



February 18, 2025

The Honorable Jesse Bjorkman
Chair
Senate Labor and Commerce
Alaska State Legislature

The Honorable Kelly Merrick
Vice Chair
Senate Labor and Commerce
Alaska State Legislature

Re: Comments on SB 39, "An Act relating to loans in an amount of \$25,000 or less; relating to the Nationwide Multistate Licensing System and Registry; relating to deferred deposit advances; and providing for an effective date."

Dear Chair Bjorkman:

The Online Lenders Alliance (OLA) would like to provide the following comments and data in opposition to SB 39, *legislation that would repeal the state's deferred deposit statute and impose a new predominant economic interest (PEI) standard on certain bank loans.*

OLA represents the growing industry of innovative companies focused on credit inclusion and financial solutions for all Americans through a common goal: to serve hardworking Americans who deserve access to trustworthy credit. Consumer protection is OLA's top priority and members abide by a rigorous set of Best Practices to ensure consumers are fully informed and fairly treated.¹

Alaskans Need Access to Credit Options and Choices

The cornerstone of financial inclusion is the opportunity and ability to access credit, which leads to more independence for borrowers by providing them more control over their own financial health. The reality, however, is that not everyone has equal access to credit, despite the fact that so many Americans need credit, oftentimes unexpectedly. According to the most recent federal data, **nearly 19 percent of households in Alaska are unbanked or underbanked.**² Looking more closely at the data, **the rate among Black residents and Alaska Natives is 40 and 47 percent respectively for each.**³ Furthermore, **31 percent of Alaska consumers are credit**

¹ OLA Best Practices <https://onlendersalliance.org/best-practices/>

² <https://www.fdic.gov/household-survey/2023-fdic-national-survey-unbanked-and-underbanked-households-appendix-tables>

³ <https://scorecard.prosperitynow.org/data-by-location#state/ak>

constrained, meaning that they are borrowers with limited credit history or poor/fair credit scores.⁴

Traditional banks and credit unions provide an essential service in the financial marketplace, but consumers are limited to the offerings of those financial institutions that are geographically accessible to them. The hardship of these limited options is significant in states like Alaska with its many remote communities. Many consumers turn to alternative lenders for small-dollar loan products because they are unable to obtain these products from other financial institutions. And today, financial technology companies increasingly offer services that enable banks – especially community banks – to expand the populations they serve and fill the gaps left in the market without being dependent on a physical branch. This means that Alaska consumers have more options and choices available to them when deciding how to best meet their financial needs. **SB 39 will take away many of the credit options available to Alaskans and limit their financial choices.**

SB 39 is Modeled on Illinois' Failed Legislation That Limits Credit

When states eliminate small-dollar credit options, their residents lose. , **In March 2021, Illinois enacted a 36 percent interest rate cap with a new predominant economic interest (PEI) test similar to what's being proposed in Alaska's SB 39. By 2024, lender licenses decreased by 64 percent.**⁵ **An academic study released following the Illinois law by three leading economists found that it decreased the number of loans to subprime borrowers by 44 percent while increasing the average loan size to subprime borrowers by 40 percent.**⁶

The aforementioned study also included data from an OLA survey of previous borrowers who had taken out loans with APRs exceeding 36 percent; the survey showed that **most of those borrowers have since been unable to borrow money when they needed it, with 80 percent of respondents wanting the option to return to their previous lender**, most of whom are no longer in the marketplace. OLA is the only organization that surveyed the very borrowers who had actually used small dollar loans in Illinois before the law went into effect to better understand the law's impact.⁷

Unlike Alaska, Illinois is a densely populated state with a large number of banks and credit unions, yet their residents still experienced a sharp reduction in access to credit. Enacting the same law in Alaska could generate even worse outcomes. **Alaska should not adopt Illinois' failed legislation that directly hurt those who struggle to make ends meet and depend on access to credit.**

Like the Failed Illinois Law, the Military Lending Act is a Flawed Model

Proponents of rate caps and restrictions on credit products defend the enactment of credit restrictions to nonprime consumers by touting the Military Lending Act (MLA), which imposes

⁴ <https://scorecard.prosperitynow.org/data-by-location#state/ak>

⁵ <https://onlendlendersalliance.org/three-years-into-illinois-rate-cap-lender-licenses-are-down-64-percent-highlighting-how-rate-cap-has-significantly-diminished-consumers-access-to-credit/>

⁶ https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4315919

⁷ Ibid.

an artificially restrictive 36 percent rate cap on military servicemembers and covered dependents. However, **researchers at the Urban Institute recently found that the credit restrictions of MLA “did not lead to better credit and debt outcomes for service members most likely to be affected by this policy.** For the most vulnerable individuals—those with deep subprime credit scores—the policy may have had negative effects by limiting their access to credit.” They therefore concluded that “extending the consumer protections of the expanded MLA, including the 36 percent APR cap, to revolving credit products available to all borrowers would not be an effective way of improving the credit health of most Americans.”⁸

Conclusion

The aim of a vibrant market system is to allow for competition which gives the consumer more offerings and the best deal regardless of where they are located. Unfortunately, SB 39 will reduce credit options and restrict financial choices for Alaskans. We oppose SB 39 and respectfully ask the Committee to reject this proposal. Reducing credit options will have negative ramifications for Alaskans – as demonstrated by the data from Illinois. **Creating a credit marketplace that is attractive to more lenders, more options, and more choice is a policy that would benefit Alaskans. Specifically, creating a better market for installment loan products would create competition around the limited array of products that are available today without reducing options in the process.** We welcome the opportunity to work with members of the Alaska State Legislature to pursue meaningful alternatives to those currently contained in SB 39.

Sincerely,



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CC:

The Honorable Eliv Gray-Jackson
The Honorable Forrest Dunbar
The Honorable Robert Yundt

⁸ https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3505440