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U.S. States Defending Human Life in the Womb

(Updated October 27, 2026)

On June 24, 2022, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned the 1973 *Roe v. Wade* and 1992 *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* decisions ruling that the Constitution does not implicitly protect the right to abortion. The High Court sent the abortion issue back to the individual states to regulate.

Many states anticipated the reversal of *Roe v. Wade*, and enacted trigger laws/bans that took effect after the *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* decision overturned *Roe v. Wade*. In addition, some states had pre-*Roe v. Wade* laws reinstated. Since then, many other states have either enacted laws prohibiting abortion at various gestational periods or enshrined abortion as a state constitutional "right." In addition, courts have blocked enforcement of some pro-life laws while legal challenges are adjudicated.

By the numbers:

Near-total abortion bans: 16

- 13 in effect / 3 states blocked amid litigation

Six-week fetal heartbeat laws: 5 (all in effect)

12-week gestational ban: 2 (all in effect)

15-week gestational ban: 2

- 1 in effect / 1 blocked amid litigation

18-week gestational ban: 1 (in effect)

20-week gestational ban: 2 (all in effect)

22-week gestational ban: 1 (in effect)

***Viability ban (about 24 weeks): 16 (all in effect)**

28-week gestational ban: 1 (in effect)

No abortion restrictions: 9

Mail-order bans on abortion drugs: 3

***Viability:** the ability of a baby to survive outside the womb. According to the [American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists](#), doctors typically consider the 24-week mark to be the point of potential viability.

Defending Unborn Life: 50 States at a Glance

State	Law in effect	Laws blocked or under litigation	State Constitutional Provision or State Supreme Court Ruling
Alabama	Near-total ban (Conception)		State Constitutional Amendment: 2018 Sanctity of Life Amendment which recognizes the sanctity of unborn life and the rights of unborn children.
Alaska	None. Abortion is a state constitutional “right” and is legal at any stage of pregnancy		Alaska Supreme Court: Abortion is a legal right under the state’s constitution. (1997).
Arizona	Viability (24 weeks).		State Constitutional Amendment: Abortion is a constitutional right in virtually all cases up until birth for any reason. (2024)
Arkansas	Near-total ban (Conception)		
California	None. Abortion is a state constitutional “right” up to viability (24 weeks)		State Constitutional Amendment: Abortion is a constitutional right up to viability. (2022)
Colorado	Abortion is a “fundamental right” and is legal and unrestricted at any stage of pregnancy		State Constitutional Amendment: Abortion is a constitutional right in virtually all cases up until birth for any reason. (2024)
Connecticut	Viability (24 Weeks)		
Delaware	Viability (24 Weeks)		

Florida	6-week heartbeat law and 15-week ban		Florida Supreme Court: No right to abortion in the Florida Constitution. (2024)
Georgia	6-week heartbeat law	6-week heartbeat law is under a legal challenge in the Georgia courts.	
Hawaii	Viability (24 Weeks)		
Idaho	Near-total ban (Conception)		U.S. Supreme Court allowed Idaho's near-total ban to take effect while the Ninth Circuit adjudicates the legal challenge. (2024)
Illinois	Viability (24 Weeks)		Illinois Supreme Court: The state's constitution protects a right to abortion. (2013)
Indiana	Near-total ban (Conception)		Indiana Supreme Court: No state constitutional right to abortion. (2023)
Iowa	6-week heartbeat law		Iowa Supreme Court: No state constitutional right to abortion (2022). The 6-week heartbeat is constitutional. (2024)
Kansas	22-week ban		Kansas Supreme Court: The state constitution protects a right to abortion. (2019)
Kentucky	Near-total ban (Conception)		
Louisiana	Near-total ban (Conception)		State Constitutional Amendment: No state constitutional right to abortion. (2018)

