Compact, and

- f. the land was not acquired by any landowner in its chain of title within the five (5) years preceding the inclusion of the land in any petition to form or expand a Prosperity District through the exercise of eminent domain or civil forfeiture for alleged criminal acts and omissions that did not result in a conviction;
- 6. "Landowner" means the owner of the freehold estate, also known as fee simple estate, as appears by the deed record, and shall not include reversioners, remaindermen, trustees, other than persons owning the freehold estate as of deed record or mortgagees;
- 7. "Malum in Se Criminal Law" means those laws that prohibit under penalty of imprisonment or punitive fines acts or omissions

that injure or threaten injury to another person or another person's property by a person who possesses evil intent, such as laws against assault, burglary, child abuse, fraud, kidnapping, murder, rape, robbery, and theft;

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- "Member" means a state that has passed legislation that enacts, adopts and agrees to be bound to this Compact or in which a measure having the same force and effect as such legislation has been passed by popular ballot initiative. For any state to be regarded as a Member in privity with regard to any other state, each such state must have passed substantively identical Compact legislation as aforesaid and manifested mutual consent to be bound by this Compact as provided by this act. Such legislation shall be deemed substantively identical notwithstanding material differences among such states in regard to terms or provisions set forth in this act, provided that all other terms of such legislation are substantively identical. Terms or provisions which are not categories of authorized statewide tailoring are void ab initio, shall be held for naught, and shall not obstruct the formation of an interstate compact between the respectively enacting Member and any other Member, provided that all other terms of the Compact legislation are substantively identical;
  - 9. "Municipality" means a political subdivision of a state which has general local governing authority and an elected governing

body, such as a city or town; the term does not include special taxing districts or Prosperity Districts;

- 10. "Ordinary Federal Law" means any treaty, statute, agreement, regulation or executive order, as well as any other similar act or action that has the force of law or the effect of substantively changing the status of legal rights and obligations, that is lawfully and constitutionally ratified, enacted, adopted, consented-to or otherwise promulgated by the government of the United States, or any of its agencies, instrumentalities, or political subdivisions, that is under the authority of, and subordinate to, the United States Constitution and that is subject to amendment, repudiation or repeal by a legislative act or resolution that has the same ultimate passage requirements as the legislation or resolution giving consent of Congress to this Compact, if any; excepting only:
  - a. any act or action that furnishes consent of Congress for all or any portion of this Compact, and
  - b. any treaty, statute, regulation, ordinance or executive order that is essential to enforcing, strictly performing or complying with this Compact or the consent of Congress in accordance with its terms;
- 11. "Ordinary Member Law" means any measure, statute, regulation, ordinance or executive order, as well as any other similar act that has the force of law, that is enacted, adopted or

otherwise promulgated by the government of this Member or any of its agencies, instrumentalities or political subdivisions, that is under the authority of, and subordinate to, the United States Constitution and the constitution of this Member, and that is subject to amendment or repeal by a legislative act that has the same ultimate passage requirements as the respective Member's Compact legislation; excepting only:

a. the Compact legislation,

- b. any measure, statute, regulation, ordinance or executive order that is essential to enforcing, strictly performing or complying with this Compact in accordance with its terms,
- c. the Malum in Se Criminal Law of this Member, and
- d. the common law of this Member;
- 12. "Person" means a natural person and any entity, organization, or association that possesses some or all of the rights and powers of a natural person;
- 13. "Prosperity District" means a governing unit and political subdivision of this Member that is formed pursuant to this act and strictly limited to the powers and authorities specified in this Compact;
- 14. "Regulation" means a rule of governance for the general public within the jurisdiction of the regulator that is compulsory and enforceable through legal sanction, liability, penalty, direct

or indirect physical coercion or violence, or under the threat of such, without the actual and concurrent express consent of the person against whom the rule is applied. The term includes both civil and criminal rules of governance; however, the term excludes the district bylaws, directives, policies or procedures that limit the power and jurisdiction of a Prosperity District's managing board or otherwise that are applicable to the internal management and administration of the district's authorized powers and authorities by its managing board, contractors and employees, if any, in their capacity as agents or servants of the Prosperity District rather than as members of the general public;

