It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Title 42 of the General Laws entitled "STATE AFFAIRS AND GOVERNMENT" is hereby amended by adding thereto the following chapter:

CHAPTER 64.34

RHODE ISLAND ECONOMIC GROWTH BLOCKCHAIN ACT

42-64.34-1. Short title.
This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Rhode Island Economic Growth Blockchain Act."

42-64.34-2. Legislative Findings.
The general assembly finds and declares:

(1) It is declared to be the policy of the state to promote a vigorous and growing economy, to prevent economic stagnation, and to encourage the creation of new job opportunities in order to ameliorate the hazards of unemployment and underemployment, reduce the level of public assistance, increase revenues to the state and its municipalities, and to achieve a stable diversified economy.

(2) The state of Rhode Island understands that to compete in the twenty-first century economy, Rhode Island must offer one of the best business environments in the United States for blockchain and technology innovators, and should offer a comprehensive regulatory technology sandbox for these innovators to develop the next generation of digital products and services in
Rhode Island:

(3) Building a more robust public-private partnership framework is mandatory for economic success;

(4) The state of Rhode Island understands that further developing technology industries within a robust public-private partnership brings better efficiency, trust, and accountability between Rhode Island state government, businesses, and residents.

(5) The state understands a public-private partnership developing an immutable interagency-industry-operability blockchain filing system is vital and redevelopment investment in opportunity zones that shall install, maintain, and organize within the system of blockchain records throughout the state is advantageous.

(6) Financial and health technology is undergoing a transformational period in which new technologies are providing greater automation, connectivity and transparency for provenance of products and services:

(i) Existing legal frameworks are restricting technology innovation because these frameworks were largely established at a time when technology was not a fundamental component of products and services;

(ii) Technology innovators require a supervised, flexible regulatory sandbox to test new products and services using waivers of specified statutes and rules under defined conditions;

(iii) Jurisdictions which establish regulatory sandboxes are more likely to provide a welcoming business environment for technology innovators and may experience significant business growth;

(iv) Other jurisdictions have enacted, or are considering, regulatory sandboxes for financial technology innovators in their jurisdictions;

(v) Other jurisdictions have enacted, or are considering public-private partnerships for health technology innovators in their jurisdictions;

(vi) Other jurisdictions have enacted or are considering blockchain track and trace identifiers for highly regulated products and industry such as hemp; while recognizing there are legitimate concerns on implementing a widespread hemp industry in the state, necessitating incremental rollout of newly licensed and credentialed entities to best ensure public health and safety: Rhode Island seeks to establish a best in the nation blockchain technology hub for twenty-first century commerce that will increase economic opportunity; including highly regulated industries that otherwise left unchecked could cause continued harm to public health and safety.

(7)(i) The rapid innovation of blockchain technology including the growing use of virtual currency and other digital assets has resulted in many blockchain innovators being unable to access...
secure and reliable banking services thereby hampering development of blockchain services and products in the marketplace;

(ii) Federally insured financial institutions are not generally permitted to manage accounts in virtual currency or hold other digital assets;

(iii) Blockchain innovators have greater compliance challenges with federal customer identification, anti-money laundering and beneficial ownership requirements because of the complex nature of these obligations and the unfamiliarity of regulators with blockchain innovators’ businesses;

(iv) These intricate obligations have resulted in many financial institutions in Rhode Island and across the United States refusing to provide banking services to blockchain innovators and also refusing to accept deposits in United States currency obtained from the sale of virtual currency or other digital assets;

(v) Compliance with applicable federal and state laws is critical to ensuring the future growth and reputation of the blockchain and technology industries as a whole;

(vi) Most financial institutions today do not have the requisite expertise or familiarity with the challenges facing blockchain innovators which is required to provide secure and reliable banking services to these innovators;

(vii) A new type of Rhode Island financial payments and depository institution that has expertise with customer identification, anti-money laundering and beneficial ownership requirements could seamlessly integrate these requirements into its operating model; and

(viii) Authorizing special purpose depository institutions to be chartered in Rhode Island will provide a necessary and valuable service to blockchain innovators, emphasize Rhode Island's partnership with the technology and financial industry and safely grow this state's developing financial sector.

42-64.34-3. Definitions.

As used in this chapter the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Agency" or "public body" means any executive, legislative, judicial, regulatory, administrative body of the state, or any political subdivision thereof; including, but not limited to, any department, division, agency, commission, board, office, bureau, authority, any school, fire, or water district, or other agency or quasi-public agency of Rhode Island state or local government which exercises governmental functions or any other public or private agency, person, partnership, corporation, or business entity acting on behalf of any public agency.

(2) "Bank" means any corporation, excluding national banks, having a place of business
within this state which engages in banking business, and includes a special purpose depository

institutions, subject to the limitations set forth in § 42-64.34-9.

(3) “Batch” means a specific quantity of real or digital product that is part of a regulated
industry, such as hemp or vital records.

(4) “Blockchain” means a digital ledger or database which is chronological, consensus-
based, decentralized and mathematically verified in nature.

(5) “Bureau” means an office or department in charge of administering any agency or bank
regulated by the provisions of this chapter.

(6) “Commercial hemp activity” means and includes the cultivation, possession,
manufacture, distribution, processing, storing, laboratory testing, packaging, labeling,
transportation, delivery, or sale of hemp and hemp products as provided for in this division.

(7) “Commissioner” means the state banking commissioner.

(8) “Compassion Center” as defined under § 21-28.6-12 in chapter 28.6 of title 21 entitled
“The Edward O. Hawkins and Thomas C. Slater Medical Marijuana Act”.

(9) “Consumer” means a person, whether a natural person or a legal entity, in Rhode Island
who purchases or enters into an agreement to receive an innovative financial product or service
made available through the financial technology sandbox;

(10) “Consumptive” means a circumstance when a token is exchangeable for, or provided
for the receipt of, services, software, content or real or tangible personal property, including rights
of access to services, content or real or tangible personal property.

(11) “Control” means:

(i) When used in reference to a transaction or relationship involving virtual currency, the
power to execute unilaterally or prevent indefinitely a virtual currency transaction; and

(ii) When used in reference to a person, the direct or indirect power to direct the
management, operations, or policies of the person through legal or beneficial ownership of twenty-
five percent (25%) or more of the voting power in the person or under a contract, arrangement, or
understanding.

(12) “Cultivation” means any activity involving the planting, growing, harvesting, drying,
curing, grading, or trimming of hemp.

(13) “Cultivation site” means a location where hemp is planted, grown, harvested, dried,
cured, graded, or trimmed, or a location where any combination of those activities occurs.

(14) “Custodial services” means the safekeeping and management of customer currency
and digital assets through the exercise of fiduciary and trust powers under this section as a
custodian, and includes fund administration and the execution of customer instructions.
(15) “Customer” means a natural person twenty-one (21) years of age or older or a natural
person eighteen (18) years of age or older who possesses a physician's recommendation, or a
primary caregiver.

(16) “Database” means a set of data held on a secured computer software program or
encrypted electronic storage system providing an immutable distributed ledger of records.

(17) “Department” means the department of business regulation, division of banking.

(18) “Developer” means the person primarily responsible for creating an open blockchain
token or otherwise designing the token, including by executing the technological processes
necessary to create the token:

(19) “Digital asset” means a representation of economic, proprietary or access rights that
is stored in a computer readable format, and includes digital consumer assets, digital securities and
virtual currency;

(20) “Digital consumer asset” means a digital asset that is used or bought primarily for
consumptive, personal or household purposes and includes:

(i) An open blockchain token constituting intangible personal property as otherwise
provided by law; and

(ii) Any other digital asset which does not fall within the scope of this chapter.

(21) “Exchange,” used as a verb, means to assume control of virtual currency from or on
behalf of a resident, at least momentarily, to sell, trade, or convert:

(i) Virtual currency for legal tender, bank credit, or one or more forms of virtual currency;
or

(ii) Legal tender or bank credit for one or more forms of virtual currency.

(22) “Facilitator” means a person who, as a business, makes open blockchain tokens under
this section available for resale to the public after a token has been purchased by an initial buyer.

(23) “Fees” means charge(s) imposed by the private entity of a qualifying project for use
of all or a portion of such qualifying project pursuant to a comprehensive agreement;

(24) “Financial investment” means a contract, transaction or arrangement where a person
invests money in a common enterprise and is led to expect profits solely from the efforts of a
promoter or a third party.

(25) “Financial product or service” means a product or service related to finance, including
banking, securities, consumer credit or money transmission, which is subject to statutory or rule
requirements identified in title 19 and is under the jurisdiction of the commissioner or secretary.

(26) “Financial technology sandbox” means the program created by this act which allows
a person to make an innovative financial product or service available to consumers during a
sandbox period through a waiver of existing statutory and rule requirements, or portions thereof,
by the commissioner or secretary.

(27) "Hemp" means marijuana and all parts of the plant of the genus hemp, whether
growing or not; the seeds thereof; the resin extracted from any part of the plant; and every
compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant, its seeds, or resin. It
does not include hemp, the mature stalks of the plant, fiber produced from the stalks, oil or cake
made from the seeds of the plant, or any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture,
or preparation of the mature stalks (except the resin extracted from it), fiber, oil, or cake, or the
sterilized seed of the plant that is incapable of germination.

(28) "Hemp cultivation facility" means an entity that is licensed pursuant to chapter 26 of
title 2, to be exempt from state penalties for manufacturing hemp or hemp products, cultivating,
preparing, packaging, and selling hemp to a retailer, processor, or another hemp cultivation facility,
but not for selling hemp products or selling hemp to the general public.