Maine	Viability (24 Weeks)		
Maryland	Abortion is a “fundamental right” and is legal and unrestricted at any stage of pregnancy		State Constitutional Amendment: Abortion is a constitutional right in virtually all cases up until birth for any reason. (2024)
Massachusetts	Viability (24 Weeks)		
Michigan	Abortion is a state constitutional “right” in the state up to viability		State Constitutional Amendment: Abortion is a constitutional right up to viability. (2022)
Minnesota	Abortion is a “fundamental right” and is legal at any stage of pregnancy		Minnesota Supreme Court: The state’s constitution protects the right to abortion. (1995)
Mississippi	Near-total ban (Conception)		
Missouri	Abortion is a state constitutional “right” up to viability but is legal at any stage of pregnancy		State Constitutional Amendment: Abortion is a constitutional right up to viability but is virtually legal in all cases up until birth for any reason. (2024)
Montana	Abortion is a “fundamental right” up to viability but is legal at any stage of pregnancy		State Constitutional Amendment: Abortion is a constitutional right up to viability but is virtually legal in all cases up until birth for any reason. (2024)
Nebraska	12-week ban		State Constitutional Amendment: Abortion is prohibited after the first trimester (12 weeks) except in a medical emergency or in a pregnancy resulting from rape of incest. (2024)

Nevada	Viability (24 Weeks)		A state constitutional amendment will be on the 2026 ballot offering Nevadans a constitutional right to abortion in virtually all cases up until birth for any reason.
New Hampshire	Viability (24 Weeks)		
New Jersey	Abortion is a state “right” and is legal at any stage of pregnancy.		New Jersey Supreme Court: The state’s constitution protects a fundamental right for a woman to control her body (1982).
New Mexico	None. Abortion is legal at any stage of pregnancy		
New York	Viability (24 Weeks)		State Constitutional Amendment: A person cannot be discriminated against based on “pregnancy, pregnancy outcomes, and reproductive healthcare and autonomy.” (2024)
North Carolina	12-week ban		
North Dakota	Near-total ban (Conception)		North Dakota Supreme Court: The state constitution does not broadly protect abortion rights.
Ohio	Abortion is a state constitutional “right” up to viability		State Constitutional Amendment: Abortion is a constitutional right up to viability (2023).
Oklahoma	Near-total ban (Conception)		
Oregon	Abortion is a “fundamental right” in		

	the state and is legal at any stage of pregnancy		
Pennsylvania	Viability (24 Weeks)		
Rhode Island	Viability (24 Weeks)		
South Carolina	6-week heartbeat law		South Carolina Supreme Court: The 6-week heartbeat law is constitutional (2023).
South Dakota	Near-total ban (Conception)		A constitutional amendment to include abortion as a “constitutional right” in the first trimester is on the ballot for November 2024.
Tennessee	Near-total ban (Conception)		
Texas	Near-total ban (Conception)		
Utah	18-week ban	Temporarily Blocked: Near-total ban. Litigation continues.	Utah Supreme Court: The near-total ban is under review.
Vermont	Abortion is a state constitutional “right” and is legal at any stage of pregnancy		State Constitutional Amendment: Abortion is a constitutional right up to viability (2022).
Virginia	28-week ban		
Washington	Viability (24 Weeks)		
West Virginia	Near-total ban (Conception)		State Constitutional Amendment: No right to abortion (2018).
Wisconsin	20-week ban	Blocked: A near-total ban.	Wisconsin Supreme Court: Near-total ban struck down.

Wyoming	Viability (24 Weeks)	Blocked: A near-total ban and an abortion pill ban.	Wyoming Supreme Court: Near-total ban and abortion pill ban struck down as unconstitutional.
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Defending Unborn Life: 50 States in Detail

Alabama

Near-Total Ban (After Conception)

In effect: “[The Alabama Human Life Protection Act](#)”

The law bans abortion after conception, with several exceptions. The exceptions include medical emergencies, ectopic pregnancies, lethal anomalies where the child would not survive shortly after birth or would be stillborn, and serious health risks to the life of the unborn child’s mother. The law makes it a felony for health care professionals to perform or attempt an abortion.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In Arkansas, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care, and the state requires health care and hospitalization for babies born alive during an abortion.				

