

Texas Credit Unions: The Real Story

Tax-paying Texas banks compete head to head with tax-exempt credit unions. Although they portray themselves as mom and pop shops for people of modest means, today credit unions are a \$2.4 trillion industry, with many indistinguishable from banks. The BIG difference—they don't pay federal income taxes, depriving the U.S. Treasury of nearly \$3.95 billion every year.

Who Pays the Taxes?

Taxes Paid in 2025

TX Credit Unions

\$0

TX Banks

\$2,191,989,000

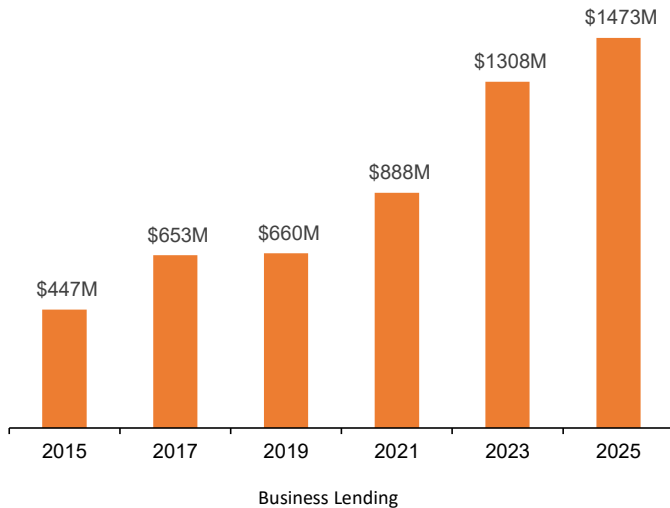
*Includes all applicable federal, state and local, and foreign income taxes

Randolph-Brooks Federal Credit Union

would have paid **\$56.2 million** in taxes during 2025, had it paid its fair share.

Indistinguishable from Banks

Security Service Federal Credit Union used its tax advantage to **aggressively expand** its business lending at an annual rate of 13% since 2015.

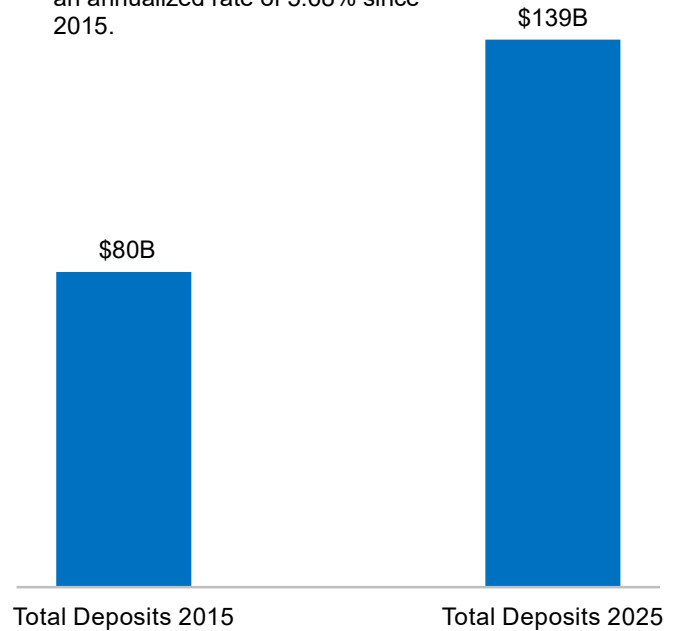


Larger than Texas Banks

Randolph-Brooks Federal Credit Union, with \$19.2 billion in assets, is the largest credit union in Texas, larger than 98% of Texas headquartered banks.

Texas Credit Unions Leverage Their Tax Exemption to Grow Deposits

Texas credit unions grew deposits at an annualized rate of 5.68% since 2015.



Large Credit Union Auto Lenders

All five of the top five Texas-headquartered auto lenders are credit unions.

Institution	Auto Loans (\$000)
Security Service Federal Credit Union	3,880,727
Randolph-Brooks Federal Credit Union	3,445,303
EECU	2,292,919
Rally Credit Union	2,280,523
GECU Federal Credit Union	1,988,843