57	other obligations issued by the interlocal entity; and
58	(I) sell or contract for the sale of the services, output, product, or other benefits
59	provided by the interlocal entity to:
60	(I) public agencies inside or outside the state; and
61	(II) with respect to any excess services, output, product, or benefits, any person on
62	terms that the interlocal entity considers to be in the best interest of the public agencies that are
63	parties to the agreement creating the interlocal entity; and
64	[(ii)] (iii) may not levy, assess, or collect ad valorem property taxes.
65	(b) An assignment, pledge, or other conveyance under Subsection (1)(a)[(i)](ii)(G)
66	may, to the extent provided by the documents under which the assignment, pledge, or other
67	conveyance is made, rank prior in right to any other obligation except taxes or payments in lieu
68	of taxes payable to the state or its political subdivisions.
69	(c) (i) $\hat{H} \rightarrow (A)$ [An] Except as provided in Subsection (1)(c)(i)(B), an $\leftarrow \hat{H}$ interlocal
69a	entity is subject to each $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{state}} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$ law that governs each public agency that is
70	a member of the entity Ĥ→ to the extent that the law governs an activity or action of the public
70a	agency in which the interlocal entity is also engaged.
70b	(B) Subsection (1)(c)(i)(A) does not apply if an interlocal entity is expressly exempt from
70c	the law ←Ĥ .
70d	$\hat{H} \rightarrow (C)$ A law described in Subsection $(1)(c)(i)(A)$ does not include a local ordinance or
70e	<u>other local law.</u> ←Ĥ
71	(ii) If a $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{state}} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$ law that governs a public agency that is a member of the
71a	interlocal entity
72	conflicts with a $\hat{H} \rightarrow state \leftarrow \hat{H}$ law that governs another member entity, $\hat{S} \rightarrow [\underline{the most restrictive}]$
72a	$\hat{H} \rightarrow state \leftarrow \hat{H} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2$
72b	<u>conflicting state laws</u> ←Ŝ
73	(iii) (A) If a public agency that is a member of the interlocal entity is an institution of
74	higher education, the interlocal entity shall adopt the policies of the Board of Regents.
75	(B) If a policy of the Board of Regents adopted by an interlocal entity in accordance
76	with Subsection (1)(c)(iii)(A) conflicts with a $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{state}} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$ law that governs a public agency
76a	that is a
77	member entity, the $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{state}} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}} \underline{\mathbf{law governs.}}$
78	(2) An energy services interlocal entity:
	(2) Thi chergy services interiocal entity.
79	(a) except with respect to any ownership interest it has in facilities providing additional
79 80	,