(29) "Hemp processor" means an entity licensed pursuant to chapter 26 of title 2 to be
exempt from state penalties for purchasing hemp from hemp cultivation facilities, manufacturing
hemp products, and selling, giving, or transferring hemp products to a hemp retailer or a hemp
testing facility.

(29) "Hemp products" means all parts of the plant hemp sativa linnaeus, hemp indica, or
hemp ruderalis, whether growing or not.

(30) "Hemp testing facility” means an entity that is licensed pursuant to chapter 26 of title 2 to be
exempt from state penalties for testing hemp and hemp products for potency and
contaminants.

(31) "Innovative” means new or emerging technology, or new uses of existing technology,
that provides a product, service, business model or delivery mechanism to the public and has no
substantially comparable, widely available analogue in Rhode Island including blockchain
technology.

(32) "Issuer" means a person that issues or proposes to issue a security

(33) "Legal tender” means a medium of exchange or unit of value, including the coin or
paper money of the United States, issued by the United States or by another government.

(34) “License” means a state license issued under this division, and includes both a
cultivation license and a medicinal use license, as well as a testing laboratory license.

(35) "Licensee" means any person holding a license under this division, regardless of the
license held, and includes the holder of a testing laboratory license.

(36) "Licensing authority” means the state agency responsible for the issuance, renewal, or
reinstatement of the license, or the state agency authorized to take disciplinary action against the
licensee.

(37) "Local jurisdiction" means a city, county, or city and county.

(38) "M-license" means a state license issued for commercial activity involving hemp or
medicinal cannabis.

(39) "M-licensee" means any person holding a license under this chapter for commercial
hemp activity involving hemp or medicinal cannabis.

(40) "Manufacture" means to compound, blend, extract, infuse, or otherwise make or
prepare a hemp product.

(41) "Manufacturer" means a licensee that conducts the production, preparation,
propagation, or compounding of hemp or hemp products either directly or indirectly or by
extraction methods or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of
extraction and chemical synthesis at a fixed location that packages or repackages hemp or hemp
products or labels or relabels its container.

(42) "Medicinal cannabis" or "medicinal cannabis product" means cannabis or a cannabis
product, respectively, intended to be sold for use, pursuant to chapter 28.6 of title 21, by a medicinal
cannabis patient in Rhode Island who possesses a physician's recommendation.

(43) "Monetary value" means a medium of exchange, whether or not redeemable in money.

(44) "Nursery" means a licensee that produces only clones, immature plants, seeds, and
other agricultural products used specifically for the propagation and cultivation of hemp.

(45) "Open blockchain token" means a digital unit which is:

(i) Created in response to the verification or collection of a specified number of transactions
relating to a digital ledger or database;

(ii) Created by deploying computer code to a digital ledger or database, which may include
a blockchain, that allows for the creation of digital tokens or other units;

(iii) Created by using a combination of the methods specified in §§ 42-64.34-8 or 42-64.34-
9;

(iv) Recorded to a digital ledger or database, which may include a blockchain; or

(v) Capable of being traded or transferred between persons without an intermediary or
custodian of value.

(46) "Operation" means any act for which licensure is required under the provisions of this
division, or any commercial transfer of hemp or hemp products.

(47) "Opportunity zones" means designated areas included in the Tax cuts and Jobs Act of
2017. Rhode Island opportunity zones are located in twenty-five (25) census tracts spread across
the following fifteen (15) municipalities: Bristol, Central Falls, Cranston, Cumberland, East Providence, Narragansett, Newport, North Providence, Pawtucket, Providence, South Kingstown, Warren, West Warwick, Westerly, and Woonsocket.

(48) "Owner" means any of the following:

(i) A person with an aggregate ownership interest of twenty percent (20%) or more in the person applying for a license or a licensee, unless the interest is solely a security, lien, or encumbrance:

(ii) The chief executive officer of a nonprofit or other entity:

(iii) A member of the board of directors of a nonprofit:

(iv) An individual who will be participating in the direction, control, or management of the person applying for a license.

(49) "Person" means and includes any individual, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, corporation, limited-liability-company, estate, trust, business trust, receiver, syndicate, or any other group or combination acting as a unit, and the plural as well as the singular.

(50) "Premises" means the designated structure or structures and land specified in the application that is owned, leased, or otherwise held under the control of the applicant or licensee where the commercial hemp activity will be or is conducted. The premises shall be a contiguous area and shall only be occupied by one licensee.

(51) "Private entity" means any natural person, corporation, general partnership, limited liability company, limited partnership, joint venture, business trust, public benefit corporation, nonprofit entity, or one other private business entity.

(52) "Proposal" means a plan for a qualifying project with detail beyond a conceptual level for which terms such as fixing costs, payment schedules, financing, deliverables, and project schedules are defined.

(53) "Public record(s)" means all documents, papers, letters, maps, books, tapes, photographs, films, sound recordings, or other material regardless of physical form or characteristics made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by any agency.

(54) "Purchaser" means the customer who is engaged in a transaction with a licensee for purposes of obtaining hemp or hemp products.

(55) "Qualifying project" means:

(i) A facility or project that serves a public purpose, including, but not limited to, any ferry or mass transit facility, vehicle parking facility, airport or seaport facility, rail facility or project, transportation facilities, technology infrastructure, fuel supply facility, oil or gas pipeline, medical...
or nursing care facility, or educational facility or other building or facility that is used or will be used by a public educational institution, or any other public facility or infrastructure that is used or will be used by the public at large or in support of an accepted public purpose or activity;

(ii) An improvement, including equipment, of a building that will be principally used by a public entity or the public at large or that supports a service delivery system in the public sector;

(iii) A water, wastewater, or surface water management facility or other related infrastructure; or

(iv) Notwithstanding any provision of this section, for projects that involve a facility owned or operated by the governing board of a city or town, district, or hospital or health care system, or projects that involve a facility owned or operated by an electric utility, only those projects that the governing board designates as qualifying projects pursuant to this section.

(56) "Reciprocity agreement" means an arrangement between the department and the appropriate licensing agency of another state that permits a licensee operating under a license granted by the other state to engage in currency transmission business activity with or on behalf of a resident.

(57) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

(58) "Registry" means the Nationwide Multistate Licensing System.

(59) "Regulated Products" means any raw materials, ingredients, pharmaceuticals, fabricated devices, manufactured goods, media, health, finance, identification records, or other goods and services requiring local, state, or federal regulatory compliance.

(60) "Resident" means a person that:

(i) Is domiciled in this state;

(ii) Is physically located in this state for more than one hundred eighty-three (183) days of the previous three hundred sixty-five (365) days; or

(iii) Has a place of business in this state and includes a legal representative of a person that satisfies subsection (60)(i) of this section.

(61) "Responsible individual" means an individual who has managerial authority with respect to a licensee's currency transmission business activity with or on behalf of a resident.

(62) "Responsible public entity" means the state, a city, town, district, school board, or any other political subdivision of the state; a public body corporate and politic; or a regional entity that serves a public purpose and is authorized to develop or operate a qualifying project.

(63) "Revenue" means the income, earnings, user fees, lease payments, or other service payments relating to the development or operation of a qualifying project, including, but no limited
to, money received as grants or otherwise from the federal government, a public entity, or an agency or instrumentality thereof in aid of the qualifying project.

(64) "Sandbox period" means the period of time, initially not longer than twenty-four (24) months, in which the commissioner or secretary has authorized an innovative financial product or service to be made available to consumers, which shall also encompass any extension granted under §§ 43-64.34-l through 43-64.34-9.

(65) "Secretary" means the secretary of state;

(66) "Sell" or "sale" means any transaction whereby, for any consideration, title to hemp or hemp products is transferred from one person to another, and includes the delivery of hemp or hemp products pursuant to an order placed for the purchase of the same and soliciting or receiving an order for the same, but does not include the return of hemp or hemp products by a licensee to the licensee from whom the hemp or hemp product was purchased.

(67) "Seller" means a person who makes an open blockchain token available for purchase to an initial buyer.

(68) "Service contract" means a contract between a public entity and the private entity which defines the terms of the services to be provided with respect to a qualifying project.

(69) "Sign" means with present intent to authenticate or adopt a record, to execute or adopt a tangible symbol or to attach to or logically associate with the record an electronic symbol, sound, or process.

(70) "Special purpose depository institution" means a corporation operating pursuant to § 42-64.34-9;

(71) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(72) "Store," except in the phrase "store of value," means to maintain control of virtual currency on behalf of a resident by a person other than the resident. "Storage" and "storing" have corresponding meanings.

(73) "Supervisor of the regulatory body" means the chief or head of a section having enforcement responsibility for a particular statute or set of rules and regulations within a regulatory agency.

(74) "System of vital records" means the registration, collection, preservation, amendment, and certification of vital statistics records, and activities related to them including the tabulation, analysis, and publication of statistical data derived from those records.

(75) "Transfer" means to assume control of virtual currency from or on behalf of a resident
and to:

(i) Credit the virtual currency to the account of another person;
(ii) Move the virtual currency from one account of a resident to another account of the same resident; or
(iii) Relinquish control of virtual currency to another person.

(76) “Unique identifier” means an alphanumeric code or designation used for reference to a specific plant on a licensed premises and any hemp or hemp product derived or manufactured from that plant.

(77) “U.S. Dollar equivalent of virtual currency” means the equivalent value of a particular virtual currency in United States dollars shown on a virtual currency exchange based in the United States for a particular date or period specified in this chapter. Virtual currency or a digital security, as defined in § 19-14.3-1.1(17), shall not constitute an open blockchain token as defined within §§ 42-64.34-4; 42-64.34-9.

42-64.34-4. Council established.

