



2022-2024 Money Transmission Modernization Act Proposed and Enacted Legislation

(May 15, 2024)

Alaska ([S.B. 84](#), [H.B. 86](#)) Full MTMA introduction with Title XIII on virtual currency. (Carryover to 2024)

Connecticut ([H.B. 5211](#)) Partial MTMA introduction.

Hawaii ([S.B. 3077](#), [H.B. 2388](#)) Additional alignment of language from MTMA. (Failed Upon Adjournment)

Idaho ([H.B. 479](#)) Full MTMA introduction. (Tabled until 2025)

Illinois ([H.B. 3479](#)) Full MTMA introduction. (Passed House)

Illinois ([S.B. 3670](#)) Full MTMA introduction.

Illinois ([S.B. 3412](#)) Full MTMA introduction. (Primary Vehicle; Passed Senate)

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

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

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

Massachusetts ([H.B. 1106](#)) Full MTMA introduction.

Minnesota ([S.F. 4097](#)) Exempts payroll processing payroll providers from the provisions of the MTMA. (Passed both Houses; in Conference Committee)

Missouri ([H.B. 1359](#)) Full MTMA introduction. (Passed both Houses May 8, 2024)

New Hampshire ([H.B. 1241](#)) Full MTMA introduction. (Passed House)

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

South Carolina ([H.B. 5068](#), [S.B. 1031](#)) Full MTMA introduction. (Passed Senate)

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.

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

Wisconsin ([S.B. 668](#)) Full MTMA introduction. (Effective January 1, 2024)



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.