



July 14, 2023

The Honorable Charles E. Schumer
Majority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Mitch McConnell
Minority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Kevin McCarthy
Speaker of the House
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Hakeem Jeffries
Minority Leader
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Jack Reed
Chairman, Senate Committee on Armed Services
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Roger Wicker
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Armed Services
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Mike Rogers
Chairman, House Armed Services Committee
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Adam Smith
Ranking Member, House Armed Services Committee
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

**Re: Bank and Credit Union to Opposition to NDAA Amendments 425, 177& S.1838:
Expansion of the Durbin Amendment Via NDAA**

Dear Majority Leader Schumer, Minority Leader McConnell, Speaker McCarthy, Minority Leader Jeffries, Chairman Reed, Ranking Member Wicker, Chairman Rogers, and Ranking Member Smith:

The undersigned national trade associations, representing virtually all banks and credit unions, including those primarily serving military-affiliated customers and members, write to express our strong opposition to consideration of the so-called “Credit Card Competition Act of 2023” (if filed as an amendment as the bill sponsors did last year) and an impractical, technically flawed, and unnecessary study proposal, Amendment 177 as an amendment(s) to this year’s National

Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). Both are aimed at expanding the Durbin Amendment (Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform Act (Dodd- Frank Act)).¹

These non-germane amendments will rob military families of their credit card rewards, reduce the availability of safe credit, and undermine the nation's data security. They have been filed with the goal of enriching the largest multinational retailers and obscure payments processors and have no business being added to annual legislation designed to bolster our national defense.

Both proposals are complex and flawed and in need of the scrutiny of regular order in the respective committees of jurisdiction. These highly-contentious and divisive amendments directly involve the interests of various committees with judicial, federal prudential, and international trade oversight.

Further, these amendments represent the encouragement of potentially unconstitutional or illegal public policies, given their explicit contravention of the "two-sided market" doctrine set by the U.S. Supreme Court, and its finding that the credit card market is not anticompetitive.² The market is competitive, according to the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, which is the standard market competition metric used by the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission. The amendments would also constitute an unprecedented and premature legislative intervention in other matters currently under active litigation and settlement phases in various federal courts.

Not only is the CCCA not germane to the NDAA, it will seriously hurt consumers, community banks, and credit unions, including financial institutions that serve members of the military. An *American Banker* op-ed by leaders of the military banking and credit union organizations stated:³

"In October, the Association of Military Banks of America and the Defense Credit Union Council signed a joint-trades letter to Congress opposing the CCCA. Although the potential damage the CCCA would inflict on our military bank and defense credit union members would be significant, our more compelling motivation was the potential contraction of credit availability our nation's military families could suffer if this proposal becomes law.

Because the CCCA's proponents tried and failed to use the NDAA as their legislative vehicle, it's only appropriate that its potential impact on the military community should be considered.

Since the enactment of the Military Lending Act, it has become difficult for banks and credit unions to extend small-dollar, short-term loans to our troops and their families. Although the MLA has helped

¹ The Durbin Amendment added Section 920 (15 U.S.C. § 1693o-2) to the Electronic Fund Transfer Act (EFTA) (15 U.S.C. §§ 1693 *et seq.*) to include provisions capping interchange transaction fees for electronic debit transactions and rules for payment card transactions. The Durbin Amendment was included in the Dodd-Frank Act at the last minute, without a hearing and despite being unrelated to the subject matter of the Act. In 2013, commenting upon a settlement between merchants and payments companies, former House Financial Services Committee Chair Barney Frank (D-Mass.) stated "I believe that a free market approach in this area will be better for the economy and all concerned parties than the current [Durbin] system" and noted that Senate procedures prevented important changes to the Durbin Amendment. Also following passage, Senators John Tester and Bob Corker introduced legislation to delay implementation of the Durbin Amendment.