There is hereby created a Rhode Island blockchain technology advisory council to consist of thirteen (13) members: three (3) of whom shall be appointed by the governor, with two (2) of those so appointed to be designated by the governor as co-chairs; six (6) of whom shall be directors from the Rhode Island commerce corporation, as established by chapter 64 of title 42; four (4) members shall be appointed by majority of the nine (9) members appointed by the governor and Rhode Island commerce corporation; two (2) of the four members shall be appointed from the private sector: with one holding expertise in complex financial services, and one with expertise in cybersecurity; two (2) of the four members shall be appointed from academia: with one holding expertise in financial systems, and one with expertise in computer engineering. The membership of said council shall receive no compensation for their services. The council shall support the state’s research institutions, promote entrepreneurial development, enable all organizations to become more innovative, and perform any other advisory functions as the legislature may designate.

42-64.34-5. Filing System.

Relating to § 42-64.34-4; authorizing the thirteen (13) member council to develop and implement a blockchain filing system specific only to record council actions; authorizing the promulgation of rules; and providing for an effective date.

(a) Not later than December 31, 2021, the council may develop and implement an industry leading filing system through which the council shall endeavor to use blockchain technology and include an application programming interface as components of the filing system, as well as robust security measures and other components determined by the secretary of state to be best practices.
or which are likely to increase the effective and efficient administration of the laws of this state, if
adapted by future legislation. The council may create a blockchain for the purposes of this section
or contract for the use of a privately created blockchain to best meet its needs.

(b) The council may:

(i) Consult with all interested parties before developing the filing system specified by §§
42-64.34-5 through 4-64.34-11, including businesses, registered agents, attorneys, law enforcement
and other interested persons;

(ii) If possible, partner with technology innovators and private companies to develop
necessary components of the system.

42-64.34-6. Coordination with existing programs.

(a) To the maximum extent possible, the directors of the departments shall provide special
assistance to the council for review of blockchain and related technology, and provide opinions as
to how all the administrative powers and duties vested by law in the several state departments,
boards, divisions, bureaus, commissions, and other agencies vested in the following departments
and other agencies which are specified in this chapter might benefit from further innovation of
blockchain technology:

(1) Executive department (chapter 7 of this title);

(2) Department of state (chapter 8 of this title);

(3) Department of the attorney general (chapter 9 of this title);

(4) Treasury department (chapter 10 of this title);

(5) Department of administration (chapter 11 of this title);

(6) Department of business regulation (chapter 14 of this title);

(7) Department of children, youth and families (chapter 72 of this title);

(8) Department of corrections (chapter 56 of this title);

(9) Department of elderly affairs (chapter 66 of this title);

(10) Department of elementary and secondary education (chapter 60 of title 16);

(11) Department of environmental management (chapter 17.1 of this title);

(12) Department of health (chapter 18 of this title);

(13) Board of governors for higher education (chapter 59 of title 16);

(14) Department of labor and training (chapter 16.1 of this title);

(15) Department of behavioral healthcare, developmental disabilities and hospitals (chapter
12.1 of this title);

(16) Department of human services (chapter 12 of this title);

(17) Department of transportation (chapter 13 of this title);
(18) Public utilities commission (chapter 14.3 of this title);

(19) Department of revenue (chapter 142 of title 42);

(20) Department of public safety (chapter 7.3 of this title);

This shall include, but not be limited to:

(i) Expedited processing;

(ii) Priority funding;

(iii) Program set asides.

42-64.34-7. Track and Trace.

(a) The council, in consultation with the governor, shall appoint the appropriate
departments to establish a track and trace program for reporting the movement of regulated
products. In order to facilitate a universal system that tracks payments and taxation accountability,
promotes public trust, protects public safety and health, the council shall establish a program to
utilize blockchain track and trace framework for the state's highly regulated industries. For
development purposes, the council will focus on establishing a program for hemp within this
section as defined under chapter 26 of title 2, entitled “Hemp Growth Act”, and as related within
chapter 28.6 of title 21, “The Edward O. Hawkins and Thomas C. Slater Medical Marijuana Act”,
as well as other regulated real or digital products throughout the distribution chain that utilizes a
unique identifier pursuant to § 42-64.34, secure packaging, and is capable of providing information
that captures, at a minimum, all of the following:

(1) The licensee receiving the product;

(2) The transaction date;

(3) The cultivator, manufacturer, or data exchange from which the product originates,
including the associated unique identifier pursuant to § 42-64.34-6.

(b) The department, in consultation with the general assembly and Rhode Island commerce
corporation, shall create an algorithm computerized electronic digital database information which
shall include:

(1) The variety and quantity or weight of products shipped;

(2) The estimated times of departure and arrival;

(3) The variety and quantity or weight of products received;

(4) The actual time of departure and arrival;

(5) A categorization of the product; and

(6) The license number and the unique identifier pursuant to § 42-64.34-6 issued by the
licensing authority for all licensees involved in the shipping process, including, but not limited to,
cultivators, manufacturers, distributors, and compassion centers.
(c) The database shall be designed to flag irregularities for all licensing authorities in this chapter to investigate. All licensing authorities pursuant to this chapter may access the database and share information related to licensees under this chapter, including social security and individual taxpayer identification numbers and other identifying information.

(d) The department shall immediately inform the bureau upon the finding of an irregularity or suspicious finding related to a licensee, applicant, or commercial hemp activity for investigatory purposes.

(e) Licensing authorities and state and local agencies may, at any time, inspect shipments and request documentation for current inventory.

(f) The council shall have twenty-four (24) hour access to the electronic database administered by the department. The council shall have read access to the electronic database for the purpose of taxation and regulation of hemp and hemp products.

(g) The department shall be authorized to enter into memoranda of understandings with licensing authorities for data sharing purposes, as deemed necessary by the department.

(h) Information received and contained in records kept by the department or licensing authorities for the purposes of administering this chapter are confidential and shall not be disclosed pursuant to relevant Rhode Island general law except as necessary for authorized employees of the state of Rhode Island or any city, county, or city and county to perform official duties pursuant to this chapter or any related local ordinance.

(i) Upon the request of a state or local law enforcement agency, licensing authorities shall allow access to or provide information contained within the database to assist law enforcement in their duties and responsibilities pursuant to this chapter.

(j) The department, in consultation with the council shall ensure that the track and trace program can also track and trace the amount of the cultivation tax due. The track and trace program shall include an electronic seed to sale software tracking system with data points for the different stages of commercial activity, including, but not limited to, cultivation, harvest, processing, distribution, inventory, and sale.

(k) The department, in consultation with the council, shall ensure that licensees under this chapter are allowed to use third-party applications, programs, and information technology systems to comply with the requirements of the expanded track and trace program described in §42-64.34-7 to report the movement of hemp and hemp products throughout the distribution chain and communicate the information to licensing agencies as required by law.

(l) Any blockchain software, database, or other information technology system utilized by the department to implement the expanded track-and-trace program shall support interoperability.
with third-party hemp business software applications and allow all licensee-facing system activities to be performed through a secure application programming interface, (API), or comparable technology that is well documented, bi-directional, and accessible to any third-party application that has been validated and has appropriate credentials. The API or comparable technology shall have version control and provide adequate notice of updates to third-party applications. The system should provide a test environment for third-party applications to access that mirrors the production environment.

(m) The track and trace blockchain shall be used to expand a hemp cultivation program to be administered by the secretary. The secretary shall administer this section as it pertains to the cultivation of hemp. For purposes of this chapter, hemp is an agricultural product.

(n) A person or entity shall not cultivate hemp without first obtaining a state license issued by the department pursuant to this chapter.

(o) The department, in consultation with, but not limited to, the council, shall implement a unique identification program for hemp and regulated products. In implementing the program, the department shall consider issues including, but not limited to, water use and environmental impacts. If the state finds, based on substantial evidence, that cultivation is causing significant adverse impacts on the environment in a watershed or other geographic area, the department shall not issue new licenses or increase the total number of plant identifiers within that watershed or area.

(p) The department shall establish a program for the identification of permitted hemp plants at a cultivation site during the cultivation period. A unique identifier shall be issued for each hemp plant. The department shall ensure that unique identifiers are issued as quickly as possible to ensure the implementation of this chapter. The unique identifier shall be attached at the base of each plant or as otherwise required by law or regulation.

(1) Unique identifiers shall only be issued to those persons appropriately licensed by this section.

(2) Information associated with the assigned unique identifier and licensee shall be included in the track and trace program specified in § 42-64.34-7.

(3) The department may charge a fee to cover the reasonable costs of issuing the unique identifier, monitoring, tracking, and inspecting each hemp plant.

(4) The department may promulgate regulations to implement this section.

(r) The department shall take appropriate steps to establish protections against fraudulent unique identifiers and limit illegal diversion of unique identifiers to unlicensed persons.

(s) A city or town may administer and issue unique identifiers and associated identifying information but those identifiers shall not supplant the department’s track and trace program.
This section applies to the cultivation of hemp in accordance with chapter 26 of title 2, entitled the “Hemp Growth Act” and chapter 28.6 of title 21, entitled “The Edward O. Hawkins and Thomas C. Slater Medical Marijuana Act”.

The secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with other state or local agencies to assist the department in implementing the provisions of this chapter related to administration, investigation, inspection, fee collection, document management, education and outreach, distribution of individual licenses approved by the secretary, and technical assistance pertaining to the cultivation of hemp. The department shall pay compensation under a cooperative agreement from fees collected and deposited pursuant to this chapter and shall provide reimbursement to the state, or local agency for associated costs. The secretary shall not delegate through a cooperative agreement, or otherwise, its authority to issue cultivation licenses to any local agency, or other state agency. The secretary shall provide notice of any cooperative agreement entered into pursuant to this chapter to other relevant state agencies involved in the regulation of hemp cultivation.

