



2022-2026 Money Transmission Modernization Act Proposed and Enacted Legislation

(August 2026)

2026 Money Transmission Modernization Act Introductions

Alaska ([S.B. 86](#), [H.B. 99](#)) Full MTMA Introduction (Effective July 1, 2027)

Delaware ([S.B. 18](#)) Full MTMA Introduction including virtual currency title (Effective earlier of July 6, 2027 or publication of final regulations)

Louisiana ([H.B. 1230](#)) Full MTMA Introduction (Effective July 1, 2026)

Maryland ([S.B. 261](#)) Amends the money transmission licensing law to exempt agents of the payor that provide payroll processing services for which the agent would otherwise need to be licensed as a money transmitter. (Effective October 1, 2026)

Michigan ([H.B. 5544](#)) Full MTMA Introduction including payroll processors

Michigan ([S.B. 835](#)) Full MTMA Introduction exempting payroll processors (agents of the payor)

Nebraska ([L.B. 717](#)) Provides that the Money Transmitter Act does not apply to a person that provides payroll processing services if the person employs less than 20 employees or provides payroll services for less than 50 employees residing in Nebraska, and a key individual or control person of the company has not been convicted of a felony; has never had a financial services or professional license revoked, and does not otherwise engage in the business of money transmission. (Effective February 26, 2026)

Oklahoma ([H.B. 3521](#)) Full MTMA introduction (Effective November 1, 2026)

2025 Money Transmission Modernization Act Enactments

Colorado ([H.B. 25-1201](#)) Full MTMA Introduction Effective July 17, 2025

Massachusetts ([H.B. 4840](#)) Full MTMA introduction. Effective January 1, 2026

Mississippi ([H.B. 1428](#), [S.B. 2507](#)) Full MTMA introduction. Effective July 1, 2025

Nebraska ([L.B. 474](#)) Full MTMA introduction. Effective October 1, 2025

Nevada ([A.B. 430](#)) Exempts persons engaged in payroll processing services from the state's MTMA. Effective October 1, 2025

Virginia ([H.B. 1942](#)) Full MTMA introduction. Effective July 1, 2026

2024 Money Transmission Modernization Act Enactments



Connecticut ([H.B. 5211](#)) Partial MTMA introduction. (Effective October 1, 2024)

Illinois ([S.B. 3412](#)) Full MTMA introduction. (Effective January 1, 2026)

Iowa ([H.F. 2262](#)) Includes limited exemption for payroll processors from MTMA; adds suspension and revocation provisions. (Effective retroactively from July 1, 2023)

Kansas ([H.B. 2560](#)) Full MTMA introduction. (Effective January 1, 2025)

Maine ([L.D. 2112](#), [S.P. 905](#)) Full MTMA introduction with virtual currency. (Effective August 9, 2024)

Minnesota ([S.F. 4097](#)) Exempts payroll processing payroll providers from the provisions of the MTMA. (Effective August 1, 2024)

Missouri ([S.B. 1359](#)) Full MTMA introduction. (Effective August 28, 2024)

New Hampshire ([H.B. 1241](#)) Full MTMA introduction. (Effective October 24, 2024)

North Dakota ([S.B. 2119](#)) Full MTMA introduction. (Effective August 1, 2023)

Rhode Island ([H.B. 7282](#)) Adds tangible net worth and permissible investment provisions of the MTMA. (Effective June 25, 2024)

South Carolina ([H.B. 5068](#), [S.B. 1031](#)) Full MTMA introduction. (Effective January 1, 2025)

South Dakota ([S.B. 58](#)) Full MTMA to add remaining provisions of the Act. (Effective July 1, 2024)

Vermont ([H.B. 659](#)) Full MTMA introduction. (Effective July 1, 2024)

Virginia ([H.B. 343](#)) Full MTMA introduction. (Carryover to 2025)

Wisconsin ([S.B. 668](#)) Full MTMA introduction. (Effective January 1, 2025)

2023 Money Transmission Modernization Act Enactments

Arkansas ([H.B. 1438](#)) Adds significant provisions of the MTMA regarding: control, definitions, net worth, permissible investments, including letters of credit, and surety bonds. (Effective 8/1/2023)

