



State by State Overview of Recent Blockchain Legislation

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Overview: In recent years, advances in blockchain technology has resulted in numerous private and public sector organizations incorporating blockchain into their operations. In response, state governments around the country have considered a variety of bills pertaining to blockchain. This document summarizes efforts from the states that have enacted blockchain legislation in recent years:

- Arizona:
 - In 2017, Arizona enacted legislation that **established guidelines for blockchain technology** regarding **electronic signatures and records**.
 - In 2018, Arizona enacted legislation that **provided regulations for individuals running a node on a blockchain**, and added regulations pertaining to **electronic transactions conducted on a blockchain network**.
- California: In 2018, California enacted legislation that **codifies a definition of “blockchain”** and requires the state’s Government Operations Agency to appoint a **blockchain working group**. This working group must **provide a report** to the legislature on the potential uses, risks, and benefits of use of blockchain technology **before July 2020**.
California also enacted separate legislation that authorizes corporations to **store stock ledgers and stockholder information** on databases that utilize blockchain technology.
- Colorado: In 2018, Colorado enacted legislation that requires the Department of State to **consider utilization of blockchain to enhance encryption and data integrity techniques**. Also requires the Department of State to consider using distributed ledger technologies when accepting business-licensing records and when distributing data to other departments.
- Connecticut: In 2018, Connecticut enacted legislation that **establishes the Connecticut blockchain working group, develops a master plan** for fostering the expansion and growth of the blockchain industry within the state, and “recommends policies and state investments to make **Connecticut the world leader in blockchain technology**.”
- Delaware:
 - In 2017, Delaware enacted legislation that provides authority for Delaware corporations to use networks of electronic databases, described as “distributed ledgers” or “blockchain” for the **creation and maintenance of stock ledgers**.
 - In 2018, Delaware enacted legislation that expanded **permissions for certain types of companies and organizations to utilize blockchains** for record storage.
- Nevada: In 2017, Nevada enacted legislation **recognizing blockchain technology as a type of electronic record** for the purposes of the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act and **prohibited local governments from taxing or imposing restrictions** on the use of blockchain.
- Tennessee: In 2018, Tennessee enacted legislation that recognizes **the legal authority to use blockchain technology and smart contracts** in conducting electronic transactions and protects **ownership rights of certain information** secured by blockchain technology.
- Vermont:
 - In 2016, Vermont enacted legislation that created **statutory presumptions of authenticity for records using blockchain** technology.
 - In 2018, Vermont enacted legislation **that defines “blockchain” and “blockchain technology”**, creates **studies for the use and promotion of blockchain**, enables the **creation of blockchain-based LLCs**, and creates a study to explore potential uses of **blockchain in government record keeping**.
- Wyoming: In 2018, Wyoming enacted legislation that **codified a description of cryptocurrency** and modified the state’s Business Corporations Act to allow for **blockchain-based records storage**.

For more information, please visit the article: [“Blockchain State Legislation”](#), published by NCSL