

Memo

TO: Interested Parties
DATE: May 28, 2026
RE: Unregulated Pregnancy Clinic Industry Surpasses \$2 Billion in Annual Revenue, with More Federal Funding to Come

The unregulated pregnancy clinic (UPC, AKA crisis pregnancy center/pregnancy resource center) industry has evolved into a major, well-funded nationwide infrastructure positioned at the intersection of reproductive health care, social services, and conservative political advocacy—while mostly operating outside the regulatory, clinical, and accountability frameworks that govern licensed health care providers. Since *Dobbs*, public investment in the UPC industry has steadily grown alongside private funding, despite persistent questions about service quality, medical service oversight, financial stewardship, and measurable outcomes. The stakes are no longer marginal. As state legislatures direct mounting taxpayer funds to these organizations and federal policy changes open pathways for additional funding, understanding the scale, funding sources, operational efficiency, and impact of the UPC industry is a pressing matter for policymakers, taxpayers, and communities alike.

According to Forms 990 – federal tax forms filed with the Internal Revenue Service – for fiscal year 2024, the UPC industry has surpassed \$2 billion in annual revenue for the first time.

Reproductive Health and Freedom Watch (RHFV) released the [first-ever comprehensive analysis of unregulated pregnancy clinic industry finances in 2024](#), which found the industry reported \$1.7 billion in revenue in 2022, and [an analysis the following year](#) revealing industry-reported revenue of \$1.9 billion for 2023. Now, with federal Forms 990 available for FY2024, RHFV finds UPCs reported \$2.0 billion in annual funding, a 4% increase over FY2023.

Specifically, RHFV has found:

1. In fiscal year 2024, the UPC industry surpassed \$2 billion in annual funding.
2. Only approximately 13% of UPC funding is disclosed through private institutional grantmaking, suggesting the industry’s financial strength may rely less on formal philanthropy than on a broad and substantial grassroots donor base.
3. In addition to support from private donors, state legislatures appropriated \$203 million to the UPC industry in 2026.
4. Recently announced changes to the Title X program may allow new federal funding to flow to the UPC industry in all fifty states.

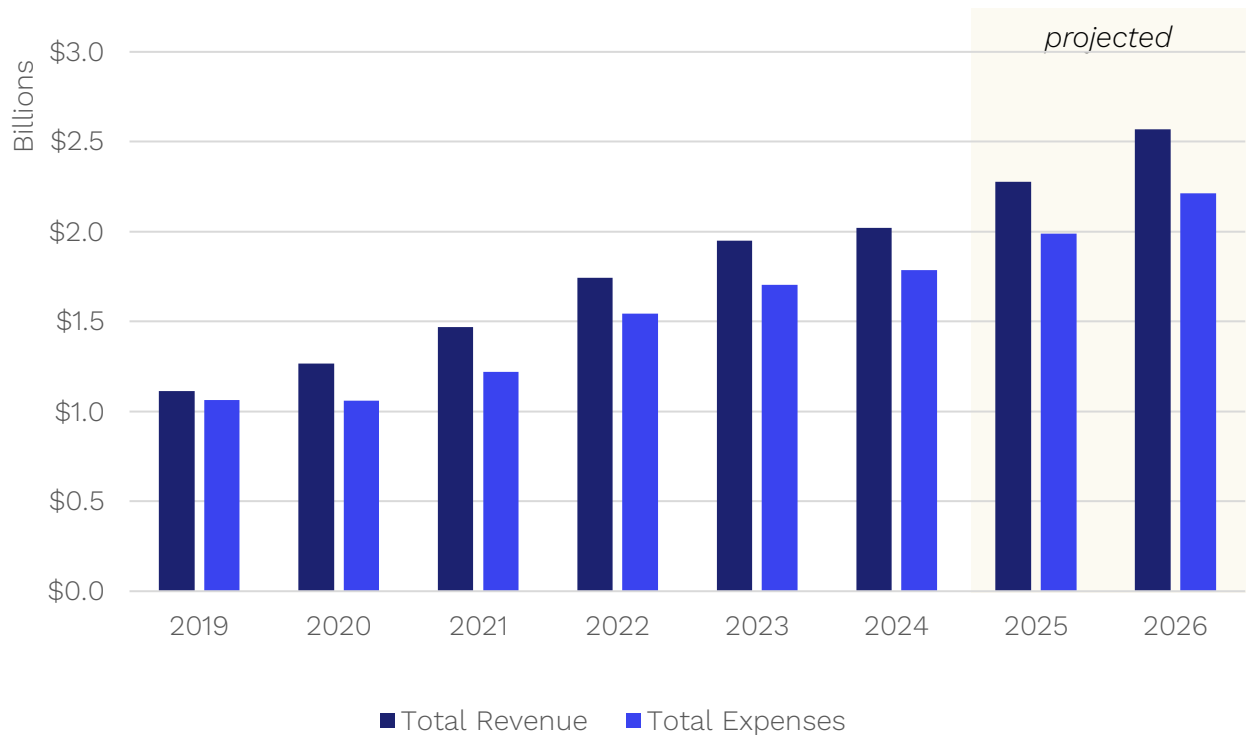
- The UPC industry repeatedly fails to demonstrate that it is an efficient or effective investment to address the needs of pregnant women and young families, as evidence continues to mount of industry waste and mismanagement.