² In its *Ohio v. American Express Co.*, the Court found that the U.S. credit card market did not bear the hallmarks of a non-competitive market, and that because card transactions are a two-sided market (with merchants and their banks on one side of a transaction and consumers and their card-issuing financial institution on the other), the appropriate method of analysis was that of a "two-sided market." See 138 S. Ct. 2274 (2018). The proposed Marshall-Durbin study amendment would analyze the credit card market through the rejected one-sided market framework.

³ [The Credit Card Competition Act will harm military families](#). *American Banker*, 12/21/2022

reduce predatory lending to military families, it has also elevated credit cards as one of the few remaining sources of safe, open-ended credit available to bridge gaps between military paydays.

Just as the MLA unintentionally curtailed military small-dollar lending, we fear the CCCA will do the same for military credit card availability. We believe the CCCA will create a domino effect whereby credit card interchange is reduced, leading to bank efforts to reduce credit risk by tightening creditworthiness standards, leading to the exclusion of many Americans (particularly junior service members) whose creditworthiness may lie on the razor's edge. In short, if there's anything that will likely force our service members back into the arms of payday lenders, this legislation may be it."

The Proposed Study Would Waste Taxpayer Resources and Duplicate Existing Data

The "Study" amendment is a litany of slanted research questions hastily written to reach a foregone conclusion. A costly study is unnecessary in light of years of independent, high-quality research by the Federal Reserve and academics. A new report from the Fed shows that credit card issuers *lose* money on transaction fees they charge to merchants because the issuers pay those fees back out to others, including consumers, in the form of services provided.

The "Study" amendment also makes no reference to the costs borne by military families in the form of rising retail prices at Kroger, Walmart, Amazon and others. It asks no questions about why military families working at big retailers are seeing their wages lag far behind the price increases they are being charged. It does not look at the failure of big box stores to pass along their savings from the original Durbin amendment to veterans and military families in the form of lower prices. Nor do the sponsors want to study big retailers' labor^{4,5} and military⁶ policies that have come under significant scrutiny in recent years. The reality is that cards have expanded access to Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) facilities, saving military-affiliated consumers money⁷. If ever a proposed study was designed to miss the big picture, it's this one.

At the same time executives at companies like Kroger and Albertson's⁸ bragged about their ability to freely increase prices on captive consumers, these amendments were introduced to goose their triple-digit profit increases even further. The proponents of the bill were apparently uninterested in studying how their mega retailer allies are draining the wallets of military families through profitable price increases. Ultimately, these amendments are about passing the buck for higher prices: ensuring that as many bucks as possible pass right out of military families' pocketbooks and into the dividends of publicly-traded retailers.

The Proposed Study Would Violate the Financial Privacy of American Heroes

It is cynical and disrespectful to those who served and sacrificed to invoke Purple Heart recipients, POW-MIA heroes, and disabled American veterans in a desperate attempt to buoy the earnings of corporate retailers; yet the Study amendment does this. Worse, their plan to tally up the spending of these singled-out Americans would require the federal government to undertake an unprecedented violation of their privacy by de-anonymizing their transaction histories, without

⁴ [Walmart changes military leave policy, agrees to pay up to \\$14 million for reservists' claims](#). Military Times, 1/5/21

⁵ [Grocery Stores Are Excited to Serve You Higher Prices](#). CNN Business, 6/18/21

⁶ [Military Families Overseas Say They Can't Order from Amazon Anymore](#). Military Times, 3/26/20

⁷ According to a 2019 *Federal Register* Notice by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, a commissary purchase made by card "still nets a 23.2 to 22.8 percent overall savings to the consumer" versus non-commissary prices.

⁸ "Our business operates the best when inflation is about 3% to 4%," Kroger CEO Rodney McMullen said on an earnings call with analysts Thursday. "A little bit of inflation is always good in our business." Kroger can pass off costs to consumers when inflation hovers around that mark, McMullen said, and "customers don't overly react to that."

their consent or due process of law. As organizations whose members serve, employ, and protect the privacy and data of these Americans, we are taken aback by this tactic.