Alaska

Abortion is a state constitutional “right” and is legal at any stage of pregnancy.

The Alaska Supreme Court [ruled](#) in 1997 that abortion is a legal right under the state’s constitution.

[Alaska Statute 18.16.010\(a\)\(2\)](#)

The law prohibits the mail-order of abortion pills and requires abortions be conducted in a hospital or a facility approved the state’s health department.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: None				

Arizona

Abortion is a state constitutional “right” up to viability (about 24 weeks), as well as after viability in cases to preserve the life and health of the unborn child’s mother.

In 2024, Arizona voters approved a state constitutional amendment to enshrine a “right” to abortion throughout pregnancy in the state. The amendment nullified the state’s previous 15-week abortion ban.

State Constitutional Amendment

“Creates a fundamental right to abortion (in Arizona). Limits the state’s ability to interfere with that right before fetal viability. After fetal viability, abortions are allowed when necessary to protect the life or health of the pregnant individual. Prohibits laws penalizing a person for assisting an individual obtaining an abortion.”

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In Arizona, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care, and the state requires health care and hospitalization for babies born alive during an abortion.				
<i>All of these laws or regulations may be subject to change due to the language used in the 2024 Arizona Abortion Access Act, which guarantees a “right” to abortion in the state before and after viability where the state is limited in interfering with that “right.”</i>				

Arkansas

Near Total Ban (After Conception)

In effect: [“Arkansas Unborn Child 21 Protection Act”](#)

The law bans abortion after conception, with exceptions for medical emergencies that threaten the life of the unborn child’s mother. The law makes it a felony to perform or attempt an abortion.

Coerced Abortion

[HB 1551](#)

Makes tricking someone into taking an abortion-inducing drug a felony of criminal abortion.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In Arkansas, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care, and the state requires health care and hospitalization for babies born alive during an abortion.				

California

Abortion is a state constitutional “right” in the state up to viability (about 24 weeks), as well as after viability in cases to preserve the life and health of the unborn child’s mother

In 2022, California voters approved a state constitutional amendment to enshrine a “right” to abortion in the state throughout pregnancy.

[State Constitutional Amendment](#)

In California, a pregnancy becomes [viable](#) when a doctor determines that the child could live outside the uterus without extreme medical measures. A baby is typically considered viable at about 24 weeks. Abortions in California can take place after viability in cases of medical emergencies or endangerment to the life of the unborn child’s mother.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
None required	No	No	Yes	No
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In California, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care, but the state has no health care or hospitalization requirements.				

Colorado

Under state [law](#), abortion is a “fundamental right” and is legal and unrestricted at any stage of pregnancy.

In 2024, Colorado voters approved a state constitutional amendment that enshrines a “right” to abortion in the state up until birth for any reason.

[State Constitutional Amendment](#)

In Colorado, “the government shall not deny, impede, or discriminate against the exercise of that right, including prohibiting health insurance coverage for abortion.”

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Notice required	No	No	No	Yes
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: None				
<i>All of these laws or regulations may be subject to change due to the language used in Colorado’s 2024 “Right to Abortion Initiative,” which guarantees a “right” to abortion in the state at any stage of pregnancy and that the government cannot “deny, impede, or discriminate against” that right.</i>				

Connecticut

Abortion is banned at viability (about 24 weeks), with exceptions.

In effect: [State Law 19a-600](#)

In Connecticut, a pregnancy becomes [viable](#) when the child could live outside the womb. A baby is typically considered viable at about 24-weeks. Exceptions for abortion after viability consist of medical situations to preserve the life or health of the unborn child’s mother.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
None required	Yes for surgical abortions. No for chemical or aspiration abortions.	No	Yes	Yes
Born-Alive Protections: None				

Delaware

Abortion is banned at viability (about 24 weeks), with exceptions.