This memo provides an updated financial picture of the UPC industry, including projections through 2026, enacted and anticipated state and federal appropriations, and policy recommendations to ensure UPCs are held accountable to taxpayers for the funding they receive and to communities for the services they provide. For an explanation of the research methodology, see page 7.

FINDINGS

1. In fiscal year 2024, the UPC industry surpassed \$2 billion in annual funding. In FY2024, Forms 990 associated with 1,731 UPC tax identification numbers (EINs) – roughly corresponding to 2,180 physical UPC locations – reported total revenues of \$2.0 billion, expenses of \$1.8 billion, and assets of \$2.7 billion. This represents a 4% increase in revenue and a 5% increase in expenses over 2023 industry reporting, and 81% and 68% increases respectively over 2019 reporting. Using the average year-over-year increase from 2019 to 2024, RHFWD estimates UPC industry revenue will reach \$2.6 billion by FY2026, with expenses of \$2.2 billion.

Figure 1: UPC industry revenue and expenses, 2019-2024, with projections for 2025-2026



2. Approximately 13% of UPC funding is disclosed through private institutional grantmaking. As nonprofit 501c3 organizations, individual UPCs are not required to disclose funders on their federal tax documents. However, philanthropic funders disclose their grantees, and RHFWS uses this foundation data to track grantmaking to the UPC industry. FY2024 grants to the UPC industry that are disclosed this way total \$276 million for FY2024, only 13% of total revenue reported by UPCs in FY2024.

Individual UPCs often function as highly visible community institutions, cultivating local relationships that can translate into durable support. Thus, like many community-based nonprofits, they likely benefit from funding streams that are not disclosed through public records, including gifts from individuals, contributions from local businesses, and support from faith communities.

3. In addition to support from private donors, state legislatures appropriated \$203 million to the UPC industry in 2026. So far in 2026, state legislatures have appropriated \$95.6 million to the UPC industry. When combined with multi-year appropriations passed in 2025 that fund UPC programs through 2026–2027, total state taxpayer funding committed to the industry now reaches \$203 million for FY2026–2027. That exceeds the amount appropriated in any previous year, making 2026 the largest year for public funding of the UPC industry on record.

Five states increased their annual appropriations to the UPC industry during the 2026 legislative session: **Arkansas, Iowa, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and West Virginia.** Additionally, two states (**Arkansas** and **Oklahoma**) retroactively appropriated funding during the 2026 legislative cycle to be paid out in FY2025 (before 30 June 2026), and the **Oklahoma** legislature controversially opened the state’s UPC funding program to allow out-of-state UPCs/UPC industry allies to apply.¹ See Appendix B for a full list of funding appropriated to the UPC industry by state, 2021–2026.

