

State	Year	Bill / Recommendations	Description
Arizona	2017	HB 2216	States that blockchain technology cannot be used as a tool to track firearm information.
Arizona	2017	H.B. 2417	Establishes guidelines for blockchain technology regarding electronic signatures and records. Provides a definition for smart contracts as "event driven program, with state, that runs on a distributed, decentralized, shared and replicated ledger that can take custody over and instruct transfer of assets on that ledger." Signatures and records in electronic form cannot be denied legal effect or enforceability simply because they are in an electronic form.
Arizona	2018	H.B. 2603	States that the terms written or any writing within Title 10 (Corporations and Associations) sections of law apply to blockchain technology. Establishes that blockchain technology applies to electronic transactions within Title 10 (Corporations and Associations).
Colorado	2018	Colorado Digital Token Act	Addresses the multiple uses of digital tokens and facilitates the sale and transfer of digital tokens within the state. Exempts certain cryptocurrency transaction from Colorado securities laws.
Colorado	2018	SB 86 - Cyber Coding Cryptology For State Records	Encourages the use of blockchain technology for developing protected data systems for state records
Colorado	2019	Cryptocurrency Tax Fairness Act	This bill has two functions. First, it will exempt minimal cryptocurrency transactions under \$600 from being taxed. The bill will also have the state issue guidelines on how to report cryptocurrency transactions.
Delaware	2017	S.B. 69	Provides specific statutory authority for Delaware corporations to use networks of electronic databases for the creation and maintenance of corporate records, including the corporation's stock records and trading.
Delaware	2018	SB 183	Amended the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act. LLCs may maintain its records in other forms than paper, including blockchain if forms are able to be converted to paper form within a reasonable timeframe.
Illinois	2019	Blockchain Technology Act	Effective January 1, 2020 the bill provides four uses for blockchain technology and smart contracts. (1) A smart contract, record, or signature cannot be denied legal or enforceable ability simply because it was created using blockchain technology. (2) A record, signature, or contract cannot be excluded because it was made using blockchain technology. (3) If a law requires a record be made in writing, electronically submitting the document on a blockchain satisfies the law. (4) If a law requires a signature, submitting it or intending to submit the signature on a blockchain that contains the signature satisfies the law.
Nevada	2017	S.B. 398	Authorizes the use of blockchain in smart contracts for commercial transactions. The law also prohibits any government entities from imposing taxes, fees, or licensing requirements through the use of blockchain.

Nevada	2019	SB 163	Affecting business entities, revises the definition of electronic transmission to include the use of blockchain technology, allowing businesses to store records on a blockchain. Authorizes Nevada Secretary of State to adopt regulations to define terms for which businesses will conduct uses for blockchain in electronic transmissions
New Hampshire	2017	HB 436	Exempts cryptocurrency users from registering as money transmitters.
North Dakota	2019	HB 1045	Recognized the validity of signatures, contracts, and records secured through blockchain technology
North Dakota	2019	HB 1048	Requires the state Department of Information Technologies to research the uses of blockchain technology for computer -controlled programs, data transfers and storage, and program regulations to protect against falsifications, identifying external hacking threats, etc..
Oregon	2015	SB 277	Authorizes users of cryptocurrency to register as money transmitters with the state Department of Consumer and Business Services.
Vermont	2016	H.B. 868	Creates rebuttable statutory presumptions of authenticity for records using blockchain technology. Any fact or record verified through a blockchain can now be admissible in the court system
Wyoming	2018	HB 19 Wyoming Money Transmitter Act	Provides exemption for digital currency used within Wyoming from money transmitter laws and regulations
Wyoming	2018	HB 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines open blockchain tokens as a digital unit that is:(1)Created in response to the verification and collection of transactions in a digital ledger or a specified computer code (2) Recorded in a digital ledger or database which is chronological, consensus based, decentralized and mathematically verified (3)Able to be traded or transferred without an intermediary • Exempts traders, developers, sellers, or those who facilitate an exchange of tokens from state securities and money transmission laws • Tokens are eligible for exemptions if they are not marketed as an investment, and only be exchanged for goods • Exempts traders, developers, sellers, or those who facilitate an exchange of tokens to file a notice of intent with the Secretary of State before qualifying for an exemption
Wyoming	2019	SF125	This bill establishes digital assets as property within the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC). Paves the way for banks to act as crypto custodians
Wyoming	2019	HB 57 Financial Technology Sandbox	Creates a supervised, flexible, and regulated fintech sandbox to test new products and services. Companies would be required to submit applications for admission into the fintech sandbox and be subject to consumer protection and transparency provisions.

Wyoming	2019	HB 62 - Wyoming Utility Token Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certifies certain 'open block-chain' tokens with consumptive characteristics be classified as intangible personal property and not subject to securities exemptions • Grants oversight and authority to the Secretary of State's office on tokens • Repealed securities exemption established in HB70 (2018)
Wyoming	2019	HB 74	Creates special purposes depository institutions as a new form of a bank. Institutions must retain 100% of their depository liabilities as liquid assets, lending of liabilities is prohibited. FDIC insurance is not required.
Wyoming	2019	HB 185	Enables business entities, e.g. corporations and LLCs, to issue stock certificates in the form of electronic certificate tokens
Wyoming	2018	HB 126	Modifies Wyoming's corporate code to permit "Series LLC" formations.