42-64.34-8. Financial Sandbox - Financial technology sandbox waiver; applicability of criminal and consumer protection statutes; referral to investigatory agencies; civil liability.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person who makes an innovative financial product or service available to consumers in the financial technology sandbox may be granted a waiver of specified requirements imposed by statute or rule, or portions thereof, if these statutes or rules do not currently permit the product or service to be made available to consumers. A waiver under this subsection shall be no broader than necessary to accomplish the purposes and standards set forth in this act, as determined by the commissioner or secretary.

(b) A person who makes an innovative financial product or service available to consumers in the financial technology sandbox is:

(1) Not immune from civil damages for acts and omissions relating to this act; and

(2) Subject to all criminal and consumer protection laws, including, but not limited to, violations of any provisions of title 11, title 19 and title 21.

(c) The commissioner or secretary may refer suspected violations of law relating to this chapter to appropriate state or federal agencies for investigation, prosecution, civil penalties and other appropriate enforcement actions, including, but not limited to, suspension or revocation of any license or authorization granted under this chapter.

(d) If service of process, relative to any civil proceeding, on a person making an innovative financial product or service available to consumers in the financial technology sandbox is not feasible, service on the secretary of state shall be deemed service on the person.

(e) Financial technology sandbox application; standards for approval; consumer protection:
A person shall apply to the commissioner or secretary to make an innovative financial product or service available to consumers in the financial technology sandbox, based on the office that administers the statute, regulation, rule or portion thereof, for which a waiver is sought. If both the commissioner and the secretary jointly administer a statute or regulation or rule, or if the appropriate office is not known, an application may be filed with either the commissioner or the secretary. If an application is filed with an office that does not administer the statute, regulation or rule for which a waiver is sought, the receiving office shall forward the application to the correct office. The person shall specify in an application the statutory or rule requirements for which a waiver is sought and the reasons why these requirements prohibit the innovative financial product or service from being made available to consumers. The application shall also contain the elements required for authorization which are set forth in § 42-64.34-7. The commissioner and secretary shall each, by rule, prescribe a method of application.

(f) A business entity making an application under this section shall be a domestic corporation or other organized domestic entity with a physical presence, other than that of a registered office or agent, in Rhode Island.

(g) Before an employee applies on behalf of an institution, firm or other entity intending to make an innovative financial product or service available through the financial technology sandbox, the employee shall obtain the consent of the institution, firm or entity before filing an application under this section.

(h) The individual filing an application under this section and the individuals who are substantially involved in the development, operation or management of the innovative financial product or service shall, as a condition of an application, submit to a criminal history background check with the department of attorney general.

(i) An application made under this section shall be accompanied by a fee of five hundred dollars ($500). The fee shall be deposited into the financial technology innovation account as required by title 19.

(j) The commissioner or secretary, as applicable, shall authorize or deny a financial technology sandbox application in writing within ninety (90) days of receiving the application. The commissioner or secretary and the person who has made an application may jointly agree to extend the time beyond ninety (90) days. The commissioner or secretary may impose conditions on any authorization, consistent with this chapter. In deciding to authorize or deny an application under this section, the commissioner or secretary shall consider each of the following:

(1) The nature of the innovative financial product or service proposed to be made available to consumers in the sandbox, including all relevant technical details which may include whether
the product or service utilizes blockchain technology;

(2) The potential risk to consumers and methods which will be used to protect consumers and resolve complaints during the sandbox period;

(3) A business plan proposed by the person, including proof of capital requirements;

(4) Whether the person has the necessary personnel, adequate financial and technical expertise and a sufficient plan to test, monitor and assess the innovative financial product or service;

(5) Whether any person substantially involved in the development, operation or management of the innovative financial product or service has been convicted of, or is currently under investigation for, fraud, state or federal securities violations or any property based offense;

(6) A copy of the disclosures required under this chapter that will be provided to consumers;

(7) Any other factor that the commissioner or secretary determines to be relevant.

(k) If an application is authorized under subsection (j) of this section, the commissioner or secretary shall specify the statutory or rule requirements, or portions thereof, for which a waiver is granted and the length of the initial sandbox period. The commissioner or secretary shall also post notice of the approval of a sandbox application under this section, a summary of the innovative financial product or service and the contact information of the person making the product or service available through the sandbox on the Internet website of the commissioner or secretary.

(l) A person authorized under section (j) of this section to enter into the financial technology sandbox shall post a consumer protection bond with the commissioner or secretary as security for potential losses suffered by consumers. The bond amount shall be determined by the commissioner or secretary in an amount not less than ten thousand dollars ($10,000) and shall be commensurate with the risk profile of the innovative financial product or service. The commissioner or secretary may require that a bond under this subsection be increased or decreased at any time based on risk profile. Unless the bond is enforced, the commissioner or secretary shall cancel or allow the bond to expire two (2) years after the date of the conclusion of the sandbox period.

(m) A person authorized under subsection (j) of this section to enter into the financial technology sandbox shall be deemed to possess an appropriate license for the purposes of federal law requiring state licensure or authorization.

(n) Authorization under subsection (j) of this section shall not be construed to create a property right.

(o) Financial technology innovation account:

(1) There is created the financial technology innovation account. Funds within the account
shall only be expended by legislative appropriation. All funds within the account shall be invested by the state treasurer and all investment earnings from the account shall be credited to the general fund. The account shall be divided into two (2) subaccounts controlled by the commissioner and secretary, respectively, for the purposes of administrative management. For the purposes of accounting and investing only, the subaccounts shall be treated as separate accounts.

(2) Subject to legislative appropriation, application fees remitted to the account shall be deposited into the subaccount controlled by the commissioner or secretary, as applicable, based on the receiving official. These funds, and any additional funds appropriated by the legislature, shall be used only for the purposes of administering this act, including processing of sandbox applications and monitoring, examination and enforcement activities relating to this chapter.

(p) Operation of financial technology sandbox:

(1) Except as otherwise provided under chapter 14.3 of title 19, a person authorized under this chapter to enter into the financial technology sandbox may make an innovative financial product or service available to consumers during the sandbox period.

(2) The commissioner or secretary may, on a case by case basis, specify the maximum number of consumers permitted to receive an innovative financial product or service, after consultation with the person authorized under this chapter to make the product or service available in the financial technology sandbox.

(3) Before a consumer purchases or enters into an agreement to receive an innovative financial product or service through the financial technology sandbox the person making the product or service available shall provide a written statement of the following to the consumer:

(i) The name and contact information of the person making the product or service available to consumers;

(ii) That the product or service has been authorized to be made available to consumers for a temporary period by the commissioner or secretary, as applicable, under the laws of Rhode Island;

(iii) That the state of Rhode Island does not endorse the product or service and is not subject to liability for losses or damages caused by the product or service;

(iv) That the product or service is undergoing testing, may not function as intended and may entail financial risk;

(v) That the person making the product or service available to consumers is not immune from civil liability for any losses or damages caused by the product or service;

(vi) The expected end date of the sandbox period;

(vii) The name and contact information of the commissioner or secretary, as applicable, and notification that suspected legal violations, complaints or other comments related to the product
or service may be submitted to the commissioner or secretary:

(viii) Any other statements or disclosures required by rule of the commissioner or secretary which are necessary to further the purposes of this act.

(q) A person authorized to make an innovative financial product or service available to consumers in the financial technology sandbox shall maintain comprehensive records relating to the innovative financial product or service. The person shall keep these records for not less than five (5) years after the conclusion of the sandbox period. The commissioner and secretary may specify further records requirements under this subsection by rule.

(r) The commissioner or secretary, as applicable, may examine the records maintained under any depository or financial technology innovation account opened pursuant to this chapter, with or without notice. All direct and indirect costs of an examination conducted under this subsection shall be paid by the person making the innovative financial product or service available in the financial technology sandbox. Records made available to the commissioner or secretary under this subsection shall be confidential and shall not be subject to disclosure under the Rhode Island public records act but may be released to appropriate state and federal agencies for the purposes of investigation.

(s) Unless granted an extension pursuant to not less than thirty (30) days before the conclusion of the sandbox period, a person who makes an innovative financial product or service available in the financial technology sandbox shall provide written notification to consumers regarding the conclusion of the sandbox period and shall not make the product or service available to any new consumers after the conclusion of the sandbox period until legal authority outside of the sandbox exists to make the product or service available to consumers. The person shall wind down operations with existing consumers within sixty (60) days after the conclusion of the sandbox period, except that, after the sixtieth day, the person may:

(1) Collect and receive money owed to the person and service loans made by the person, based on agreements with consumers made before the conclusion of the sandbox period;

(2) Take necessary legal action; and

(3) Take other actions authorized by the commissioner or secretary by rule which are not inconsistent with this subsection.

(t) The commissioner and the secretary may, jointly or separately, enter into agreements with state, federal or foreign regulatory agencies to allow persons who make an innovative financial product or service available in Rhode Island through the financial technology sandbox to make their products or services available in other jurisdictions and to allow persons operating in similar financial technology sandboxes in other jurisdictions to make innovative financial products and
(u) Revocation or suspension of financial technology sandbox authorization:

(1) The commissioner or secretary may, by order, revoke or suspend authorization granted to a person under this chapter if:

(i) The person has violated or refused to comply with this chapter or any lawful rule, order or decision adopted by the commissioner or secretary; 

(ii) A fact or condition exists that, if it had existed or become known at the time of the financial technology sandbox application, would have warranted denial of the application or the imposition of material conditions; 

(iii) A material error, false statement, misrepresentation or material omission was made in the financial technology sandbox application; or 

(iv) After consultation with the person, continued testing of the innovative financial product or service would:

(A) Be likely to harm consumers; or 

(B) No longer serve the purposes of this chapter because of the financial or operational failure of the product or service. 