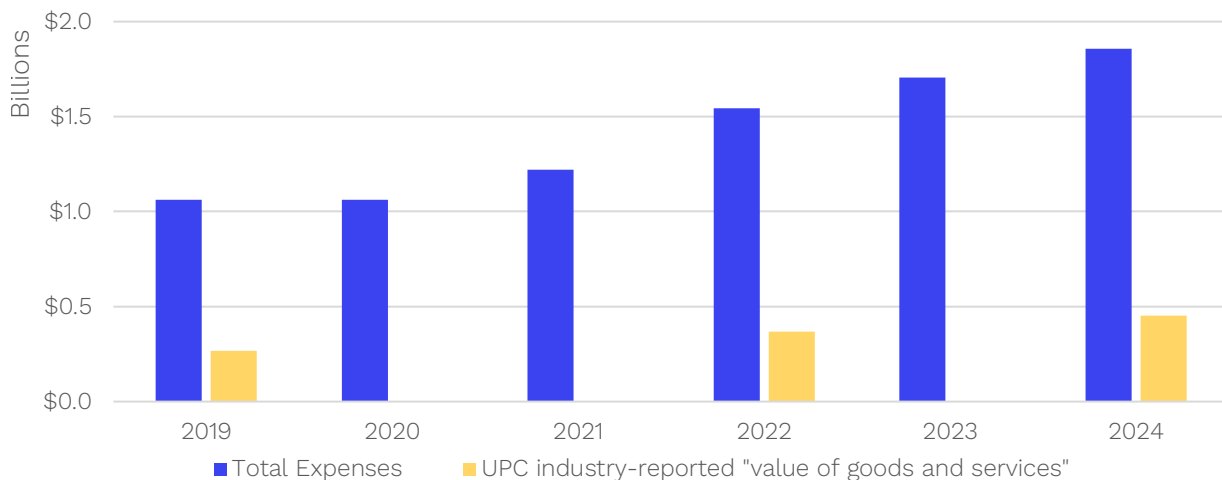
4. Changes to the Title X program may allow new federal funding to flow to the UPC industry. In March 2026, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of Population Affairs released a new Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for Title X Family Planning Service Delivery Grants, which fund a core set of family planning services.² Despite Title X’s purpose and regulatory requirements, the new NOFO explicitly references contraception only once (characterizing it as an example of “overreliance” on pharmaceutical interventions), prioritizes fertility awareness-based methods, and introduces new program priorities related to body literacy and restorative reproductive medicine.³ By placing comparatively less emphasis on clinical service delivery, the new NOFO could allow UPCs and their allied providers to apply for Title X grants or join Title X networks, even if they fail to offer a broad range of family planning services or promote practices that diverge from established clinical guidelines. Additionally, current Title X funding recipients and the diverse network of service sites they support may not be selected for funding.

As a result of this NOFO, which offers a lengthy, nine-month runway for organizations to prepare their applications, UPCs across the country could gain access to millions in federal funding from taxpayers in all states to support their infrastructure and activities. The potential inclusion of UPCs in the Title X program also could lend these centers increased legitimacy while simultaneously undermining the integrity of a program that patients and communities have long trusted to provide equitable, inclusive, and client-centered care.

5. The UPC industry repeatedly fails to demonstrate it is an efficient or effective investment to address the needs of pregnant women and young families, as evidence continues to mount of industry waste and mismanagement. Since 2017, Charlotte Lozier Institute, the research arm of Susan B. Anthony Pro-Life America, has released an intermittent analysis of the “value” of goods and services delivered by the UPC industry in individual years. Beginning with its initial publication, the Charlotte Lozier Institute’s methodology has raised significant transparency and credibility questions. For example, the organization applies market-rate valuations to medical and mental health services that may or may not be delivered by licensed practitioners and assigns retail value to material goods that may have been donated at little or no cost. It has also never disclosed the specific UPCs included in its analysis, making independent verification impossible. Compounding these concerns, Charlotte Lozier Institute reports no longer disclose the number of unique clients served (see [summary](#) of past reports).

For FY2024, the Charlotte Lozier Institute—in partnership with major UPC industry networks Heartbeat International, Care Net, National Institute of Family and Life Advocates, and Focus on the Family—reported 2,775 unregulated pregnancy clinics delivered approximately \$452 million in goods and services. Yet IRS Forms 990 filed by 1,731 UPC entities – which we estimate account for 2,180 UPCs - for that same fiscal year reported \$1.8 billion in expenditures.

Figure 2: UPC industry reported expenditures and Charlotte Lozier Institute-reported UPC industry value of goods and services, 2019-2024



Further, the UPC industry and its allies consistently fight legislative and regulatory efforts to understand the impact of UPC services and taxpayer funding. In Oklahoma, for example, despite support from the state House Health Committee chair, financial transparency legislation failed to receive a hearing during the 2026 session, after immediate pushback from UPC allies.⁴ In New York, after the legislature directed the Department of Health to study the impact of UPC services on unmet health and resource needs in 2022⁵, Sisters of Life, a New York City–based UPC, partnered with the Becket Fund for Religious Liberty to sue to block the effort.⁶ The litigation delayed the study for several years, and anecdotal reports suggest that New York UPCs uniformly refused to cooperate with regulators charged with conducting the study.

Case Study: Kansas Pregnancy Care Network⁷

For FY2025, the Kansas legislature appropriated \$2 million in taxpayer funding to the UPC industry through Kansas Pregnancy Care Network (KPCN), the state’s UPC grant administrator. Reporting metrics for KPCN are vapid and impossible to independently verify: the KPCN report does not list the UPCs included in the network; it does not itemize the services provided or the cost per service.

