

The Business Programs Division has been experimenting with modules related to new technologies, featured in its online portal⁴⁰. The website describes itself as:

A new online portal to help businesses file, search, and order business records. Whether you are filing a financing statement pursuant to the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), searching for a corporation (Corp), limited liability company (LLC), limited partnership (LP) filing or looking for an immigration consultant, this hub consolidates all your online filing and search needs.

This section may offer a potential use case in the future, since the Secretary of State's employees could deploy a new technology as they develop future modules for the new portal.

Internet Voting

INTRODUCTION

Security experts generally agree that internet-based implementations of voting systems, blockchain or otherwise, have not overcome the inherent challenges in implementing an online voting system, particularly, security challenges. In reviewing pilot projects, blockchain systems have not been shown to be inherently better at achieving the goals – authentication and authorization, auditability, anonymity, failure reduction, and increased participation – of an internet-enabled election system. In applications to date, blockchain-based systems rely on factors other than blockchain, such as centralized voter databases, facial ID or postal delivery, cryptographic mixing, dual-device vote validation, etc., to solve these problems. The issues raised by pilot projects relate to security goals required of any voting system and a set of well-established best practices for addressing them.⁷ These principles should apply equally across technologies, including blockchain.

PILOTS AND RELATED CASE STUDIES

The Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA): The earliest pilots of internet voting in the U.S. operate under the UOCAVA⁸ including

⁴⁰ <https://www.sos.ca.gov/business-programs/bizfile/>