(v) Written notification of a revocation or suspension order made under subsection (c) of this section shall be served using any means authorized by law, and if the notice relates to a suspension, include any conditions or remedial action which shall be completed before the suspension will be lifted by the commissioner or secretary. 

(w) Extension of sandbox period: 

(1) A person granted authorization under subsection (j) of this section may apply for an extension of the initial sandbox period for not more than twelve (12) additional months. An application for an extension shall be made not later than sixty (60) days before the conclusion of the initial sandbox period specified by the commissioner or secretary. The commissioner or secretary shall approve or deny the application for extension in writing not later than thirty-five (35) days before the conclusion of the initial sandbox period. An application for extension by a person shall cite one of the following reasons as the basis for the application and provide all relevant supporting information that: 

(i) Statutory or rule amendments are necessary to conduct business in Rhode Island on a permanent basis; or 

(ii) An application for a license or other authorization required to conduct business in Rhode Island on a permanent basis has been filed with the appropriate office and approval is currently pending.
(x) Rules and orders; enforcement of bond; restitution:

(1) The commissioner and secretary shall each adopt rules to implement this act. The rules adopted by the commissioner and secretary under this chapter shall be as consistent as reasonably possible, but shall account for differences in the statutes and programs administered by the commissioner and secretary.

(2) The commissioner or secretary may issue:

(i) All necessary orders to enforce this chapter, including, but not limited to, ordering the payment of restitution and enforcement of these orders in any court of competent jurisdiction;

(ii) An order under subsection (x)(2)(i) of this section to enforce the bond or portion of the bond posted under this chapter, and use proceeds from the bond to offset losses suffered by consumers as a result of an innovative financial product or service.

(3) All actions of the commissioner or secretary under this chapter shall be subject to the rules and regulations under title 19 and chapter 14 of title 42.

(y) Access to, and dissemination of, information:

(1) Criminal history record information shall be disseminated by criminal justice agencies in this state, whether directly or through any intermediary, only to the banking commissioner or the secretary of state for purposes of obtaining background information on persons applying for a financial technology sandbox authorization; provided, however, that all officers and directors subsequently hired or appointed, shall be required to submit to a criminal history background check.

(z) State or national criminal history record information:

(1) The following persons shall be required to submit to fingerprinting in order to obtain state and national criminal history record information:

(i) Applicants for a financial technology sandbox authorization:

(aa) General applicability:

(1) Section 42-64.34-7 applies to all banks in this state organized under this action and to national banks where specifically provided by the text.

(bb) The financial technology sandbox definitions shall apply to this chapter.

(cc) Electronic records and signatures; applicability:

(1) This act modifies, limits, and supersedes the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, but does not modify, limit, or supersede section 10(c) of that act (15 U.S.C. § 7001 (c)) or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in section 103(b) of that act (15 U.S.C. § 7003(b)). This chapter authorizes the filing of records and signatures, when specified by provisions of this chapter or by a rule adopted or order issued under this chapter, in a manner consistent with section 104(a) of that act (15 U.S.C. § 7004(a)).
(dd) Reservation of power to amend or repeal § 42-64.34-7; applicability:

(1) The legislature has power to amend or repeal all or part of § 42-64.34-7 at any time and all domestic and foreign corporations subject to this act are governed by the amendment or repeal.

(2) Unless displaced by particular provisions of this chapter, the principles of law and equity supplement § 42-64.34-7.

(3) The banking commissioner and the secretary of state shall adopt rules to implement § 42-64.34-7 on or before January 1, 2021.

42-64.34-9. Special Depository Sandbox.

(a) The legislature will create special purpose depository institutions as a new financial institution; providing that special purpose depository institutions shall be corporations; requiring that depositors be business entities; specifying compliance with applicable federal laws; establishing procedures for the incorporation, chartering and operation of special purpose depository institutions; establishing procedures for liquidation, conservatorship and voluntary dissolution; requiring a surety bond or pledged investments and specified private insurance; authorizing special purpose depository institutions to obtain federal deposit insurance; making conforming amendments: authorizing positions; providing an appropriation; and providing for effective dates.

(b) Applicability of other provisions. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if any provision of law conflicts with this chapter, this chapter shall control.

(c) Special purpose depository institutions created as corporations; operating authority; powers; prohibition on lending:

(1) Consistent with this chapter, special purpose depository institutions shall be organized as corporations under chapter 1.2 of title 7, the Rhode Island business corporation act, to exercise the powers set forth in this section;

(2) Each special purpose depository institution may:

(i) Make contracts as a corporation under Rhode Island law;

(ii) Sue and be sued;

(iii) Receive notes and buy and sell gold and silver coins and bullion as permitted by federal law;

(iv) Carry on a non-lending banking business for depositors, consistent with subsection (d) of this section;

(v) Provide payment services upon the request of a depositor;

(vi) Make an application to become a member bank of the Federal Reserve System;

(vii) Engage in any other activity that is usual or incidental to the business of banking.
subject to the prior written approval of the commissioner. The commissioner shall not approve a request to engage in an incidental activity if he or she finds that the requested activity will adversely affect the solvency or the safety and soundness of the special purpose depository institution or conflict with any provision of this chapter:

(viii) Exercise powers and rights otherwise authorized by law which are not inconsistent with this chapter.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a special purpose depository institution shall not make loans, including the provision of temporary credit relating to overdrafts. A special purpose depository institution may purchase debt obligations consistent with provisions of title 19.

(e) A special purpose depository institution shall maintain its principal operating headquarters and the primary office of its chief executive officer in Rhode Island.

(f) As otherwise authorized by this section, the special purpose depository institution may conduct business with depositors outside this state.

(g) Subject to the laws of the host state, a special purpose depository institution may open a branch in another state upon obtaining a certificate of good standing from the commissioner or secretary, as long as any new branch located outside of this state is in compliance with state and federal regulations. A special purpose depository institution, including any branch of the institution, may only accept deposits or provide other services under this chapter to depositors engaged in a bona fide business which is lawful under the laws of Rhode Island, the laws of the host state and federal law.

(h) Requirements relating to depositors; nature of business:

(1) No depositor shall maintain an account with a special purpose depository institution or otherwise receive any services from the institution unless the depositor meets the criteria of this subsection. A depositor shall:

(i) Be a legal entity other than a natural person;

(ii) Be in good standing with the jurisdiction in the United States in which it is incorporated or organized;

(iii) Maintain deposits with the institution totaling not less than five thousand dollars ($5,000);

(iv) Be engaged in a lawful, bona fide business; and

(v) Make sufficient evidence available to the special purpose depository institution to enable compliance with anti-money laundering practices, customer identification and beneficial ownership requirements, as determined by the institution.

(2) A depositor which meets the criteria of subsection (h) of this section shall be issued a
depository account and otherwise receive services from the special purpose depository institution contingent on the availability of sufficient insurance as required under § 19-4-10.

(3) Consistent with subsection (h) of this section and in addition to any requirements specified by federal law, a special purpose depository institution shall require that a potential depositor provide reasonable evidence that the person is engaged in a lawful, bona fide business or is likely to open a lawful, bona fide business within the next six (6) months. As used in this subsection, "reasonable evidence" includes business entity filings, articles of incorporation or organization, bylaws, operating agreements, business plans, promotional materials, financing agreements or other evidence.

(i) Required liquid assets:

(1) At all times, a special purpose depository institution shall maintain unencumbered liquid assets valued at not less than one hundred percent (100%) of its depository liabilities;

(2) As used in this section, "liquid assets" means:

(i) United States currency held on the premises of the special purpose depository institution;

(ii) United States currency held for the special purpose depository institution by a federal reserve bank or a federally insured financial institution;

(iii) Investments which are highly liquid, and obligations of the United States treasury or other federal agency obligations consistent with rules adopted by the commissioner.

(j) Required contingency account:

(1) A special purpose depository institution shall maintain a contingency account to account for unexpected losses and expenses. A special purpose depository institution may require the payment of contributions from depositors to fund a contingency account. Sufficient funding as determined and required by the commissioner for the initial capitalization shall constitute compliance with this subsection for the first three (3) years a special purpose depository institution is in operation. After the conclusion of the first three (3) years of operation, a special purpose depository institution shall maintain a contingency account totaling not less than two percent (2%) of the depository liabilities of the special purpose depository institution; provided, however, that the contingency account shall be adequate and reasonable in light of current and prospective business conditions, as determined by the commissioner;

(2) A depositor shall obtain a refund of any contingency account contributions made under this subsection after closing an account with the special purpose depository institution.

(k) Applicable federal and state law. A special purpose depository institution shall comply with all applicable federal laws, including, but not limited to, those relating to anti-money
laundering practices, customer identification and beneficial ownership.

(l) Required disclosures:

(1) A special purpose depository institution shall display on any internet website it maintains, and at each window or place where it accepts deposits, a sign conspicuously stating that deposits are not insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation, if applicable.

(2) Upon opening an account and if applicable, a special purpose depository institution shall require each depositor to execute a statement acknowledging that all deposits at the special purpose depository institution are not insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation. The special purpose depository institution shall permanently retain this acknowledgment;

(3) A special purpose depository institution shall include in all advertising a disclosure that deposits are not insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation, if applicable.

(m) Formation; articles of incorporation:

(1) Except as otherwise provided, five (5) or more adult persons may form a special purpose depository institution. The incorporators shall subscribe the articles of incorporation and transmit them to the commissioner as part of an application for a charter under title 19.