Additionally, KPCN’s report for the grant period raises several pressing questions about the efficiency of this use of taxpayer funds:

- KPCN reports its 29 affiliate UPCs (KPCN does not name them) served 3,689 clients, while 27 KS UPCs reported expenses over \$10 million on their federal Forms 990. If KS UPCs spent an average of \$2,750 per client, what services did they provide and what was the cost per service?
- While KPCN reports its 29 affiliate UPCs served 3,689 clients, 27 KS UPCs reported employing 216 staff and 593 volunteers on their Forms 990 – about 30 personnel per UPC. If, per KPCN, each UPC served around 127 people/year (fewer than 3 people/week), why are UPCs staffed at this level?
- KPCN reports 72% of clients came to the UPC for material goods and 54% of clients were not pregnant but had children under the age of 2. Yet, KPCN provided only \$126,390 in material goods – \$40 per client in the year. This is about half the value in material goods KPCN provided the year prior. Why is the value of material goods provided by KPCN decreasing despite high need? If UPCs spent \$2,750 per client but provided only \$40 in material goods, how did they spend the remainder?
- KPCN reports UPCs increased their licensed medical staff in 2024-2025 by 10% but only offers details about the provision of non-medical support services. Is KPCN’s staffing mis-aligned with community needs?
- The stories of impact and testimony from program providers in the FY2025 report are word-for-word the same as in the FY2024 report. See figure 3. Have there been no additional stories of positive impact in the past year?

Figure 3: Selections from KPCN Annual Reports “Personal Stories of the Life-Affirming Impacts of the Program” Section, 2025 and 2024⁸



KPCN 2025 Annual Report, pg. 4

As a pregnant college student, I found a crucial support center nearby. They guided me through confirming my pregnancy and offered pregnancy and parenting classes, allowing me to prepare for my baby. During my junior & senior year... support continued, helping me to manage as a full-time engineering student & a single mom. The center’s resources enabled me to balance my studies & motherhood. Now I’m on track to graduate with my daughter watching me walk across the stage. — Chloe (name changed to protect client privacy)



KPCN 2024 Annual Report, pg. 4

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For additional examples of UPC financial wastefulness see [RHFV’s 2024 report](#) and recent reporting from Missouri⁹, Oklahoma¹⁰, and Texas¹¹.

RECOMMENDATIONS

During the 2026 legislative cycle, several state legislatures advanced proposals to increase financial transparency for taxpayer funding granted to the UPC industry (e.g., Oklahoma HB3906¹²). Strong financial transparency legislation should strive to:

1. **Clarify.** Ensure the state budget clearly outlines the total funds allocated to the UPC industry.
2. **Inquire.** Leverage legislative authority to demand copies of the documents UPCs submit with their grant proposals and reports be publicly available, including complete organizational financials and details regarding services provided or offered, to assess the validity of funding requests.
3. **Disclose.** If state agencies don’t currently require full financial disclosure from the UPCs receiving taxpayer funding, introduce budget language to mandate it.

As the UPC industry is poised to receive additional federal funding in all states, it is imperative that legislators:

- **Understand the impact of UPC services.** Example: New York S.470/A.5499 (2022)¹³, which mandated a study into the impact of unregulated pregnancy clinics on the unmet health and resource needs of New Yorkers.
- **Ensure client safety and data privacy when people visit UPCs.** Examples from the 2026 legislative session include:
 - o Kentucky HB549¹⁴, Louisiana HB611¹⁵, New Jersey S2199/A4332¹⁶ New York S8709/A10249¹⁷, and Virginia SB193¹⁸ to ensure client safety by increasing the oversight of medical services provided at UPCs.
 - o Louisiana HB897¹⁹, Maryland SB563/HB615²⁰, and Wisconsin SB1119/HB1155²¹ to protect UPC client data privacy.

[The UPC Policy Playbook](#), created by the Public Leadership Institute, includes model legislation that can be tailored to each state-specific context.

Sources and methodology: The UPC financial data in this report comes from publicly available Forms 990; Charlotte Lozier Institute et al. data comes from reports publicly available at <https://lozierinstitute.org/pcr>. Projections were calculated using the average year-over-year percent increase in UPC-reported revenue and expenses. See the full dataset and methodology at UPCFinanceWatch.com.

The National Family Planning & Reproductive Health Association and the Public Leadership Institute contributed content for this memo.

