

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 4080H.02C
 Bill No.: HCS for HB 2080
 Subject: Treasurer, State; Banks and Financial Institutions; Science and Technology
 Type: Original
 Date: April 10, 2026

Bill Summary: This proposal creates the "Cryptocurrency Strategic Reserve Fund" and allows the state treasurer to receive, invest, and hold digital assets under certain circumstances.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
General Revenue*	\$0 or More than (\$214,000)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	\$0 or More than (\$214,000)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)

*Oversight notes that costs to implement the proposal include contracts with a third-party vendor, updating current systems to accept payments in cryptocurrency, additional administrative work and possible increase in staff. Oversight assumes the cost will exceed the \$250,000 threshold.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
State Treasurer Operating Fund (1164)*	\$0 or (\$195,047)	\$0 or (\$204,301)	\$0 or (\$207,734)
Alcohol and Tobacco Control Fund (1544)**	\$0 or More than (\$100,000)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
Cryptocurrency Strategic Reserve Fund***	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds	\$0 or More or Less than (\$295,047)	\$0 or More or Less than (\$204,301)	\$0 or More or Less than (\$207,734)

*STO requires 2 FTE to implement provisions of the proposal.

**ATC requires Licensing and Excise Tax System Development and NCR-JetPay Updates

***The fund may accept gifts, grants, donations, bequests, or devises of cryptocurrency from eligible Missouri residents or a governmental entity. In addition, the fund will collect payments and interest from cryptocurrency.

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
State Treasurer Operating Fund (1164)	0 or 2 FTE	0 or 2 FTE	0 or 2 FTE
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	0 or 2 FTE	0 or 2 FTE	0 or 2 FTE

Estimated Net Effect (expenditures or reduced revenues) expected to exceed \$250,000 in any of the three fiscal years after implementation of the act or at full implementation of the act.

Estimated Net Effect (savings or increased revenues) expected to exceed \$250,000 in any of the three fiscal years after implementation of the act or at full implementation of the act.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Local Government*	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)

*Oversight notes there are potential costs to contract with a third-party vendor, update current systems, additional administrative work and possible increase in staff in order to implement the provisions of the proposal.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

§§30.1025, 30.1027, and 30.1030 – Digital Assets

Officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** state the following:

Section 30.1025 & 30.1030 State Fund for Cryptocurrency

DOR defers to the Office of the State Treasurer for fiscal impact on these provisions.

Section 30.1027 Cryptocurrency Payments

This provision would allow cryptocurrency payments to be accepted as legal tender in Missouri and to be used for the payment of any debt, tax, fee or expense owed to a government entity. This proposal does not specify that the cryptocurrency be minted or controlled by the U.S. Mint or that the cryptocurrency be considered legal tender. Therefore, this proposal would allow people to create their own cryptocurrency.

The State and DOR already accept all coins minted by the U.S. Mint as they are considered legal tender. This includes the commemorative coins printed but not widely used in financial transactions. Additionally, DOR allows for the use of credit and debit cards that are based on physical currency.

DOR receives, processes and deposits the majority of all state revenue. DOR receives sales tax, individual income tax, corporate tax and various taxes and fees collected by state agencies that is then brought to DOR for deposit. However, DOR does not accept and will continue to not accept any currency that is in violation of 18 U.S. § 486. Acceptance of any currency form not considered legal tender per federal statute can result in felony charges being brought by the Federal Government.

While other states have passed laws providing their state with language allowing rolling compliance with acceptance of different currency types should the federal government make these types of legal tender, none have allowed the paying of a currency that is not legal tender. Therefore, DOR is unable to obtain information as to the number of people wishing to use alternative currency or the costs of providing these alternatives.

This proposal additionally says that a person using a cryptocurrency to make a payment could be subject to any additional fee or assessment for using that method of payment. DOR notes that currently the Department assess a processing fee on all e-check payments as well as all debit and credit card payments. That is because those payments are processed for the Department by a third-party vendor who assesses those fees. DOR assumes this proposal would allow DOR to

make the payor pay the fee rather than the department. DOR assumes additional costs for a contract that would allow acceptance of alternative currencies at a cost of \$100,000 annually.

DOR will need to update the Department's numerous payment systems to recognize that these types of payments were made. These would include taxation's MyTax, and the motor vehicle and driver license systems' FUSION. ITSD estimates at least \$38,000 for the necessary updates per division (3 divisions).

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect the estimated impact by DOR in the fiscal note.

