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**From:** Connie Markis [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Saturday, April 12, 2025 8:39 AM  
**To:** House Finance  
**Subject:** HB 132

I support HB 132 that would **restrict payday lenders** and help **protect Alaskans** from becoming victims of predatory lending and ending up in a cycle of debt, Please support this bill and vote in favor of it. Thank you.

With gratitude,  
Constance (Connie) Markis  
Anchorage, Alaska

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**From:** Tracy Fischbach [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 01, 2025 11:13 AM  
**To:** House Finance  
**Cc:** Rep. Carolyn Hall; Sen. Matt Claman  
**Subject:** Support for HB132

Hello members of the House Finance Committee,

I am writing in support of HB132, which would cap the APR on payday and other loans of \$25,000 or less at the industry standard rate of 36%. I won't go into all the details of the bill, as I know you are already familiar with them.

What I do want to emphasize is that, in a time of increasing financial uncertainty for Alaskans, protecting the most vulnerable from falling victim to unregulated lenders is a crucial safeguard we can put in place. Capping small and payday loans at a 36% APR, in line with similar loans, simply makes sense.

I've heard concerns that limiting the APR might make lenders unwilling to work with those at a higher risk of default. While I understand this concern, I believe that a 36% APR is still high enough to cover these risks.

I urge you to move HB132 through its review process quickly and do everything in your power to ensure it becomes law. This change is urgently needed.

Thank you for working on this and other important issues that support our working families.

Tracy Fischbach

[REDACTED] Anchorage, AK 99517

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**From:** Miles Baker [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Friday, April 11, 2025 4:44 PM  
**To:** Rep. Neal Foster; Rep. Andy Josephson; Rep. Calvin Schrage; Rep. Alyse Galvin; Rep. Sara Hannan; Rep. Nellie Jimmie; Rep. Will Stapp; Rep. DeLena Johnson; Rep. Frank Tomaszewski; Rep. Jamie Allard; Rep. Jeremy Bynum  
**Cc:** House Finance; Brodie Anderson; Ken Alper; Alexander Schroeder; Erik Gunderson; Caroline Hamp; David Jiang; Lisa Keller; Hunter Meachum; Timothy Clark; Bernard Aoto; Remond Henderson; David Goff; Zach Young; Trevor Shaw  
**Subject:** OLA Opposition HB 132 - Small Dollar Loans  
**Attachments:** 2025 04 11 OLA Opposition HB 132 H Finance.pdf

House Finance Committee,

Attached please find a letter from the Online Lending Alliance (OLA) opposing HB 132 which repeals the state's deferred deposit statute and imposes a new predominant economic interest standard on commercial and consumer loans under \$25,000. OLA represents the financial technology and online financial services industries that facilitate consumer and business lending in Alaska and across the country.

OLA strongly opposes HB 132 which will significantly impair regulated US banks from making consumer and commercial business loans in Alaska.

Please don't hesitate to contact me or Frank Bickford with any questions about OLA or the significant concerns the online leading and financial technology industry have with this legislation.

Respectfully,

Miles



**Miles Baker**  
Managing Principal





April 11, 2025

The Honorable Neal Foster  
Co-Chair  
House Finance Committee  
Alaska State Legislature

The Honorable Andy Josephson  
Co-Chair  
House Finance Committee  
Alaska State Legislature

The Honorable Calvin Schrage  
Co-Chair  
House Finance Committee  
Alaska State Legislature

***Re: Comments on HB 132, "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 Finance Co-Chairs,

The Online Lenders Alliance (OLA) would like to provide the following comments and data in **opposition to HB 132**, *legislation that would repeal the state's deferred deposit statute and impose a new predominant economic interest (PEI) standard on bank loans under \$25,000.*

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 among OLA's top priorities and members abide by a rigorous set of Best Practices to ensure consumers are fully informed and fairly treated.<sup>1</sup>

### **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 with more control over their own financial health. The reality, however, is that not everyone has equal access to credit despite so many Americans needing it, oftentimes unexpectedly. According to the most recent federal data, nearly **19 percent of households in Alaska are unbanked or underbanked**.<sup>2</sup> Looking more closely at the data, **the rate among Black residents and Alaska Natives is 40 and 47 percent**

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

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

respectively for each.<sup>3</sup> Furthermore, **31 percent of Alaska consumers are credit constrained**, meaning that they are borrowers with limited credit history or poor/fair credit scores.<sup>4</sup>

It's also notable that Alaskans have the highest average credit card balance in the United States (\$8077) and the second-highest credit card utilization rate in the country<sup>5</sup>. All of this points to a scenario where **Alaskans are more dependent on their credit cards than other Americans, ultimately paying more in interest and fees.**

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. Small dollar credit from banks and credit unions is not widely available, and the stringent eligibility requirements further diminish its utilization. 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. **HB 132 will take away many of the credit options available to Alaskans and limit their financial choices.**

### **HB 132 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 is being proposed in Alaska's HB 132. By 2024, lender licenses decreased by 64 percent.**<sup>6</sup> **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.**<sup>7</sup>

The aforementioned study also included data from a 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.<sup>8</sup>

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

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

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.experian.com/blogs/ask-experian/state-of-credit-cards/> According to Experian, a consumer's credit utilization ratio is the amount of revolving credit they're using divided by the total amount of revolving credit they have available. It's expressed as a percentage, and it can be an important factor in credit scores. In general, lower utilization rates can improve credit scores, which can in turn make it easier to secure additional credit with favorable terms.

<sup>6</sup> <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/>

<sup>7</sup> [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=4315919](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4315919)

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

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 an artificially restrictive 36 percent rate cap on military servicemembers and covered dependents. However, **researchers at the Urban Institute recently found that the MLA's credit restrictions "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.”<sup>9</sup>

### **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, HB 132 will reduce credit options and restrict financial choices for Alaskans.** Alaskans will be even more dependent on the use of credit cards, raising their balances (which are already the highest in the nation), fees, and interest payments.

Furthermore, if people are not allowed to access the financial products they need to support themselves in times of financial shock, many will ultimately turn to government support. Alaska currently ranks among the highest per capita state and local public welfare expenditures in the United States, and HB 132 will likely increase this spending level.<sup>10</sup>

We oppose HB 132 and respectfully ask the Committee to reject this proposal and to engage with industry to address the provisions that hurt Alaska consumers' and businesses' ability to manage their financial wellbeing. 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, leading to more options and more choice, 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.**

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<sup>9</sup> [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=3505440](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3505440)

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.urban.org/policy-centers/cross-center-initiatives/state-and-local-finance-initiative/state-and-local-backgrounders/public-welfare-expenditures>

We welcome the opportunity to work with members of the Committee to pursue meaningful alternatives to those currently contained in HB 132.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andrew Duke".

Andrew Duke,  
CEO  
Online Lenders Alliance  
Cell: 571-420-8366

CC:

The Honorable Jamie Allard  
The Honorable Jeremy Bynum  
The Honorable Alyse Galvin  
The Honorable Sara Hannan  
The Honorable Nellie Unangiq Jimmie  
The Honorable Will Stapp  
The Honorable DeLena Johnson  
The Honorable Frank Tomaszewski