Appendix A: Forms 990 FY2024 data for 1,731 UPC EINs by state, including reported annual revenue, expenses, assets, staff, and volunteers

State	UPCs Reporting	Revenue	Expenses	Assets	Staff	Volunteers
AK	7	\$2,843,567	\$2,351,323	\$7,259,237	40	228
AL	43	\$34,852,729	\$34,540,651	\$36,634,665	578	617
AR	24	\$10,002,053	\$8,543,659	\$16,883,608	192	304
AZ	23	\$29,056,137	\$26,967,039	\$33,966,950	452	2988
CA	117	\$71,799,289	\$60,494,440	\$102,781,845	916	2574
CO	35	\$77,648,171	\$78,292,107	\$81,103,717	1170	4916
CT	9	\$2,760,653	\$2,785,686	\$4,488,642	58	127
DC	2	\$944,403	\$610,656	\$3,355,220	16	147
DE	5	\$1,538,487	\$1,407,198	\$2,441,744	29	119
FL	87	\$86,029,172	\$80,284,885	\$133,044,381	1391	2776
GA	62	\$38,634,997	\$32,068,586	\$59,203,487	590	1190
HI	4	\$487,097	\$536,675	\$648,838	13	23
IA	29	\$11,121,780	\$10,049,774	\$18,629,901	204	858
ID	12	\$7,119,254	\$6,068,062	\$17,297,064	111	237
IL	52	\$42,381,614	\$39,490,495	\$59,659,075	734	1371
IN	47	\$48,672,021	\$39,797,031	\$114,767,816	625	2429
KS	26	\$15,218,204	\$10,146,884	\$23,208,193	216	593
KY	35	\$15,827,930	\$14,284,968	\$28,453,518	309	903
LA	28	\$35,513,434	\$36,213,015	\$58,081,339	595	967
MA	13	\$4,118,015	\$4,378,377	\$4,304,518	66	60
MD	30	\$10,577,304	\$9,892,158	\$17,816,201	194	613
ME	8	\$1,783,086	\$1,612,567	\$3,155,387	16	59
MI	63	\$203,931,167	\$198,165,932	\$162,130,686	728	3205
MN	52	\$32,219,302	\$24,000,353	\$50,765,374	467	1688
MO	59	\$41,987,322	\$36,021,792	\$70,475,960	566	1777
MS	26	\$11,325,283	\$8,453,555	\$18,529,430	174	214
MT	10	\$5,445,117	\$3,507,569	\$9,753,773	77	179
NC	82	\$49,526,399	\$33,856,659	\$77,809,224	754	1715
ND	7	\$7,082,797	\$4,204,601	\$10,821,442	72	123
NE	11	\$7,803,026	\$7,195,194	\$15,781,773	119	276
NH	10	\$3,014,058	\$2,483,008	\$4,248,131	65	116
NJ	23	\$17,669,901	\$17,812,353	\$30,538,661	232	819
NM	16	\$7,583,789	\$7,105,133	\$10,379,306	184	188
NV	5	\$5,294,155	\$4,922,235	\$8,926,639	67	563
NY	62	\$163,009,339	\$81,486,636	\$463,654,362	333	762
OH	79	\$50,676,368	\$45,465,490	\$68,140,657	877	8686
OK	32	\$25,083,748	\$25,330,683	\$136,474,615	345	1549
OR	30	\$15,095,601	\$13,623,114	\$25,032,118	253	988
PA	78	\$81,127,912	\$77,172,147	\$157,053,913	1309	2178
PR	1	\$582,155	\$614,330	\$267,593	11	0
RI	3	\$1,293,625	\$1,280,740	\$2,021,791	33	55
SC	30	\$14,141,259	\$11,780,181	\$30,125,864	239	664
SD	8	\$4,185,759	\$3,090,171	\$7,104,234	58	153
TN	46	\$29,031,078	\$27,789,509	\$44,629,326	520	1431
TX	148	\$599,693,238	\$571,287,744	\$348,738,691	2926	8039
UT	7	\$5,429,845	\$4,577,052	\$7,280,049	76	247

VA	40	\$28,592,028	\$25,617,072	\$41,778,079	445	2278
VT	6	\$1,222,924	\$1,188,485	\$915,301	18	79
WA	33	\$22,158,570	\$20,728,474	\$31,139,010	397	1118
WI	46	\$28,195,798	\$22,030,801	\$56,661,677	373	2130
WV	10	\$3,648,519	\$1,793,861	\$5,542,720	38	77
WY	10	\$4,899,561	\$3,800,137	\$10,578,347	69	176