In response to previous version, officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning** assumed Section 30.1025 would create a new fund within the state treasury. The treasurer may accept donations, grants, gifts, etc. of cryptocurrency, depositing such funds into the new "Bitcoin Strategic Reserve Fund". Cryptocurrency must be held for five years before it can be transferred, sold, appropriated, or converted.

To the extent that new donations to the state are received in cryptocurrency, this provision may increase TSR.

Section 30.1030 requires all governmental entities within Missouri to accept cryptocurrency. B&P defers to impacted state and local jurisdictions for the potential administrative impacts of this provision.

Officials from the **Department of Mental Health (DMH)** assume this proposal adds §§30.1025, 30.1027, and 30.1030 creating the bitcoin strategic reserve fund and allows donations and gifts of bitcoin to the fund. Sections provide for management of the fund and handling of leftover monies in the fund. §30.1027 Authorizes the treasurer to purchase cryptocurrency with state funds. §30.1030 requires governmental entities to accept cryptocurrency as payment of expenses owed to the government entity. The entity may require the payor to pay the service fees associated with this transaction.

While it is impossible to determine when and how often DMH would receive payment in this form, accepting payment in the form of cryptocurrency would create substantial burden on DMH due to calculating value, the infrastructure needed to perform the transaction, and cost of depositing or selling. Fiscal impact from this additional administrative work is unknown.

Officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** assume in reference to this legislation, there may be some impact but there is no way to quantify that currently. Any significant changes will be reflected in future budget requests.

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** assume this legislation creates the "Cryptocurrency Strategic Reserve Fund" and allows the State Treasurer to receive, invest and hold digital assets under certain circumstances.

The proposed legislation would require all governmental entities to accept cryptocurrency for the payment of taxes, fees, costs, etc. To implement this requirement, the department, or the Office of Administration on behalf of state agencies, would likely need to establish a contract with a third-party payment processor capable of accepting digital asset transactions and converting them to United States dollars for deposit into the appropriate state fund. However, the language does not make it clear that the funds will be converted and distributed to the agency in USD. This would require the department to accept Intervention Fee payments via cryptocurrency. It is unclear whether the payments would be instantly converted to fiat and deposited into the Intervention Fund, similar to a credit card transaction, or if the treasury plans to maintain a digital wallet for the fund, where it would store the cryptocurrency. The cost of using that vendor is unknown at this time. Therefore, the department assumes an unknown cost impact.

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety – Alcohol and Tobacco** assume a new §30.1030 requires all governmental entities to accept cryptocurrency for payment of any tax, fee, cost, charge, assessment, fine, or other payment of expense owed to the governmental entity. The division collects liquor license fees and excise taxes on all alcohol distributed in the state. DPS would have to work with the DPS vendor to make enhancements to Department’s on-line system to add cryptocurrency as a form of payment as well as update the financial reports to include cryptocurrency transactions, which is estimated to cost \$100,000. Additionally, STO use NCR-JetPay to process electronic payments. There will likely be a cost associated with NCR-JetPay to have their system accept cryptocurrency. This is a statewide contracted vendor, so DPS is not certain what the cost would be for their system to be changed. If a new, alternative system was created in lieu of modifying NCR-JetPay, additional costs may be incurred to build an interface.

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect the estimated impact by ATC in the fiscal.

Officials from the **Office of the State Treasurer (STO)** assume the fiscal impact associated with implementation and ongoing administration of this fund cannot be fully determined at this time. The magnitude of potential costs would depend on factors that are currently unknown, including the volume and value of cryptocurrency assets held, market conditions, security and custody requirements, and the overall operational scale of the program. To the extent that administrative costs may ultimately be payable from assets or proceeds of the Bitcoin Strategic Reserve Fund, the estimated fiscal impact to the State Treasurer’s Office would be \$0 to unknown. If such authorization is not provided, additional General Revenue or other funding sources may be required.

Staffing:

One FTE Bitcoin or Digital Asset & Information Technology Specialist responsible for asset management, compliance oversight, coordination with custodians, transaction review, and reporting. dedicated to the secure handling, monitoring, and integration of cryptocurrency systems and third party platforms. \$85,000 to \$120,000.

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect the estimated impact by STO in the fiscal note.

Oversight notes that §30.1025.2(3) states any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund. In addition, §30.1025.2(4) states that the STO may accept gifts, grants, donations, bequests, or devises of cryptocurrency and digital assets from eligible Missouri residents or a governmental entity. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a \$0 or unknown revenue to the Cryptocurrency Strategic Reserve Fund for these provisions of the proposal in the fiscal note.

