HOUSE BILL NO. HB0062

Wyoming Utility Token Act-property amendments.

Sponsored by: Joint Corporations, Elections & Political Subdivisions Interim Committee

A BILL

for

1 AN ACT relating to property; making legislative findings; establishing that open blockchain tokens with specified 2 3 consumptive characteristics are intangible personal property and not subject to a securities exemption; providing 4 definitions; requiring developers and sellers of open 5 blockchain tokens to file notices of intent and fees with the 6 7 secretary of state; authorizing specified enforcement actions; establishing virtual currency as intangible personal 8 9 property; making specified violations unlawful 10 practices; repealing provisions granting open blockchain 11 tokens a securities exemption; specifying applicability; 12 providing an appropriation; and providing for effective 13 dates.

14

15 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming:

1

HB0062

1	
2	Section 1.
3	
4	(a) The legislature finds the following:
5	
6	(i) Certain open blockchain tokens may be
7	restricted to only be exchangeable for specified consumptive
8	purposes, including services, software, content or property,
9	whether real or tangible personal property, and do not entitle
10	a token holder to a cash payment or a share of profits from
11	the technology developer or business that created the token;
12	
13	(ii) Open blockchain tokens with specified
14	consumptive purposes are similar to loyalty programs operated
15	by many businesses today, in which an individual is provided
16	with services, content or property redeemable from the
17	developer or business in exchange for a specified number of
18	transactions or cash paid to the developer or business;
19	
20	(iii) The open blockchain tokens governed by this
21	act do not constitute securities because a person who is sold
22	a consumptive open blockchain token cannot receive a cash
23	payment or share of profits from a developer or business, but

1	will instead receive a fixed amount of consumable services,
2	content or property; and
3	
4	(iv) Because of the consumptive nature of oper
5	blockchain tokens and for the other reasons specified above,
6	these tokens are properly classified as intangible personal
7	property under Wyoming law and, therefore, do not require ar
8	exemption from securities laws.
9	
10	Section 2. W.S. 34-29-101 and 34-29-102 are created to
11	read:
12	
13	CHAPTER 29
14	DIGITAL ASSETS
15	
16	34-29-101. Wyoming Utility Token Act; open blockchair
17	tokens classified as intangible personal property;
18	characteristics; filing requirements; fee; enforcement
19	authority; definitions; virtual currency.
20	
21	(a) This section may be cited as the "Wyoming Utility
22	Token Act."
23	

1	(b) An open blockchain token with the following
2	characteristics constitutes intangible personal property:
3	
4	(i) The predominant purpose of the token is
5	consumptive, as defined in paragraph (g)(ii) of this section;
6	
7	(ii) The developer or seller did not market the
8	token to the initial buyer as a financial investment, as
9	defined in paragraph (g)(v) of this section; and
10	
11	(iii) At least one (1) of the following
12	subparagraphs is satisfied:
13	
14	(A) The developer or seller reasonably
15	believed that it sold the token to the initial buyer for a
16	consumptive purpose;
17	
18	(B) The token has a consumptive purpose that
19	is available at or near the time of sale and can be used at
20	or near the time of sale for a consumptive purpose;
21	
22	(C) The initial buyer of the token is
23	prohibited by the developer or seller of the token from

HB0062

1 reselling the token until the token is available to be used

2 for a consumptive purpose;

3

4 (D) The developer or seller takes other

5 reasonable precautions to prevent an initial buyer from

6 purchasing the token as a financial investment.

7

8 (c) Before making an open blockchain token under subsection (b) of this section available for sale, the 9 10 developer or seller of a token, or the registered agent of 11 the developer or seller, shall electronically file a notice 12 of intent with the secretary of state and pay a filing fee of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) to offset the costs of 13 administering this section. The notice of intent shall 14 15 contain the name of the person acting as a developer or 16 seller, the contact information of the person, or the registered agent of the person and comprehensive details on 17 the open blockchain token under subsection (b) of this section 18 19 made available for sale, as required by the secretary of 20 state. A form shall be made available by the secretary of 21 state for this purpose, which shall include a secure 22 electronic form conspicuously posted on the internet website 23 of the secretary of state. A developer, seller and the

- registered agent of these persons, if applicable, shall have a continuing duty to update the contact information provided
- 3 on a notice of intent as long as the open blockchain token
- 4 associated with the notice is actively being sold.

6 (d) A facilitator shall comply with the following 7 requirements:

8

- 9 (i) A facilitator shall, before making any token
 10 available for resale to the public, confirm with the secretary
- 11 of state that a notice of intent has been filed pursuant to
- 12 subsection (c) of this section;

13

- 14 (ii) A facilitator shall, at all times, have a
- 15 reasonable and good faith belief that a token subject to
- 16 resale conforms to the requirements of paragraphs (b)(i)
- 17 through (iii) of this section; and

18

- 19 (iii) The facilitator shall take reasonably prompt
- 20 action to terminate the resale of a token which does not
- 21 conform to the requirements of this subsection.