In effect: [State Law 24-27-1790](#)

In Delaware, a baby is typically considered viable at about 24 weeks. Abortions can take place after viability to preserve the life or health of the unborn child's mother, or for a fetal abnormality for which there a baby's sustained survival outside the uterus without extraordinary medical measures is unlikely.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Notice required	No	No	Yes	Yes
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. Delaware requires health care for infants born alive during an abortion.				

Florida

***6-Week "[Heartbeat Law](#)" and *15-Week Ban (simultaneously enforced):**

In effect: "[The Heartbeat Protection Act](#)"

The law bans abortion after six weeks gestational age with exceptions in cases of rape, incest, human trafficking, to preserve the life or health of the unborn child's mother, or for fatal fetal anomalies.

In effect: [HB 5](#)

The law bans abortion after 15 weeks gestational age, with exceptions to preserve the life or health of the unborn child's mother, or for fatal fetal abnormalities. The law makes it a felony to perform or attempt an abortion.

***The Florida Supreme Court ruled 6-1 there is no right to abortion in the Florida Constitution allowing both the 6-week heartbeat law and 15-week ban to be enforced.**

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: No. A Florida state appeals court ruled the judicial bypass law was unconstitutional.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In Florida, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care, and the state requires health care and hospitalization for babies born alive during an abortion.				

Georgia

*6-Week “Heartbeat Law”

In effect: [“Living Infants Fairness and Equality \(LIFE\) Act”](#)

Georgia’s LIFE Act bans abortion after a detectable human heartbeat, which can be detected as early as six weeks gestational age. The law’s exceptions include medical emergencies to preserve the life and health of the mother, or a fatal fetal anomaly where an unborn child is medically determined to have a profound and irremediable congenital or chromosomal anomaly that is incompatible with sustaining life after birth. The law also allows abortion up to 20 weeks for rape or incest if a police report was filed.

***The Georgia Supreme Court ruled the law can stay in effect while litigation continues.**

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	No	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. Georgia requires health care for infants born alive during an abortion.				

Hawaii

Abortion is banned at viability (about 24 weeks), with exceptions.

In effect: [State Law 453-16](#)

In Hawaii, a baby is typically considered viable at about 24 weeks. Abortions can take place after viability to preserve the life or health of the unborn child’s mother.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
None required	No	No	Yes	Yes
Born-Alive Protections: None				

Idaho

***Near Total Ban (After Conception)**

In effect: [SB 1385](#)

The law bans abortion after conception, with exceptions to prevent the death of the unborn child's mother, and in cases of rape or incest that has been reported to law enforcement. The law makes it a felony to perform or attempt an abortion.

Abortion Trafficking Ban

Blocked: [HB 242](#)

The law would make it a felony for any adult who helps a minor undergo an abortion in another state without parental consent. The law is temporarily blocked while a legal challenge is adjudicated.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	No	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: None				

Illinois

Abortion is banned at viability (about 24 weeks), with exceptions.

In effect: [State Law 775 ILCS 55](#)

In Illinois, a baby is typically considered viable at about 24 weeks. Abortions can take place after viability to preserve the life or health of the unborn child's mother.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
None required	No	No	Yes	Yes
Born-Alive Protections: None				

Indiana

*Near Total Ban (After Conception)

In effect: [SB 1](#)

The law bans abortion after conception, with the exception to prevent the death of the unborn child's mother. The law also permits abortion up to 10 weeks for rape or incest and up to 20 weeks for fatal fetal anomalies. **An Indiana trial court upheld the law and the state Court of Appeals kept that ruling in place.**

***In August 2023, the Indiana Supreme Court ruled there is no state constitutional right to abortion.**

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In Indiana, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care, and the state requires health care and hospitalization for babies born alive during an abortion.				