Appendix B.1: State legislative appropriations to the UPC Industry, 2021-2026

State	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	TOTAL
Alabama					\$850,000	\$850,000	\$1,700,000
Arizona	\$1,500,000						\$1,500,000
Arkansas		\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$11,000,000
Florida	\$4,500,000	\$4,450,000	\$29,500,000	\$29,966,200	\$30,136,000	\$29,500,000 [†]	\$128,052,200
Georgia	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,250,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$12,250,000
Iowa		\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000		\$1,493,299	\$3,493,299
Indiana [*]	\$250,000	\$2,250,000	\$3,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$3,800,000	\$3,800,000	\$17,100,000
Kansas			\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$3,677,692	\$3,584,692	\$11,262,384
Louisiana	\$1,260,000	\$1,260,000	\$2,260,000	\$5,700,000	\$4,425,000	\$4,000,000	\$18,905,000
Minnesota	\$3,357,000	\$3,357,000					\$6,714,000
Missouri	\$6,458,561	\$6,458,561	\$8,383,561	\$8,383,561	\$12,533,561	\$12,383,561	\$54,601,366
North Carolina [*]	\$5,653,437	\$6,929,904	\$7,750,000	\$7,750,000	\$6,050,000 [†]	\$6,000,000 [†]	\$40,133,341
North Dakota	\$2,100,000		\$1,000,000				\$3,100,000
Ohio [*]	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$12,500,000	\$12,500,000	\$45,000,000
Oklahoma		\$3,000,000		\$18,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$18,000,000	\$59,000,000
Pennsylvania	\$7,263,000	\$7,263,000	\$7,263,000				\$21,789,000
South Carolina		\$2,450,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	\$12,050,000
Tennessee	\$3,000,000		\$20,000,000	\$3,050,000	\$1,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$37,050,000
Texas [*]	\$50,011,366	\$50,011,366	\$70,000,000	\$70,000,000	\$90,000,000	\$90,000,000	\$420,022,732
Utah				\$645,000	\$500,000	\$450,000	\$1,595,000
West Virginia			\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$11,000,000
Wisconsin [‡]	\$69,100	\$69,100	\$69,100	\$69,100	\$69,100	\$69,100	\$414,600
TOTAL	\$90,422,464	\$94,498,931	\$164,625,661	\$167,213,861	\$195,591,353	\$203,680,652	\$917,732,922

* State appropriates funding bi-annually for the two-year budget period

[†] Funding amount provisional; the legislature has not passed the relevant budget legislation as of 27 May 2026

[‡] Charlotte Lozier Institute asserts this funding goes to UPCs in Wisconsin; RHFw has heard from WI state legislators that it does not.

Appendix B.2: Legislative Appropriations Citations, 2025-2026[§]

Alabama

Alabama Legislature. (2025). *SB113: Education Trust Fund supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025* (Enrolled). Alabama Senate, 2025 Regular Session.
<https://legiscan.com/AL/text/SB113/id/3224738>

Alabama Legislature. (2026). *HB235: An act to make supplemental appropriations from the Education Trust Fund for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026* (Enrolled). Alabama House of Representatives, 2026 Regular Session.
<https://alison.legislature.state.al.us/files/pdf/SearchableInstruments/2026RS/HB235-enr.pdf>

Arkansas

Arkansas General Assembly. (2025). *HB1202: An act concerning public school funding; and for other purposes*. Arkansas House of Representatives, 2025 Regular Session.
<https://legiscan.com/AR/bill/HB1202/2025>

Arkansas General Assembly. (2026). *HB1064: An act for the Department of Finance and Administration – Disbursing Officer appropriation for the 2026–2027 fiscal year*. 95th General Assembly, Fiscal Session.
<https://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/Home/FTPDocument?path=%2FBills%2F2026F%2FPublic%2FH1064.pdf>

Arkansas General Assembly. (2026). *HB1089: An act for the Department of Human Services appropriation for the 2026–2027 fiscal year*. 95th General Assembly, Fiscal Session.
<https://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/Home/FTPDocument?path=%2FBills%2F2026F%2FPublic%2FH1089.pdf>

Florida

Florida Legislature. (2025). *SB 2500: General Appropriations Act for the 2025–2026 fiscal year*. Florida Senate, 2025 Regular Session. <https://legiscan.com/FL/bill/S2500/2025>

Florida Legislature. (2026). *Senate Bill 5001E: General Appropriations Act — Amendments page*. Florida Senate. https://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2026E/5001E/?Tab=Amendments**

Georgia

Georgia General Assembly. (2016). *Fiscal Year 2017 General Appropriations Act: Conference Committee Report*. Georgia House of Representatives & Senate.
https://www.legis.ga.gov/api/document/docs/default-source/house-budget-and-research-office-document-library/previous-fiscal-years/2017_fiscalyear/fy_2017_conf_cmte_bill.pdf?sfvrsn=fb89458_2

Indiana

Indiana General Assembly. (2025). *House Bill 1001: State budget*. Authored by Rep. Jeffrey Thompson; co-authored by Rep. Gregory Porter, Rep. Craig Snow, and Rep. Jack Jordan; sponsored by Sen. Ryan Mishler, Sen. Chris Garten, and Sen. David Niezgodski. Indiana House of Representatives, 2025 Regular Session. <https://iga.in.gov/legislative/2025/bills/house/1001>

Iowa

Iowa General Assembly. (2024). *House File 2782: An Act relating to and making appropriations to the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Health and Human*. Iowa House of Representatives, 91st General Assembly.
<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislation/BillBook?ba=HF2782&ga=91>

[§] For state legislative appropriations citations for 2021-2024, see [RHFV's 2024 memo](#).