The Credit Card Competition Act Will Reduce Competition

The CCCA will not increase competition in the credit card marketplace, but it will benefit multi-national retailers at the expense of consumers and community financial institutions, including those serving members of the military. It does so by reducing the number of credit card issuers competing for consumers' business, removing a consumer's choice of preferred card network, reducing the competitive differences among card products, limiting popular credit card rewards programs, and putting the nation's private-sector payments system under the micromanagement of the Federal Reserve Board. It will also make it more difficult for merchants and federally-insured financial institutions to prevent fraud and protect the transaction data.

The CCCA Increases Profits for the Big Box Stores' Favored Firms

Further, this legislation circumvents the free market to award private-sector contracts to a small handful of payment networks⁹ favored by the bills' supporters in order to pad the profits of the largest e-commerce¹⁰ and multi-national retailers¹¹ who are raising prices on American families far more than the real rate of inflation.¹²

Retailer Profits Are At Record Highs – This is About Stock Prices for the Biggest Players

In fact, former Federal Reserve Board Vice Chair Lael Brainard stated¹³ that retailer profits are near their highest levels since World War II. Yet these global retail giants are demanding that Washington intervene on their behalf, even as they reject measures to cap their sudden price increases on everyday consumers.

Despite its authors' claims, the CCCA will result in fewer options for consumers, greater threats to consumer data and privacy, weakened community banks and credit unions, and the disappearance of card rewards programs (i.e., airline miles) that families of all income levels utilize.

⁹ [FIS, Fiserv could benefit from credit legislation, Payments Dive](#), 11/30/22

⁹ [UnionPay International Taps Fiserv to Further Global Expansion](#). Business Wire, 2/7/22

⁹ [Over 80% of merchants in the United States accept UnionPay credit cards and almost all ATMs accept UnionPay cards. UnionPay International](#), 5/20/15

¹⁰ [The World's Largest Retailers 2022: Pandemic Helps Amazon Cement Its Lead](#). Forbes, 5/12/22

¹¹ [Grocery Stores Are Excited to Serve You Higher Prices](#). CNN Business, 6/18/21

¹² [Revealed: top US corporations raising prices on Americans even as profits surge](#). The Guardian, 5/12/22

¹³ "[I]n the second quarter [of 2022], measures of profits in the nonfinancial sector relative to GDP remained near the postwar peak reached last year... Similarly, **overall retail margins—the difference between the price retailers charge for a good and the price retailers paid for that good—have risen significantly more than the average hourly wage that retailers pay workers to stock shelves and serve customers over the past year, suggesting that there may also be scope for reductions in retail margins.** With gross retail margins amounting to about 30 percent of sales, a reduction in currently elevated margins could make an important contribution to reduced inflation pressures in consumer goods." Prepared remarks of former Federal Reserve Vice Chair Lael Brainard at a financial services conference, New York, September 7, 2022. She now serves as Director of the U.S. National Economic Council.

This is Durbin Amendment 2.0 – Recycling a Failed Policy

The federal government's attempt to impose price controls by regulating interchange through the Durbin Amendment is the purest example of a failed government policy. Congress should not double down on this failure in this year's NDAA, especially considering it is not germane to this bill.

For the reasons laid out above, and to protect consumers and financial institutions that support American servicemembers, we urge you to oppose any consideration of a CCCA amendment to the NDAA.

Sincerely,

AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY BANKS OF AMERICA

BANK POLICY INSTITUTE

CONSUMER BANKERS ASSOCIATION

CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

DEFENSE CREDIT UNION COUNCIL

ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS COALITION

INDEPENDENT COMMUNITY BANKERS OF AMERICA

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FEDERALLY-INSURED CREDIT UNIONS

NATIONAL BANKERS ASSOCIATION

cc: The Honorable Amy Klobuchar, Chairwoman, Senate Rules Committee
The Honorable Deb Fischer, Ranking Member, Senate Rules Committee

The Honorable Tom Cole, Chairman, House Rules Committee
The Honorable Jim McGovern, Ranking Member, House Rules Committee