Iowa

6-Week "Heartbeat Law"

In effect: [House File 732](#)

The law bans abortion after a detectable human heartbeat, which can be detected as early as six weeks gestational age. Exceptions include rape, incest, medical emergencies, and fatal fetal anomalies.

[House File 2788](#)

The law prohibits the mail-order of abortion pills and requires women to obtain such drugs only through an in-person visit with a doctor.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Notice required	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. Iowa requires health care for infants born alive during an abortion.				

Kansas

Abortion is banned after 22 weeks of gestation, with exceptions.

The Kansas Supreme Court [ruled](#) in April 2019 that the Kansas Constitution protects abortion.

In effect: [Kan. Stat. 65-6703](#)

In Kansas, a baby is typically considered viable at about 22 weeks. Abortions can take place after viability to preserve the life or health of the unborn child's mother.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. Kansas requires health care and hospitalization for infants born alive during an abortion.				

Kentucky

Near Total Ban (After Conception)

In effect: [HB 148](#)

The law bans abortion after conception, with the exception to preserve the life or health of the unborn child's mother. The law also makes it a felony to perform or attempt an abortion.

In effect: [HB 90](#)

The law defines the act of abortion as the "intent" to kill the unborn child. However, this law separates the act of abortion from the act of saving the life and health of the mother in medical emergencies. The law considers the act of "separating a pregnant woman from her unborn child" to save her life or health without the intent of killing the unborn child as not an abortion. The law also clarifies a list of medical emergencies where a licensed physician can separate a mother from her unborn child.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In Kentucky, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care, and the state requires health care and hospitalization for babies born alive during an abortion.				

Louisiana

Near Total Ban (After Conception)

In effect: [SB342](#)

The law bans abortion after conception, with exceptions. Exceptions include preserving the life or health of the unborn child's mother, and for a fatal fetal anomaly where an unborn child is medically determined to have a profound and irremediable congenital or chromosomal anomaly that is incompatible with sustaining life after birth.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In Louisiana, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care, and the state requires health care and hospitalization for babies born alive during an abortion.				

Maine

Abortion is banned at viability (about 24 weeks), with exceptions.

In effect: [MRS Title 22-263-B-1591](#)

In Maine, a baby is typically considered viable at about 24 weeks. Abortion can take place after viability to preserve the life or health of the unborn child's mother.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	No	No	Yes	Yes
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In Maine, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care, and the state requires health care for babies born alive during an abortion.				

Maryland

Abortion is a state constitutional “right” and is legal and unrestricted at any stage of pregnancy.

In 2024, a majority of Maryland voters approved a state constitutional amendment to protect abortion throughout pregnancy in the state. The amendment nullified the state’s previous ban at viability.

State Constitutional Amendment

In Maryland, the amendment “confirms an individual's fundamental right to reproductive freedom, including but not limited to the ability to make and effectuate decisions to prevent, continue, or end the individual's pregnancy, and provides the State may not, directly or indirectly, deny, burden, or abridge the right unless justified by a compelling State interest achieved by the least restrictive means.”

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Notice required	No	No	Yes	Yes
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: None				
<i>All of these laws or regulations may be subject to change or legal challenge due to the language used Maryland’s 2024 “Right to Reproductive Freedom Amendment,” which guarantees a “right” to abortion in the state at any stage of pregnancy where the state cannot “deny, burden, or abridge.”</i>				

Massachusetts

24-Week Ban

In effect: [State Law Title XVI-112-12N](#)

The law bans abortion after 24 weeks gestational age. Exceptions include preserving the life of the mother, a lethal fetal abnormality, or if the baby is incompatible with life outside the womb without extraordinary efforts.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required under 16	No	No	Yes	Yes
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. Massachusetts, requires health care and hospitalization for babies born alive during an abortion.				

Michigan

Abortion is a state constitutional “right” in the state up to viability (about 24 weeks), as well as after viability in cases to preserve the life and health of the unborn child’s mother.