California ([A.B. 1116](#)) Adds provisions of the MTMA including: exemptions, net worth, key individuals and letters of credit for permissible investments. (Effective 1/1/2025)

Georgia ([H.B. 55](#)) Significant MTMA provisions including: definitions, payroll processing, exemptions, net worth, permissible investments and criminal background checks. (Effective 7/1/2023)

Hawaii ([S.B. 1325](#)) ([H.B. 1027](#)) Adds definitions, net worth requirements, exemptions, surety bond, permissible investments including letters of credit. (Effective July 1, 2023)

Indiana ([S.B. 458](#)) Full MTMA introduction. (Effective 1/1/2024)



Iowa ([H.F. 675](#)) Full MTMA introduction. (Effective July 1, 2023)

Maryland ([COMAR 09.03.14](#)) Proposed regulations containing full MTMA. (Rules effective December 11, 2023)

Minnesota ([S.F. 2744, H.F. 2680](#)) Full MTMA introduction with Title XIII on virtual currency. (Effective 8/1/2023)

Nevada ([A.B. 21](#)) Full MTMA introduction. (Effective 7/1/2023)

New Hampshire ([H.B. 522](#)) Includes exemptions from the MTMA licensing requirements. (Effective 7/18/2023)

North Dakota ([S.B. 2119](#)) Full MTMA introduction with Title XIII on virtual currency. (Effective 8/1/2023)

Rhode Island ([H.B.5533, S.B. 696](#)) Includes net worth and permissible investment provisions. (Held for further study)

South Dakota ([S.B. 43](#)) Addition of numerous definitions, including key individual, permissible investments provisions including letters of credit. (Effective 7/1/2023)

Tennessee ([S.B. 268](#)) Full MTMA introduction. (Effective 1/1/2024)

Texas ([S.B. 895, H.B. 3573](#)) Full MTMA introduction. (Effective 9/1/2023)

West Virginia ([S.B. 345](#)) Approval of rule detailing procedures for use of letters of credit in connection with MTMA permissible investments. (Effective 3/10/2023)

2022 Money Transmission Modernization Act Enactments

Arizona ([Ch. 236](#)) Enacts full CSBS Money Transmitter Modernization Act in full.

California ([A.B. 1498](#)) Specifies that the activities considered “money transmission” under the state’s Money Transmission Act must be in relation to a person located in California.

Connecticut ([S.B. 268](#)) Adds money transmitter model law definitions pertaining to control persons, key individuals, and passive investors (to allow for rebuttable presumption of control person requirements).

Georgia ([Act 748](#)) Enacts several provisions of the money transmitter model law including definitions regarding control; passive investor exemptions from control person requirements; criminal background check procedures for individuals living outside of the United States; and streamlined acquisition in cases where the acquiring entity is a Georgia licensee in good standing.

Hawaii ([S.B. 973](#)) Amends the money transmitters act by incorporating key provisions of the Model Money Transmitter Act regarding licensing qualifications and procedures.



Rhode Island ([Banking Bulletin 2022-1](#)) Requires currency transmitter license applicants to submit an audited financial statement with the license application, as required in the Money Transmitter Modernization Act.

Rhode Island ([Banking Bulletin 2022-2](#)) Clarifies the definition of control for currency transmitters to include a passive investor, as defined in the Money Transmitter Modernization Act.

South Dakota ([S.B. 47](#)) Enacts several provisions of the money transmitter model law including definitions regarding control; passive investor, and the tangible net worth sliding scale requirements. Also, requires licensees transmitting virtual currency to hold like-kind virtual currency of the same volume as that held by the licensee but that is obligated to consumers and adds language regarding multistate examinations and acceptance of examination reports from other states.

Utah ([S.B. 183](#)) Amends the control provisions for financial institutions (which include money transmitters) to set the triggering ownership percentages to 25 percent (less than 10 percent ownership is rebuttably presumed not to have control of the institution).

West Virginia ([Ch. 181](#)) Enacts numerous definitions and provisions contained in the model law including: control provisions, including rebuttable presumption of control; key individuals; passive investor; multistate examinations, acceptance of exam reports from other states and licensing processes; tangible net worth requirements; and permissible investments including use of letters of credit.