^{**}Not yet passed, as of 27 May 2026

Kansas

Kansas Legislature. (2025). *House Bill 2273: Making and concerning appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2025, June 30, 2026, and June 30, 2027*. Kansas House of Representatives, 2025–2026 Biennium.

https://kslegislature.gov/li/b2025_26/measures/hb2273/

Kansas Legislature. (2026). *House Bill 2513: Authorizing payment of certain claims against the state, making appropriations therefor and authorizing certain transfers*. Kansas House of Representatives, 2026 Session. <https://www.kslegislature.gov/bills/hb2513/>

Louisiana

Louisiana Legislature. (2024). *House Bill No. 1: Appropriations for the ordinary operating expenses of state government for Fiscal Year 2024–2025* (Enrolled). Louisiana House of Representatives, 2024 Regular Session. <https://www.legis.la.gov/legis/ViewDocument.aspx?d=1359960>

Louisiana House Committee on Appropriations. (2024). *FY 2026 Department of Children & Family Services budget presentation* [Committee meeting presentation]. Louisiana Legislature. https://house.louisiana.gov/housefiscal/DOCS_APP_BDGT_MEETINGS/DOCS_AppBudgetMeetings2026/FY%2026%20DCFS.pdf

Louisiana House Committee on Appropriations. (2025). *FY 2027 Department of Children & Family Services budget presentation* [Committee meeting presentation]. Louisiana Legislature. https://house.louisiana.gov/housefiscal/DOCS_APP_BDGT_MEETINGS/DOCS_AppBudgetMeetings2027/FY%2027%20DCFS.pdf

Missouri

Missouri General Assembly. (2025). *House Bill 20: Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the several departments and offices of state government*. Missouri House of Representatives, 2025 Regular Session.

<https://legiscan.com/MO/bill/HB20/2025>

Missouri General Assembly. (2025). *House Bill 11: Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Social Services*. Missouri House of Representatives, 2025 Regular Session. <https://legiscan.com/MO/bill/HB11/2025>

Missouri General Assembly. (2026). *House Bill 2011: Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Social Services*. Missouri House of Representatives, 2026 Regular Session.

<https://house.mo.gov/BillContent.aspx?bill=HB2011&year=2026&code=R>

North Carolina

North Carolina General Assembly. (2025). *Senate Bill 257: 2025 Appropriations Act*. Sponsored by Senators Jackson, Hise, and Lee. <https://legiscan.com/NC/bill/S257/2025>^{††}

Ohio

Ohio General Assembly. (2025). *House Bill 96: Make state operating appropriations for FY 2026–2027*.

<https://legiscan.com/OH/bill/HB96/2025>

Oklahoma

Oklahoma Legislature. (2025). *House Bill 2766: An act relating to appropriations; making appropriations to various state agencies; and declaring an emergency*. Oklahoma House of Representatives, 2025 Regular Session. <https://legiscan.com/OK/bill/HB2766/2025>

Oklahoma Legislature. (2025). *House Bill 2787: An act relating to the State Department of Education; making appropriations; and declaring an emergency*. Oklahoma House of Representatives, 2025–2026 Legislature. https://www.oklegislature.gov/cf_pdf/2025-26%20ENR/hB/HB2787%20ENR.PDF

^{††} Not yet passed, as of 27 May 2026

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Appendix C: Top 100 private funders of the UPC industry by number of grants, reported on FY2024 Forms 990