In 2022, Michigan enshrined a “right” to abortion throughout pregnancy in the state’s constitution.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	No	No	Yes	Yes
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In Michigan, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care, and the state requires health care and hospitalization for babies born alive during an abortion.				

Minnesota

Under state [law](#), abortion is a “fundamental right” and is legal at any stage of pregnancy.

In 1995, the Minnesota Supreme Court [ruled](#) the state constitution recognizes the right to abortion.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Notice required	Yes, but only after the first trimester	No	Yes	Yes
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: None				

Mississippi

Near Total Ban (Fetal Heartbeat)

In effect: [SB 2116](#)

The law bans abortion when a fetal heartbeat is detected. Exceptions include preserving the life of the unborn child's mother and in cases of rape where a police report has been filed.

Abortion Drugs

[HB 1613](#)

The law bans mail-order abortions. It classifies sending abortion pills into the state as a form of drug trafficking when prescribed without an in-person visit and with the intent to cause an abortion. **Law will take effect July 1, 2026.**

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In Mississippi, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care, and the state requires health care for babies born alive during an abortion.				

Missouri

Abortion is a state constitutional “right” up to viability (about 24 weeks), as well as after viability in cases to preserve the life and health of the unborn child’s mother. In 2024, a majority of Missouri voters approved a state constitutional amendment enshrining a “right” to abortion in the state. The amendment made the state’s previous near-total abortion ban unenforceable.

State Constitutional Amendment

In Missouri, the amendment establishes “a right to make decisions about reproductive health care, including abortion and contraceptives, with any governmental interference of that right presumed invalid; removes Missouri's ban on abortion...and allows abortion to be restricted or banned after Fetal Viability except to protect the life or health of the woman.”

Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act

Requires any “child born alive during or after an abortion or an attempted abortion shall have all the rights, privileges, and immunities available to other persons, citizens, and residents of this state, including any other liveborn child”; and specifically mandates that he or she be given the “same degree of professional skill, care, and diligence to preserve the life, health, and comfort of the child as a reasonably diligent and conscientious health care provider would render to any other child born alive at the same gestational age.”

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes.				
<i>All of these laws or regulations may be subject to change due to the language used in Missouri’s 2024 “Right to Reproductive Freedom Initiative,” which guarantees a “right” to abortion in the state before and after viability with any “governmental interference presumed invalid.”</i>				

Montana

Abortion is a state constitutional “right” up to viability (about 24 weeks), as well as after viability in cases to preserve the life and health of the unborn child’s mother.

In 2024, a majority of Montana voters approved a state constitutional amendment enshrining a “right” to abortion in the state. Previously, the Montana Supreme Court had blocked a 20-week abortion ban, parental consent requirements, a mandatory ultrasound law, and restrictions on the abortion pill.

State Constitutional Amendment

In Montana, the amendment establishes “a right to make and carry out decisions about one’s own pregnancy, including the right to abortion. It would prohibit the government from denying or burdening the right to abortion before fetal viability. It would also prohibit the government from denying or burdening access to an abortion when a treating healthcare professional determines it is medically indicated to protect the pregnant patient’s life or health. Constitutional Initiative 128 prevents the government from penalizing patients, healthcare providers, or anyone who assists someone in exercising their right to make and carry out voluntary decisions about their pregnancy.”

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
None required	No	No	Yes	Yes
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In Montana, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care, and the state requires health care and hospitalization for babies born alive during an abortion.				
<i>All of these laws or regulations may be subject to change due to the language used in Montana’s 2024 Constitutional Initiative 128, which guarantees a “right” to abortion in the state before and after viability where the government is prohibited from “denying or burdening” access to abortion.</i>				

Nebraska

12-Week Ban

In effect: [“The Preborn Child Protection Act”](#)

The law bans abortion after 12 weeks gestational age. Abortions may be performed after 12 weeks in cases of medical emergencies, sexual assault, or incest.