(2) The articles of incorporation shall include the following information:

(i) The corporate name;

(ii) The purpose for which the corporation is organized;

(iii) The term of its existence, which may be perpetual;

(iv) The place where its office shall be located and its operations conducted;

(v) The amount of capital stock and the number of shares;

(vi) The name and residence of each shareholder subscribing to more than ten percent (10%) of the stock and the number of shares owned by that shareholder;

(vii) The number of directors and the names of those who shall manage the affairs of the corporation for the first year; and

(viii) A statement that the articles of incorporation are made to enable the incorporators to avail themselves of the advantages of the laws of the state.

(n) Copies of all amended articles of incorporation shall be filed in the same manner as the original articles of incorporation.

(o) The incorporators shall raise sufficient capital prior to filing an application for a charter with the commissioner, consistent with § 19-2-2. In the event an application for a charter is not filed or is denied by the board, all capital shall be promptly returned without loss, to each person or entity investing.

(p) Subject to applicable federal and state law, a bank holding company may apply to hold
a special purpose depository institution to raise required initial capital and surplus and additional capital.

(r) The capital stock of each special purpose depository institution chartered under this chapter shall be subscribed for as fully paid stock. No special purpose depository institution shall be chartered with capital stock less than five million dollars ($5,000,000).

(s) No special purpose depository institution shall commence business until the full amount of its authorized capital is subscribed and all capital stock is fully paid in. No special purpose depository institution may be chartered without a paid up surplus fund of not less than three (3) years of estimated operating expenses in an to be determined by the commissioner;

(t) A special purpose depository institution may acquire additional capital prior to the granting of a charter and may report this capital in its charter application.

(u) Application for charter; fee; subaccount created:

(1) No person shall act as a special purpose depository institution without first obtaining a charter and certificate of authority to operate from the commissioner under this chapter.

(2) The incorporators, under title 19, shall apply to the commissioner for a charter. The application shall contain the special purpose depository institution’s articles of incorporation, a detailed business plan, a comprehensive estimate of operating expenses for the first three (3) years of operation, a complete proposal for compliance with the provisions of this chapter and evidence of the capital as required under subsection (s) of this section. The commissioner may prescribe the form of application by rule.

(3) Each application for a charter shall be accompanied by an application fee established by the commissioner pursuant to rule, which shall be no greater than the costs incurred by the commissioner in reviewing the application. The application fee shall be credited to the special purpose depository institutions subaccount created by subsection (o) of this section.

(v) Special purpose depository institutions subaccount. Funds in the subaccount shall be used by the commissioner to supervise special purpose depository institutions and to otherwise carry out the duties specified by this chapter. Funds in the subaccount are continuously appropriated to the subaccount and shall not lapse at the end of any fiscal period. For purposes of accounting and investing only the special purpose depository institutions subaccount shall be treated as a separate account from the financial institutions administration account.

(w) Procedure upon filing application:

(1) Upon receiving an application for a special purpose depository charter, the commissioner shall notify the applicants in writing within thirty (30) calendar days of any deficiency in the required information or that the application has been accepted for filing. When
the commissioner is satisfied that all required information has been furnished, he or she shall notify
the chairman of the board who shall establish a time and place for a public hearing which shall be
conducted not less than sixty (60) days, nor more than one hundred twenty (120) days, after notice
from the commissioner to the applicants that the application is in order.

(2) Within thirty (30) days after receipt of notice of the time and place of the public hearing
the applicants shall cause notice of filing of the application and the hearing to be published at the
applicant's expense in a newspaper of general circulation within the county where the proposed
special purpose depository institution is to be located. Publication shall be made at least once a
week for three (3) consecutive weeks before the hearing and shall state: the proposed location of
the special purpose depository institution; the names of the applicants for a charter; the nature of
the activities to be conducted by the proposed institution and other information required by rule.

The applicants shall furnish proof of publication to the commissioner not more than ten (10) days
prior to the hearing. The commissioner shall send notice of the hearing to state and national banks,
federal savings and loan associations and other financial institutions in the state and federal
agencies who have requested notice from the commissioner.

(x) Procedure for hearings on charter applications. The hearing for a charter application
shall be conducted as a contested case under chapter 35 of title 42 ("administrative procedure") and
shall comply with the requirements of that act.

(y) Investigation and examination by commissioner:

(1) Upon receiving the articles of incorporation, the application for a charter and other
information required by the commissioner, the commissioner shall make a careful investigation and
examination of the following:

(i) The character, reputation, financial standing and ability of the incorporators;

(ii) The character, financial responsibility, banking or other financial experience and
business qualifications of those proposed as officers and directors; and

(iii) The application for a charter, including the adequacy and plausibility of the business
plan of the special purpose depository institution and whether the institution has offered a complete
proposal for compliance with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) The commissioner shall submit the results of his or her investigation and examination
at the public hearing on the charter application and shall be subject to cross examination by any
interested party. No relevant information shall be excluded by the board as hearsay.

(z) Approval or disapproval of application; criteria for approval; action upon application:

(1) Within ninety (90) days after receipt of the transcript of the public hearing the board
shall render a decision on the charter application based solely on the following criteria:
(i) Whether the character, reputation, financial standing and ability of the incorporators is sufficient to afford reasonable promise of a successful operation;

(ii) Whether the character, financial responsibility, banking or other financial experience and business qualifications of those proposed as officers and directors is sufficient to afford reasonable promise of a successful operation;

(iii) The adequacy and plausibility of the business plan of the special purpose depository institution;

(iv) Compliance with the capital and surplus requirements as set forth in this section;

(v) The special purpose depository institution is being formed for no other purpose than legitimate objectives authorized by law;

(vi) That the name of the proposed special purpose depository institution does not resemble so closely the name of any other financial institution transacting business in the state so as to cause confusion; and

(vii) Whether the applicants have complied with all applicable provisions of state law.

(2) The board shall approve an application upon making favorable findings on the criteria set forth in this section. If necessary, the board may either conditionally approve an application by specifying conditions relating to the criteria or may disapprove the application. The board shall state findings of fact and conclusions of law as part of its decision. If the board approves the application, the commissioner shall endorse upon the articles of incorporation the approval of the board and shall transmit one copy to the secretary of state, retain one copy and return a copy to the applicants within twenty (20) days after the date of the decision of the board approving the application. If the board conditionally approves an application and upon compliance with necessary conditions required by the board, the commissioner shall proceed as provided in the preceding sentence. If the board disapproves the application, the commissioner shall mail notice of the disapproval to the applicants within twenty (20) days of the board's disapproval.

(a) Certificate of authority to commence business required; application; approval or denial; failure to commence business;

(1) If an application is approved and a charter granted by the board, the special purpose depository institution shall not commence business before receiving a certificate of authority to operate from the commissioner. The application for a certificate of authority shall be made to the commissioner and shall certify the address at which the special purpose depository institution will operate and that all adopted bylaws of the institution have been attached as an exhibit to the application. The application shall state the identities and contact information of officers and directors. The commissioner shall approve or deny an application for a certificate of authority to
operate within thirty (30) days after a complete application has been filed. The authority of the
commissioner to disapprove any application shall be restricted solely to noncompliance with this
section; provided that, if the commissioner approves the application, he or she shall issue a
certificate of authority to the applicants within twenty (20) days. If the commissioner denies the
application he or she shall mail a notice of denial to the applicants within twenty (20) days, stating
the reasons for denying the application, and grant to the applicants a period of ninety (90) days to
resubmit the application with the necessary corrections. If the applicants fail to comply with
requirements of the notice of denial within ninety (90) days from the receipt of the notice, the
charter of the special purpose depository institution shall be revoked by the commissioner. The
failure of the commissioner to act upon an application for a certificate of authority within thirty
(30) days shall be deemed an approval.

(2) If an approved special purpose depository institution fails to commence business in
good faith within six (6) months after the issuance of a certificate of authority to operate by the
commissioner, the charter and certificate of authority shall expire. The board, for good cause and
upon an application filed prior to the expiration of the six (6) month period, may extend the time
within which the special purpose depository institution may open for business.

(bb) Decisions by board appealable. Grounds. Any decision of the board or commissioner
in approving, conditionally approving or disapproving a charter for a special purpose depository
institution or the issuance or denial of a certificate of authority to operate is appealable to the district
court of the county in which the institution is to be located, in accordance with the provisions of
chapter 35 of title 42 (“administrative procedures”). In addition to the grounds for appeal contained
in chapter 35 of title 42 (“administrative procedures”), an appellant may appeal if the board or the
commissioner fails to make any of the required findings or otherwise take an action required by
law.

(cc) Surety bond; pledged investments; investment income; bond or pledge increases;

(1) Except as otherwise provided by this section, a special purpose depository institution
shall, before transacting any business, pledge or furnish a surety bond to the commissioner to cover
costs likely to be incurred by the commissioner in a liquidation or conservatorship of the special
purpose depository institution. The amount of the surety bond or pledge of assets under this section
shall be determined by the commissioner in an amount sufficient to defray the costs of a liquidation
or conservatorship.

(2) In lieu of a bond, a special purpose depository institution may irrevocably pledge
specified capital equivalent to a bond to satisfy this section. Any capital pledged to the
commissioner under this subsection shall be held in a state or nationally chartered bank or savings
and loan association having a principal or branch office in this state. All costs associated with
pledging and holding such capital are the responsibility of the special purpose depository
institution.

(3) Capital pledged to the commissioner shall be of the same nature and quality as those
required for state financial institutions under title 19.

(4) Surety bonds shall run to the state of Rhode Island, and shall be approved under the
terms and conditions established by the commissioner pursuant to his/her authority under title 19.

(5) The commissioner may adopt rules to establish additional investment guidelines or
investment options for purposes of the pledge or surety bond required by this section.