- 15. "Revenue Covenant" means an agreement entered to pay certain specified revenues to one or more designated recipients that encumbers title to identified land as a covenant and passes with title to such land from owner to owner so that the land cannot be conveyed to a new owner without the covenant;
- 16. "State" means one of the several states of the United
  States and includes all of the state's branches, departments,
  agencies, instrumentalities, political subdivisions and officers,
  employees and representatives acting in their official capacity;
- 17. "Subsidy to Private Enterprise" means an economic benefit, direct or indirect, granted by a governmental unit or an instrumentality or agency of a governmental unit with the primary purpose or predominate effect of encouraging or maintaining

particular or specific classes of ventures, in which private persons have a substantial financial or ownership interest; including, but not limited to, cash, cash-equivalents, goods, property or services given or contributed to or invested in such ventures for less than equivalent fair market value in exchange, gratuitous bail-outs of actual or anticipated economic losses sustained by such ventures, gratuitous loan or liability guarantees benefitting such ventures, insurance at below market rates or terms against investment losses by such ventures, loans or extensions of credit given to such ventures at below-market rates or terms or without recourse, gratuitous forgiveness of debts or liabilities owed by such ventures, compensation in excess of fair market value for goods, services or property furnished by such ventures, and the promulgation or enforcement of regulations or fees that restrict competition directly or indirectly to the benefit of such ventures. Economic benefits to private enterprise from the following shall not be considered a subsidy to private enterprise:

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- a. the Prosperity District's performance of any authorized municipal service in compliance with this act,
- b. the retention of private enterprise to perform any authorized municipal service in compliance with this act for fair market value,

- c. the procurement of supplies and services from private enterprise for the Prosperity District's internal management and administrative operations for fair market value, and
- d. the relaxation or repeal of regulations;

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- "Tax" refers to any compulsory contribution to the revenue, property, goods or services received by any governmental unit, or any other recipient designated by any governmental unit, directly or indirectly from any person, and any obligation to make any such compulsory contribution, including, but not limited to, any excise, impost, duty or tariff, directly or indirectly imposed on any person, which is collected, demanded, levied or imposed by any governmental unit or at the direction of any governmental unit on any property or source of revenue, goods or services, and which is enforceable through legal sanction, penalties, direct or indirect physical coercion or violence or under the threat of such. The term does not include any obligation or contribution made pursuant to an agreement, enforceable contract or covenant entered into voluntarily or otherwise voluntarily assumed or undertaken with the actual consent of the person against whom the obligation is imposed or the contribution is to be exacted, such as a revenue covenant;
- 19. "Third Party Beneficiary" means any non-governmental person petitioning for the formation or expansion of a Prosperity District, petitioning for withdrawal of land from a Prosperity District,

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contributing real property to, residing or domiciled within, owning
real property within, or lawfully doing business within a Prosperity
District, either on formation of the district or after formation or
expansion.
    SECTION 22.
                    NEW LAW
                                A new section of law to be codified
in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3222 of Title 74, unless there
is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
    This Compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate
its purposes. To the extent that the effectiveness of this compact
or any of its provisions requires the alteration of local
legislative rules, legislative drafting policies or statutes, or
parliamentary procedure to be effective, the enactment of Compact
legislation shall be deemed to waive, repeal, supersede or otherwise
amend and conform all such rules, policies, statutes or procedures
to allow for the effectiveness of all provisions of this compact
according to their terms and conditions to the fullest extent
permitted by the constitution of any affected Member, consistent
with the prohibition on states impairing the obligation of contract
under United States Constitution.
    SECTION 23. This act shall become effective November 1, 2017.
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