Foundation name	Total UPC Funding	UPCs Funded
National Christian Foundation / Natl Christian Charitable FDN Inc	\$24,450,552	208
American Endowment Foundation	\$7,654,343	170
Knights of Columbus Charities	\$1,387,841	77
Carolina Pregnancy Care Fellowship	\$5,288,787	67
Florida Pregnancy Care Network	\$5,587,387	62
The Signatry / Servant Foundation	\$3,439,521	50
Raymond James Charitable Endowment Fund	\$1,348,320	50
Charities Aid Foundation of America	\$506,811	46
The Signatry	\$2,024,544	43
The US Charitable Gift Trust	\$747,210	40
National Philanthropic Trust	\$1,838,630	35
Morgan Stanley Global Impact Funding Trust	\$1,215,050	33
WaterStone	\$1,139,970	33
DAFgiving360	\$4,988,027	31
Network for Good	\$1,513,396	31
Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program	\$1,751,978	29
Fidelity Investments Charitable Gift Fund	\$8,417,785	26
American Online Giving Foundation	\$1,364,115	26
Greater Horizons	\$586,400	25
GS Daf	\$1,222,700	24
Alliance for Life - Missouri	\$1,417,671	23
For Every Woman	\$289,317	23
Shell USA Company Foundation	\$126,058	22
Thrivent Charitable Impact and Investing	\$410,999	19
Igiftfund	\$298,900	19
Communities Foundation of Texas	\$566,059	18
The Greater Cincinnati Foundation	\$391,520	18
Care Net	\$157,000	18
Choose Life	\$257,273	15
The Ayco Charitable Foundation	\$227,473	15
South Carolina Association of Pregnancy Care Centers	\$1,950,667	14
Colorado Gives Foundation	\$744,866	14
Knights of Columbus Charitable Fund	\$1,789,300	13
Pfizer Foundation	\$29,664	13
JP Morgan Chase Foundation	\$27,607	13
Gianforte Family Charitable Trust	\$803,435	12
Council For Life	\$705,028	12
Greater Kansas City Community Foundation	\$558,711	12
Charles A Sullivan Foundation	\$180,000	12
Slayton Foundation	\$134,700	12
Thrivent Financial for Lutherans	\$82,946	12
Textron Charitable Trust DTD 122353	\$53,262	12
West Virginia Pregnancy Center Coalition	\$806,433	11
Mightycause Charitable Foundation	\$139,518	11
Arkansas Right To Life Ed Fund	\$123,629	11
T Rowe Price Charitable	\$96,000	11

Enterprise Holdings Foundation	\$25,500	11
Columbian Charities of Mo	\$287,589	10
American Gift Fund	\$263,083	10
Christ Foundation	\$237,140	10
The Ben and Mary Doskocil Family Foundation	\$170,000	10
Knights of Columbus - Kansas State Council	\$98,360	10
Texas Instruments Foundation	\$44,071	10
Catholic Foundation Northern Colorado	\$467,945	9
GiveClear Foundation	\$133,440	9
Abundant Life WA	\$99,097	9
John G. & Marie Stella Kenedy Memorial Foundation	\$97,000	9
The Jennings Family Foundation	\$530,000	8
PayPal Giving Fund	\$293,308	8
Catholic Community Foundation of Minnesota	\$176,394	8
Community Foundation of Acadiana	\$129,025	8
Butterfield Memorial Foundation	\$109,903	8
Ge Aerospace Foundation	\$39,739	8
Community Foundation of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio	\$318,964	7
Greater Houston Community Foundation	\$212,132	7
Florida K of C Charities	\$170,923	7
Share the Dough	\$91,750	7
Adolph Coors Foundation	\$90,000	7
The Blackbaud Giving Fund	\$86,133	7
The United Way of Southwestern Pennsylvania	\$73,831	7
Alabama Pro-Life Coalition Education Fund	\$58,225	7
North Texas Community Foundation	\$585,000	6
Amarillo Area Foundation	\$341,145	6
Eden Bridge Foundation	\$105,050	6
Wiregrass Foundation	\$60,625	6
Give Back Foundation	\$59,228	6
God's Gift	\$49,000	6
Woodmenlife Outreach Foundation	\$17,500	6
Edward Jones Foundation	\$8,475	6
United Way of Greater Houston	\$1,101,402	5
The Chicago Community Trust	\$350,500	5
Stoller Foundation	\$212,750	5
The Community Foundation of Sarasota	\$207,197	5
The Foundation of The Catholic Diocese of Columbus	\$200,992	5
Community Foundation for Southeast Michigan	\$127,000	5
Johnson Charitable Gift Fund	\$90,349	5
South Carolina Christian Foundation	\$87,100	5
The Thomas Foundation	\$85,000	5
In His Steps Foundation	\$52,163	5
Daffy Charitable Fund	\$37,568	5
Orscheln Industries Foundation	\$28,000	5
Baird Foundation	\$16,822	5
Alliant Energy Foundation	\$11,250	5
US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	\$990,004	4
The Denver Foundation	\$913,500	4
Christian Foundation of the West	\$639,400	4
The Community Foundation for Greater Atlanta	\$344,000	4
Daniels Fund	\$292,000	4

The Dehaemers Family Charitable Trust	\$288,000	4
Hildebrand Foundation	\$175,000	4

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