Oversight notes §30.1030 states “All governmental entities shall accept cryptocurrency, as approved by the department of revenue, for the payment of any tax, fee, cost, charge, assessment, fine, or other payment of expense owed to the governmental entity. The governmental entity may require the payer to pay any service fees associated with the cryptocurrency transaction.” Oversight assumes there could be potential costs to contract with a third party vendor, update current systems, additional administrative work and possible increase in staff in order to implement the provisions of the proposal. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a potential cost to various state agencies and local political subdivisions that accept payments used as currency. For simplicity, Oversight will only reflect this potential cost to the state in the General Revenue Fund.

Lastly, Oversight notes that Section B provides that this legislation is contingent upon voter approval; therefore, for purposes of this fiscal note, Oversight will reflect a range from zero (if the constitutional amendment is not approved) to the full fiscal impact of all participating entities, as specified in the act.

Officials from the **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DOLIR)** assume this requires the state to accept cryptocurrency as a form of payment for taxes and penalties. While it does require the payor to pay "service fees," it is unclear whether that would guarantee that the payment is actually in valid tender and/or whether the payment could be transferred to money without additional risk or cost. 30.1027.2 states that after payment, the balance can be converted to other specifically-listed types of cryptocurrency; it is unclear whether it can be converted to cash.

Per Section 30.1027 of this bill, the Division will have to accept digital assets approved by the Department of Revenue in payment of debts due the Division. The bill does not provide direction on who is responsible for the processing or conversion fees associated with converting from cryptocurrency to USD. This is an unknown fiscal impact to the division.

Likely NFI to DLS. While Section 30.1027 requires agencies to accept cryptocurrency payments, they are also allowed to have the payer pay for the cost of converting the cryptocurrency transaction. This could offset any additional cost to the agency of accepting cryptocurrency. Defer to ITSD and procurement/financial on impact to changing agency system to accept cryptocurrency.

Likely NFI to DWC. 30.1027 requires all governmental agencies to accept cryptocurrency payments for the payment of any tax, fee, cost, charge, assessment, fine, or other payment of expense owed to the governmental agency. The governmental agency is allowed to have the payer pay any service fees associated with the cryptocurrency transaction. There is the potential for downside risk of the value of the funds if the treasurer converts them to Ethereum, Solana, or Ripple XRP. Under the assumption that exchange/conversion fees are intended to be included in the service fees associated with the "cryptocurrency transaction" as opposed to strictly payment processor fees, then there likely would be NFI to DWC.

Officials from the **Office of Attorney General (AGO)** assume any potential litigation costs arising from this proposal can be absorbed with existing resources. The AGO may seek additional appropriations if the proposal results in a significant increase in litigation or investigation costs.

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight assumes the AGO will be able to perform any additional duties required by this proposal with current staff and resources and will reflect no fiscal impact to the AGO for fiscal note purposes.

In response to the previous version, officials from the **Public Schools and Education Employee Retirement System (PSRS/PEERS)** assumed the proposal as currently drafted has no fiscal or operational impact on PSRS or PEERS of Missouri.

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Administrative Hearing Commission, Department of Economic Development, Department of Higher Education and Workforce Department of Public Safety (Capitol Police, Fire Safety, Missouri Gaming Commission, Missouri Veterans Commission, Office of the Director, State Emergency Management Agency), Joint Committee on Administrative Rules, Joint Committee on Legislative Research (Legislative Research and Oversight Division), Department of Commerce and Insurance, Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan, Missouri Department of Transportation, Missouri Ethics Commission, Missouri House of Representatives, Missouri Lottery Commission, Department of Natural Resources, Missouri National Guard, Missouri Senate, Missouri State Employee's Retirement System, Office of Administration (Administrative Hearing Commission, Commissioner's Office), Office of the State Public Defender, Office of the Lieutenant Governor, Missouri Office of Prosecution Services, Office of the Secretary of State, Office of the State Auditor, Office of the State Courts Administrator, and State Tax Commission** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations for this proposal.

Oversight notes that the above mentioned agencies have stated the proposal would not have a direct fiscal impact on their organization. Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact on the fiscal note.

In response to the previous version, officials from the **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education** and **Office of the State Public Defender** each assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these respective agencies.

Officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services** and **Missouri Highway Patrol** each defer to the DOR for the potential fiscal impact of this proposal.

In response to the previous version, officials from the **Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC)** deferred to the STO for potential fiscal impact of this proposal.

Officials from the **Department of Mental Health, Department of Social Services, Missouri Department of Agriculture, and Office of the Governor** each defer to the OA for the potential fiscal impact of this proposal.

Officials from the **Northwest Missouri State University** and **University of Central Missouri** both assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these respective organizations.

In response to the previous version, officials from the **University of Missouri System** Officials from the assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this agency.

Officials from the **City of Kansas City** assume the proposed legislation has a potential negative fiscal impact because of the value of bitcoin is always subject to fluctuation and is not FDIC insured, creating substantial risk if the City accepts bitcoin as payment.

In response to similar legislation, HB 1217 (2025), officials from the **Metro St. Louis Sewer District Employees Pension Plan** assumed it is difficult to estimate the fiscal impact of this legislation. What is the definition of "governmental entities" in 30.1030? As a political subdivision, MSD is prohibited from investing public funds in equity securities and corporate debt, both of which are less volatile as a market than Bitcoin. Besides the costs of creating and maintaining accounts/systems to collect cryptocurrency, the volatility of Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies means that payments collected could lose value quickly. Conversion to US Dollars needed to pay operating expenses and for capital projects comes with transaction costs, as well. If they are not allowed to invest public funds in a security, it should not be mandated that the security has to be accepted as payment for taxes, fees, services, etc.

In response to previous version, officials from the **County Employees' Retirement Fund** have reviewed the proposal. Sections 30.1025 and 30.1027 have no fiscal impact to the County Employees' Retirement Fund.

Section 30.1030 may have an unknown fiscal impact to the County Employees’ Retirement Fund. Section 30.1030 requires all governmental entities to accept cryptocurrency for the payment of any tax, fee, cost, charge, assessment, fine or other payment of expense owed. The County Employees’ Retirement Fund, or its vendors, might need to upgrade existing infrastructure or technology to accommodate the required acceptance of approved cryptocurrency. Such a requirement may add potential costs to CERF or to its vendors, such as the investment custodian or the depository services bank. At this time, such impact is unknown.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Kansas City Public School Retirement System, Kansas City Policer Retirement System, and Sheriff’s Retirement System** each assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

Rule Promulgation

Officials from the **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules** assume this proposal is not anticipated to cause a fiscal impact beyond its current appropriation.

Officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State (SOS)** note many bills considered by the General Assembly include provisions allowing or requiring agencies to submit rules and regulations to implement the act. The SOS is provided with core funding to handle a certain amount of normal activity resulting from each year's legislative session. The fiscal impact for this fiscal note to the SOS for Administrative Rules is less than \$5,000. The SOS recognizes that this is a small amount and does not expect that additional funding would be required to meet these costs. However, the SOS also recognizes that many such bills may be passed by the General Assembly in a given year and that collectively the costs may be in excess of what the office can sustain with its core budget. Therefore, the SOS reserves the right to request funding for the cost of supporting administrative rules requirements should the need arise based on a review of the finally approved bills signed by the governor.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029
GENERAL REVENUE			
<u>Cost – DOR (§30.1030) New bank contract to accept alternative currencies p.3-4</u>	\$0 or (\$100,000)	\$0	\$0
<u>Cost – DOR (§30.1030) Computer updates p.3-4</u>	\$0 or (\$114,000)	\$0	\$0