1 (e) A willful failure by a developer, seller or 2 facilitator to comply with the duties imposed by this section 3 shall constitute an unlawful trade practice under W.S. 4 40-12-105(a)(xvii). A developer, seller or facilitator is subject to all applicable criminal statutes, including the 5 fraud provisions of W.S. 6-3-601 through 6-3-615. 6 7 8 (f) The secretary of state may refer the following to 9 appropriate state or federal agencies for investigation, 10 criminal prosecution, civil penalties and other appropriate enforcement actions: 11 12 (i) Suspected violations of this section; 13 14 The developer, seller or facilitator of 15 (ii) 16 either an open blockchain token which conforms to the 17 requirements of this section or another digital asset which substantially resembles an open blockchain token, but which, 18 19 in the determination of the secretary of state, is being sold 20 for financial investment or fraudulent purposes. 21 (g) As used in this section: 22

1	(1) "Blockchain" means a digital ledger or
2	database which is chronological, consensus-based,
3	decentralized and mathematically verified in nature;
4	
5	(ii) "Consumptive" means a circumstance when a
6	token is exchangeable for, or provided for the receipt of,
7	services, software, content or real or tangible personal
8	property, including rights of access to services, content or
9	real or tangible personal property;
10	
11	(iii) "Developer" means the person primarily
12	responsible for creating an open blockchain token or
13	otherwise designing the token, including by executing the
14	technological processes necessary to create the token;
15	
16	(iv) "Facilitator" means a person who, as a
17	business, makes open blockchain tokens under subsection (b)
18	of this section available for resale to the public after a
19	token has been purchased by an initial buyer;
20	
21	(v) "Financial investment" means a contract,
22	transaction or arrangement where a person invests money in a

1	common enterprise and is led to expect profits solely from
2	the efforts of a promoter or a third party;
3	
4	(vi) Except as otherwise provided in subsection
5	(h) of this section, "open blockchain token" means a digital
6	unit which is:
7	
8	(A) Created:
9	
10	(I) In response to the verification or
11	collection of a specified number of transactions relating to
12	a digital ledger or database;
13	
14	(II) By deploying computer code to a
15	blockchain that allows for the creation of digital tokens or
16	other units; or
17	
18	(III) Using a combination of the methods
19	specified in subdivisions (I) and (II) of this subparagraph.
20	
21	(B) Recorded to a blockchain; and
22	

Т	(C) Capable of being traded or transferred
2	between persons without an intermediary or custodian of
3	value.
4	
5	(vii) "Seller" means a person who makes an open
6	blockchain token available for purchase to an initial buyer.
7	
8	(h) Virtual currency, as defined in W.S. 34-29-102(b),
9	shall not constitute an open blockchain token.
10	
11	34-29-102. Virtual currency classified as intangible
12	personal property.
13	
14	(a) Virtual currency constitutes intangible personal
15	property, consistent with W.S. 34-29-101(h).
16	
17	(b) As used in this section, "virtual currency" means
18	any type of digital representation of value that:
19	
20	(i) Is used as a medium of exchange, unit of
21	account or store of value; and
22	

```
1
              (ii) Is not recognized as legal tender by the
 2
    United States government.
 3
 4
         Section 3. W.S. 17-4-102(a)(xvii)(intro) and
 5
    40-12-105(a) by creating new paragraph (xvii) are amended to
    read:
 6
 7
         17-4-102. Definitions.
8
9
10
       (a) In this act, unless the context otherwise requires:
11
              (xvii) "Issuer" means a person that issues or
12
    proposes to issue a security, subject to W.S. 17-4-206(a) and
13
    (c) and the following:
14
15
16
         40-12-105. Unlawful practices.
17
18
         (a) A person engages in a deceptive trade practice
    unlawful under this act when, in the course of his business
19
20
    and in connection with a consumer transaction, he knowingly:
21
              (xvii) Willfully fails to comply with the duties
22
    imposed by W.S. 34-29-101.
23
```

1 2 **Section 4.** W.S. 17-4-102(a)(iv)(F) and (xxviii)(F), 3 17-4-206, 40-22-104(a) (vii) and 40-22-126(b) are repealed. 4 5 Section 5. 6 (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of 7 this section, a person who has properly filed a notice of 8 9 intent pursuant to 2018 Wyoming Session Laws, chapter 44 10 before the effective date of this act shall be subject to the 11 requirements of this act. 12 13 (b) Notices of intent properly filed with the secretary of state pursuant to 2018 Wyoming Session Laws, chapter 44 14 before the effective date of this act, shall constitute 15 16 compliance with W.S. 34-29-101(c), as of the effective date 17 of this act. 18 (c) Open blockchain tokens relating to a notice of 19 20 intent properly filed pursuant to 2018 Wyoming Session Laws, chapter 44 before the effective date of this act shall 21 22 constitute intangible personal property under W.S. 34-29-101

after the effective date of this act.

1	
2	Section 6. For the period beginning July 1, 2019 and
3	ending June 30, 2020, there is appropriated fifty thousand
4	dollars (\$50,000.00) from the general fund to the secretary
5	of state. This appropriation shall only be expended to provide
6	services relating to the administration and enforcement of
7	this act. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this
8	appropriation shall not be transferred or expended for any
9	other purpose and any unexpended, unobligated funds remaining
10	from this appropriation shall revert as provided by law on
11	June 30, 2020. The secretary of state may include a request
12	for an appropriation for these services in its 2021-2022
13	standard budget request.
14	
15	Section 7.
16	
17	(a) Section 6 of this act is effective July 1, 2019.

1 (b) Except as provided in subsection (a) of this 2 section, this act is effective immediately upon completion of 3 all acts necessary for a bill to become law as provided by 4 Article 4, Section 8 of the Wyoming Constitution.

5

6 (END)