(6) In the event of a liquidation or conservatorship of a special purpose depository
institution pursuant chapters 10, 11 or 12 of title 19, the commissioner may, without regard to
priorities, preferences or adverse claims, reduce the surety bond or capital pledged under this
section to cash as soon as practicable and utilize the cash to defray the costs associated with the
liquidation or conservatorship.

(7) Income from capital pledged under subsection (cc)(2) of this section shall be paid to
the special purpose depository institution, unless a liquidation or conservatorship takes place.

(8) Upon evidence that the current surety bond or pledged capital is insufficient, the
commissioner may require a special purpose depository institution to increase its surety bond or
pledged capital by providing not less than thirty (30) days' written notice to the institution. The
special purpose depository institution may request a hearing before the board not more than thirty
(30) days after receiving written notice from the commissioner under this subsection. Any hearing
before the board shall be held pursuant to chapter 35 of title 42 ("administrative procedures").

(dd) Reports and examinations; supervisory fees; required private insurance or bond:

(1) The commissioner may call for reports verified under oath from a special purpose
depository institution at any time as necessary to inform the commissioner of the condition of the
institution.

(2) All reports required of special purpose depository institutions by the commissioner and
all materials relating to examinations of these institutions shall be subject to the provisions chapter
4 of title 19.

(3) Every special purpose depository institution is subject to the examination of the
commissioner. The commissioner or a duly appointed examiner shall visit and examine special
purpose depository institutions on a schedule established by rule. The commissioner or a duly
appointed examiner shall make a complete and careful examination of the condition and resources
of a special purpose depository institution, the mode of managing institution affairs and conducting business, the actions of officers and directors in the investment and disposition of funds, the safety and prudence of institution management, compliance with the requirements of this chapter and such other matters as the commissioner may require. After an examination, the special purpose depository institution shall remit to the commissioner an amount equal to the total cost of the examination. This amount shall be remitted to the state treasurer and deposited into the special purpose depository institutions subaccount established under this chapter.

(4) On or before January 31 and July 31 of each year, a special purpose depository institution shall compute and pay supervisory fees to the commissioner based on the total assets of the special purpose depository institution as of the preceding December 31 and June 30 respectively. Supervisory fees under this section shall provide for the operating costs of the office of the commissioner and the administration of the laws governing special purpose depository institutions. Such fees shall be established by rule of the commissioner and shall be adjusted by the commissioner to ensure consistency with the cost of supervision. Supervisory fees shall be deposited by the commissioner with the state treasurer and credited to the special purpose depository institutions subaccount established under this chapter.

(5) A special purpose depository institution shall maintain appropriate insurance or a bond covering the operational risks of the institution, which shall include coverage for directors' and officers' liability, errors and omissions liability and information technology infrastructure and activities liability.

(ee) Suspension or revocation of charter:

(1) The commissioner may suspend or revoke the charter of a special purpose depository institution if, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, the commissioner determines that:

(i) The special purpose depository institution has failed or refused to comply with an order issued by the commissioner or other regulatory body;

(ii) The application for a charter contained a false statement or material misrepresentation or material omission; or

(iii) An officer, director or agent of the special purpose depository institution, in connection with an application for a charter, examination, report or other document filed with the commissioner, knowingly made a false statement, material misrepresentation or material omission to the board, the commissioner or the duly authorized agent of the board or commissioner.

(ff) Continuing jurisdiction. If the charter of a special purpose depository institution is surrendered, suspended or revoked, the institution shall continue to be subject to the provisions of this chapter during any liquidation or conservatorship.
(gg) Failure of institution: unsound or unsafe condition; applicability of other insolvency and conservatorship provisions:

(1) If the commissioner finds that a special purpose depository institution has failed or is operating in an unsafe or unsound condition, as defined in this section, that has not been remedied within the time prescribed under chapter 4 of title 19 or an order of the commissioner, the commissioner shall conduct a liquidation or appoint a conservator pursuant to chapters 11 or 12 of title 19:

(2) As used in this section:

(i) "Failed" or "failure" means, consistent with rules adopted by the commissioner, a circumstance when a special purpose depository institution has not:

(A) Complied with the requirements of this chapter;
(B) Maintained a contingency account, as required by this section;
(C) Paid, in the manner commonly accepted by business practices, its legal obligations to depositors on demand or to discharge any certificates of deposit, promissory notes or other indebtedness when due.

(ii) "Unsafe or unsound condition" means, consistent with rules adopted by the commissioner, a circumstance relating to a special purpose depository institution which is likely to:

(A) Cause the failure of the institution as defined in subsection (2)(i) of this subsection;
(B) Cause a substantial dissipation of assets or earnings;
(C) Substantially disrupt the services provided by the institution to depositors;
(D) Otherwise substantially prejudice the depository interests of depositors.

(hh) Voluntary dissolution of special purpose depository institution; liquidation; reorganization; application for dissolution; filing fee; filing with the secretary of state; revocation of charter.

(1) A special purpose depository institution may voluntarily dissolve in accordance with the provisions of this section. Voluntary dissolution shall be accomplished by either liquidating the special purpose depository institution or reorganizing the institution into an appropriate business entity that does not engage in any activity authorized only for a special purpose depository institution. Upon complete liquidation or completion of the reorganization, the commissioner shall revoke the charter of the special purpose depository institution and afterward, the company shall not use the word "special purpose depository institution" or "bank" in its business name or in connection with its ongoing business.

(2) The special purpose depository institution may dissolve its charter either by liquidation
or reorganization. The board of directors shall file an application for dissolution with the commissioner, accompanied by a filing fee established by rule of the commissioner. The application shall include a comprehensive plan for dissolution setting forth the proposed disposition of all assets and liabilities, in reasonable detail to effect a liquidation or reorganization, and any other plans required by the commissioner. The plan of dissolution shall provide for the discharge or assumption of all of the known and unknown claims and liabilities of the special purpose depository institution. Additionally, the application for dissolution shall include other evidence, certifications, affidavits, documents or information as the commissioner may require, including a demonstration of how assets and liabilities will be disposed, the timetable for effecting disposition of the assets and liabilities and a proposal of the special purpose depository institution for addressing any claims that are asserted after dissolution has been completed. The commissioner shall examine the application for compliance with this section, the business entity laws applicable to the required type of dissolution and applicable rules. The commissioner may conduct a special examination of the special purpose depository institution consistent with chapter 4 of title 19 and the guidelines set forth in this chapter for purposes of evaluating the application.

(3) If the commissioner finds that the application is incomplete, the commissioner shall return it for completion not later than sixty (60) days after it is filed. If the application is found to be complete by the commissioner, the commissioner shall approve or disapprove the application not later than thirty (30) days after it is filed. If the commissioner approves the application the special purpose depository institution may proceed with the dissolution pursuant to the plan outlined in the application subject to any further conditions the commissioner may prescribe. If the special purpose depository institution subsequently determines that the plan of dissolution needs to be amended to complete the dissolution, it shall file an amended plan with the commissioner and obtain approval to proceed under the amended plan. If the commissioner does not approve the application or amended plan, the special purpose depository institution may appeal the decision to the board pursuant to chapter 35 of title 42 ("administrative procedures").

(4) Upon completion of all actions required under the plan of dissolution and satisfaction of all conditions prescribed by the commissioner, the special purpose depository institution shall submit a written report of its actions to the commissioner. The report shall contain a certification made under oath that the report is true and correct. Following receipt of the report, the commissioner, no later than sixty (60) days after the filing of the report, shall examine the special purpose depository institution to determine whether the commissioner is satisfied that all required actions have been taken in accordance with the plan of dissolution and any conditions prescribed by the commissioner. If all requirements and conditions have been met, the commissioner shall,
within thirty (30) days of the examination, notify the special purpose depository institution in writing that the dissolution has been completed and issue a certificate of dissolution.

(5) Upon receiving a certificate of dissolution, the special purpose depository institution shall surrender its charter to the commissioner. The special purpose depository institution shall then file articles of dissolution and other documents required by § 7.1-2.1309. In the case of reorganization, the special purpose depository institution shall file the documents required by the secretary of state to finalize the reorganization.

(6) If the commissioner determines that all required actions under the plan for dissolution, or as otherwise required by the commissioner, have not been completed the commissioner shall notify the special purpose depository institution not later than thirty (30) days after this determination, in writing what additional actions shall be taken in order for the institution to be eligible for a certificate of dissolution. The commissioner shall establish a reasonable deadline for the submission of evidence that additional actions have been taken and the commissioner may extend any deadline upon good cause. If the special purpose depository institution fails to file a supplemental report showing that the additional actions have been taken before the deadline, or submits a report that is found not to be satisfactory by the commissioner, the commissioner shall notify the special purpose depository institution in writing that its voluntary dissolution is not approved, and the institution may appeal the decision to the board pursuant to chapter 35 of title 42 ("administrative procedures").

(ii) Failure to submit required report; fees; rules. If a special purpose depository institution fails to submit any report required by this chapter or by rule within the prescribed period, the commissioner may impose and collect a fee of up to one thousand dollars ($1000) for each day the report is overdue, as established by rule.

(jj) Willful failure to perform duties imposed by law; removal;

(1) Each officer, director, employee or agent of a special purpose depository institution, following written notice from the commissioner is subject to removal upon order of the commissioner if he knowingly or willfully fails to:

(i) Perform any duty required by this chapter or other applicable law; or

(ii) Conform to any rule or order of the commissioner.

(2) The commissioner shall adopt all rules necessary to implement this chapter. Digital assets to include:

(i) Classifying digital assets within existing laws; specifying that digital assets are property within the Uniform Commercial Code; authorizing security interests in digital assets; establishing an opt-in framework for banks to provide custodial services for digital asset property as custodians;
specifying standards and procedures for custodial services under this act; clarifying the jurisdiction of Rhode Island courts relating to digital assets; authorizing a supervision fee; making an appropriation; authorizing positions; specifying applicability; authorizing the promulgation of rules; and providing for an effective date to coincide with this chapter.