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029
<u>Cost – (§30.1030) Various State Agencies – administrative/vendor costs for potential payments to be made in forms of cryptocurrency other than current legal tender p.3-8</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE	\$0 or More than <u>(\$214,000)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>
STATE TREASURER OFFICE OPERATING FUND (1164)			
<u>Cost – STO (§30.1030) p.5-6</u>	\$0 or...	\$0 or...	\$0 or...
Personal Service	(\$100,000)	(\$122,400)	(\$124,848)
Fringe Benefits	(\$67,447)	(\$81,901)	(\$82,886)
Equipment and Expense	(\$27,600)	\$0	\$0
<u>Total Costs – STO</u>	<u>(\$195,047)</u>	<u>(\$204,301)</u>	<u>(\$207,734)</u>
FTE change – STO	0 or 2 FTE	0 or 2 FTE	0 or 2 FTE
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE STATE TREASURER OFFICE OPERATING FUND	\$0 or <u>(\$195,047)</u>	\$0 or <u>(\$204,301)</u>	\$0 or <u>(\$207,734)</u>
Estimated Net FTE Change on State Treasure Office Operating Fund	0 or 2 FTE	0 or 2 FTE	0 or 2 FTE
ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO CONTROL FUND (1544)			
<u>Cost – ATC (§30.1030) Licensing and Excise Tax System Development p.5</u>	\$0 or <u>(\$100,000)</u>	\$0	\$0
<u>Cost – ATC (§30.1030) NCR-JetPay Updates p.5</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO CONTROL FUND	\$0 or More than <u>(\$100,000)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029
CRYPTOCURRENCY STRATEGIC RESERVE FUND			
<u>Revenue</u> – (§30.1025.2(3)) Interest/moneys earned on investments p.6	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown
<u>Revenue</u> – (§30.1025.2(4)) Gifts, grants, donations, bequests, or devises of cryptocurrency p.6	<u>\$0 or Unknown</u>	<u>\$0 or Unknown</u>	<u>\$0 or Unknown</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON CRYPTOCURRENCY STRATEGIC RESERVE FUND	<u>\$0 or Unknown</u>	<u>\$0 or Unknown</u>	<u>\$0 or Unknown</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029
LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS			
<u>Cost</u> – (§30.1030) Administrative/vendor costs for potential payments to be made in forms of cryptocurrency other than current legal tender p.6	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

No direct fiscal impact on small businesses would be expected as a result of this proposal.

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This bill establishes the "Cryptocurrency Strategic Reserve Fund", with the State Treasurer as the custodian of the Fund. The Treasurer can accept gifts, grants, donations, bequests, or devises of

digital assets consisting of bitcoin, solana, ethereum, ripple XRP, and USDC (USD coin), as all defined in the bill, from eligible Missouri residents or a governmental entity. The Treasurer is authorized to store the cryptocurrency for five years after which it can be transferred, sold, appropriated, or converted to another cryptocurrency, as the term is defined in the bill.

Transactions involving foreign countries, entities or individuals outside the State or those known to engage in illegal activities, are prohibited. In addition, the Treasurer can contract with a third-party digital asset entity to ensure the Fund's security.

The bill defines the terms "blockchain technology", "staking", and "stablecoin". Blockchain is a decentralized digital ledger used to record cryptocurrency transactions. Staking refers to the process of committing cryptocurrency to a blockchain network to help validate transactions in exchange for potential rewards. Stablecoins are digital assets designed to maintain a stable value by being tied to traditional currency or other reserve assets.

The bill provides for the Treasurer to prepare a biennial report before December 31st of each even-numbered year and post it on the Treasurer's website. The Treasurer must notify the General Assembly when the report is published. The report must include the information that is detailed in the bill.

The bill authorizes the Treasurer to invest, purchase, and hold cryptocurrency using state funds. Further, the bill provides for all governmental entities to accept digital assets in the form of USDC, as approved by the Department of Revenue for payment of any tax, fee, cost, charge, assessment, fine, or other payment of expense owed to the governmental entity, and the payer can be required to pay service fees relating to the transaction.

This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.


SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Attorney General's Office
Department of Commerce and Insurance
Department of Corrections
Department of Economic Development
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
Department of Health and Senior Services
Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Department of Mental Health
Department of Natural Resources
Department of Public Safety
 Alcohol and Tobacco Control
 Capitol Police

Fire Safety
Missouri Gaming Commission
Missouri Highway Patrol
Missouri Veterans Commission
Office of the Director
State Emergency Management Agency
Department of Revenue
Department of Social Services
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules
Joint Committee on Legislative Research
Legislative Research
Oversight Division
Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan
Missouri Department of Agriculture
Missouri Department of Conservation
Missouri Department of Transportation
Missouri Ethics Commission
Missouri House of Representatives
Missouri Lottery Commission
Missouri National Guard
Missouri Senate
Missouri State Employee's Retirement System
MoDOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System
Office of Administration
Administrative Hearing Commission
Budget and Planning
Commissioner's Office
Office of the Governor
Office of the Lieutenant Governor
Office of the Secretary of State
Office of the State Auditor
Office of the State Courts Administrator
Office of the State Public Defender
Office of the State Treasurer
State Tax Commission

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Northwest Missouri State University
University Of Central Missouri
Missouri University System
City of Kansas City



Julie Morff
Director
April 10, 2026



Jessica Harris
Assistant Director
April 10, 2026