(ii) "Digital asset" means a representation of economic, proprietary or access rights that is stored in a computer readable format, and includes digital consumer assets, digital securities and virtual currency.

(iii) "Digital consumer asset" means a digital asset that is used or bought primarily for consumptive, personal or household purposes and includes:

(A) An open blockchain token constituting intangible personal property as otherwise provided by law;

(B) Any other digital asset which does not fall within this section.

(iv) "Digital security" means a digital asset which constitutes a security as defined in § 6A-8-102, but shall exclude digital consumer assets and virtual currency:

(v) "Virtual currency" means a digital asset that is:

(A) Used as a medium of exchange, unit of account or store of value; and

(B) Not recognized as legal tender by the United States government.

(iii) The terms in subsections (2)(i) through (2)(v) of this section are mutually exclusive.

(kk) Classification of digital assets as property; applicability to Uniform Commercial Code:

(1) Digital assets are classified in the following manner:

(i) Digital consumer assets are intangible personal property and shall be considered general intangibles only for the purposes of chapter 9 of title 6A.

(ii) Digital securities are intangible personal property and shall be considered securities, as defined in and investment property only for the purposes of chapters 8 and 9 of title 6A.

(iii) Virtual currency is intangible personal property and shall be considered money, notwithstanding chapter 14.3 of title 19, only for the purposes of section 9 of title 6A.

(2) A digital asset may be treated as a financial asset pursuant to a written agreement with the owner of the digital asset. If treated as a financial asset, the digital asset shall remain intangible personal property.

(3) A bank providing custodial services as defined in title 19 shall be considered to meet the requirements of this chapter.

(ll) Perfection of security interests in digital assets; financing statements:
(1) Notwithstanding the financing statement requirement of this chapter, as otherwise applied to general intangibles or any other provision of law, perfection of a security interest in a digital asset may be achieved through control, pursuant to the provisions of this section. A security interest held by a secured party having control of a digital asset has priority over a security interest held by a secured party that does not have control of the asset.

(2) Before a secured party may take control of a digital asset under this section, the secured party shall enter into a control agreement with the debtor. A control agreement may also set forth the terms under which a secured party may pledge its security interest in the digital asset as collateral for another transaction.

(3) A secured party may file a financing statement with the secretary of state, including to perfect a security interest in proceeds from a digital asset.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including section 9 of title 6A, a transferee takes a digital asset free of any security interest two (2) years after the transferee takes the asset for value and does not have actual notice of an adverse claim. This subsection only applies to a security interest perfected by a method other than control.

(3) As used in this section:

(i) Consistent with subsection (ll)(2) of this section, "control" is equivalent to the term "possession" when used in section 9 of title 6A and means the following:

(A) A secured party, or an agent, custodian, fiduciary or trustee of the party, has the exclusive legal authority to conduct a transaction relating to a digital asset, including by means of a private key or the use of a multi-signature arrangement authorized by the secured party;

(B) A smart contract created by a secured party which has the exclusive legal authority to conduct a transaction relating to a digital asset. As used in this subsection, "smart contract" means an automated transaction, or any substantially similar analogue, which is comprised of code, script or programming language that executes the terms of an agreement, and which may include taking custody of and transferring an asset, or issuing executable instructions for these actions based on the occurrence or nonoccurrence of specified conditions.

(C) "Multi-signature arrangement" means a system of access control relating to a digital asset for the purposes of preventing unauthorized transactions relating to the asset in which two (2) or more private keys are required to conduct a transaction, or any substantially similar analogue;

(D) "Private key" means a unique element of cryptographic data, or any substantially similar analogue, which is:

(I) Held by a person;

(II) Paired with a unique, publicly available element of cryptographic data; and
(III) Associated with an algorithm that is necessary to carry out an encryption or decryption
required to execute a transaction.

(mm) Perfection by control creates a possessory security interest and does not require
physical possession. For purposes of section 9 of title 6A and this section, a digital asset is located
in Rhode Island, if the asset is held by a Rhode Island custodian, the debtor or secured party is
physically located in Rhode Island or the debtor or secured party is incorporated or organized in
Rhode Island

(nn) Digital asset custodial services:

(1) A bank may provide custodial services consistent with this section upon providing sixty
(60) days written notice to the commissioner. The provisions of this section are cumulative and not
exclusive as an optional framework for enhanced supervision of digital asset custody. If a bank
elects to provide custodial services under this section it shall comply with all provisions of this
section.

(2) A bank may serve as a qualified custodian, as specified by the United States Securities
and Exchange Commission in 17 C.F.R. § 275.206(4)2. In performing custodial services under this
section, a bank shall:

(i) Implement all accounting, account statements, internal controls, notice and other
standards specified by applicable state or federal law and rules for custodial services;

(ii) Maintain information technology best practices relating to digital assets held in custody.
The commissioner may specify required best practices by rule;

(iii) Fully comply with applicable federal anti-money laundering, customer identification
and beneficial ownership requirements; and

(iv) Take other actions necessary to carry out this section, which may include exercising
fiduciary powers similar to those permitted to national banks and ensuring compliance with federal
law governing digital assets classified as commodities.

(oo) A bank providing custodial services shall enter into an agreement with an independent
public accountant to conduct an examination conforming to the requirements of 17 C.F.R. §
275.206(4)2(a)(4) and (6), at the cost of the bank. The accountant shall transmit the results of the
examination to the commissioner within one hundred twenty (120) days of the examination and
may file the results with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, as its rules may
provide. Material discrepancies in an examination shall be reported to the commissioner within one
day. The commissioner shall review examination results upon receipt within a reasonable time and
during any regular examination conducted under chapter 4 of title 19.

(1) Digital assets held in custody under this section are not depository liabilities or assets
of the bank. A bank, or a subsidiary, may register as an investment adviser, an investment company
or broker dealer as necessary. A bank shall maintain control over a digital asset while in custody.
A customer shall elect, pursuant to a written agreement with the bank, one of the following
relationships for each digital asset held in custody:

   (i) Custody under a bailment as a non-fungible or fungible asset. Assets held under this
   section shall be strictly segregated from other assets; or

   (ii) Custody under a bailment pursuant to section.

(2) If a customer makes an election under this section, the bank may, based only on
customer instructions, undertake transactions with the digital asset in which case the bank shall
maintain control of those assets pursuant to this section, by entering into an agreement with the
counterparty to a transaction which contains a time for return of the asset. The bank shall not be
liable for any loss suffered with respect to a transaction under this subsection, except for liability
consistent with fiduciary and trust powers as a custodian under this section.

(3) A bank and a customer shall agree in writing regarding the source code version the
bank will use for each digital asset, and the treatment of each asset under title 6A of the general
laws, if necessary. Any ambiguity under this subsection shall be resolved in favor of the customer.

(4) A bank shall provide clear, written notice to each customer, and require written
acknowledgement, of the following:

   (i) Prior to the implementation of any updates, material source code updates relating to
digital assets held in custody, except in emergencies which may include security vulnerabilities;

   (ii) The heightened risk of loss from transactions under this chapter;

   (iii) That some risk of loss as a pro rata creditor exists as the result of custody as a fungible
   asset or custody;

   (iv) That custody, as defined herein, may not result in the digital assets of the customer
   being strictly segregated from other customer assets; and

   (v) That the bank is not liable for losses suffered under the provisions of this chapter except
   for liability consistent with fiduciary and trust powers as a custodian under this section.

(5) A bank and a customer shall agree in writing to a time period within which the bank
must return a digital asset held in custody under this section. If a customer makes an election under
this section, the bank and the customer may also agree in writing to the form in which the digital
asset shall be returned.

(6) All ancillary or subsidiary proceeds relating to digital assets held in custody under this
section shall accrue to the benefit of the customer, except as specified by a written agreement with
the customer. The bank may elect not to collect certain ancillary or subsidiary proceeds, as long as
the election is disclosed in writing. A customer who makes an election under section may withdraw
the digital asset in a form that permits the collection of the ancillary or subsidiary proceeds.

(6) A bank shall not authorize or permit re-hypothecation of digital assets under this section
and shall not engage in any activity to use or exercise discretionary authority relating to a digital
asset except based on customer instruction.

(7) A bank shall not take any action under this section which would likely impair the
solvency or the safety and soundness of the bank, as determined by the commissioner after
considering the nature of custodial services customary in the banking industry.

(8) Banks shall not subject to an annual report license tax. In lieu of any annual report
license tax and to offset the costs of supervision and administration of this section, a bank which
provides custodial services under this section shall pay a supervision fee equal to two-tenths of one
mill on the dollar ($0.0002), relating to assets held in custody under this section as of December 31
of each year, with payment of the supervision fee made on or before the following January 31 of
each year. The supervision fee shall be deposited by the commissioner into the financial institutions
administration account and may be expended for any purpose authorized for that account. Banks
providing custodial services outside of this section shall not be required to pay this supervision fee

(PP) Jurisdiction of courts. The courts of Rhode Island shall have jurisdiction to hear claims
in both law and equity relating to digital assets, including those arising from this chapter and title
6A.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage.
EXPLANATION

BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

A N A C T

RELATING TO STATE AFFAIRS AND GOVERNMENT -- RHODE ISLAND ECONOMIC GROWTH BLOCKCHAIN ACT

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1. This act would establish an economic growth blockchain act, set regulations for the sale of hemp, regulate virtual and digital assets and establish depository banks for these purposes.

2. This act would take effect upon passage.

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