In 2024, Nebraska voters approved a state constitutional amendment that essentially codified the “Preborn Child Protection Act” into the state constitution.

[State Constitutional Amendment](#)

The “Protect Women and Children” amendment states, “Except when a woman seeks an abortion necessitated by a medical emergency or when the pregnancy results from sexual assault or incest, unborn children shall be protected from abortion in the second and third trimesters.”

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	No	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In Nebraska, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care, and the state requires health care for babies born alive during an abortion.				

Nevada

Abortion is banned at viability (about 24 weeks), with exceptions.

In effect: [Nevada Code 442.250](#)

The law bans abortion after 24 weeks gestational age. Abortions may be performed after viability to preserve the life or health of the unborn child’s mother.

A state constitutional amendment will be on the 2026 ballot offering Nevadans a constitutional right to abortion in virtually all cases up until birth for any reason.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
None required	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. Nevada requires health care and hospitalization for babies born alive during an abortion.				

New Hampshire

Abortion is banned at viability (about 24 weeks), with exceptions.

In effect: "[Fetal Life Protection Act](#)"

The law bans abortion after 24 weeks gestational age. Abortions may be performed after viability to preserve the life or health of the unborn child's mother or for fetal abnormalities incompatible with life after birth.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Notice required	No	No	No	Yes
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In New Hampshire, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care.				

New Jersey

Under state [law](#), abortion is a state "right" and is legal at any stage of pregnancy.

In 2022, New Jersey enacted a law guaranteeing women the right to an abortion in the state. The New Jersey Supreme Court also determined the state constitution protects a fundamental right for a woman to control her body under the right to privacy.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Notice required	No	No	Yes	Yes
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: None				

New Mexico

Abortion is legal at any stage of pregnancy.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
None required	No	No	No	Yes
Born-Alive Protections: None				

New York

Abortion is banned at viability (about 24 weeks), with exceptions.

In effect: [S2796](#)

The law bans abortion after 24 weeks gestational age. Abortions may be performed after viability to preserve the life or health of the unborn child's mother or there is an absence of viability.

[State Constitutional Amendment](#)

In 2024, the state passed an “equal rights” amendment to the state constitution that prohibits discrimination based on “pregnancy, pregnancy outcomes, and reproductive healthcare and autonomy.” By elevating “reproductive autonomy” to a constitutional right, the amendment could be interpreted in the future to protect a right to abortion and be used to strike down any protections for women and unborn children.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
None required	No	No	Yes	Yes
Born-Alive Protections: None				
<i>All of these laws or regulations may be subject to change due to the language used in New York's 2024 “Equal Rights Amendment”, which bans discrimination on “pregnancy outcomes” and “reproductive autonomy” in the state which could be interpreted as protecting abortion rights.</i>				

North Carolina

12-Week Ban

In effect: [SB 20](#)

The law bans abortion after 12 weeks gestational age, with the exception to preserve the life or health of the unborn child's mother. The law also allows for abortion through 20 weeks in cases of rape or incest, and 24 weeks if physicians detect a life-limiting anomaly.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	No	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: None				

North Dakota

Abortion is banned at viability (about 24 weeks), with exceptions.

In effect: [North Dakota Century Code § 14-02.1-05](#)

The law bans abortion after 24 weeks gestational age, with the exception to preserve the life or health of the unborn child's mother.

Near Total Ban (Conception)

In effect: [SB 2150](#)

The law bans abortion in all cases except to preserve the life of the unborn child's mother, or for rape or incest if the gestational age is six weeks or less. The law also makes it a felony to perform an abortion.

After litigation, the North Dakota Supreme Court upheld the law.

Medical Education

[HB 1511](#)

Establishes materials to educate medical professionals on the ability and necessity of providing emergency care to pregnant women under North Dakota's pro-life law. Requires OB-GYNs to review the materials on the medical and legal parameters of North Dakota law before performing an abortion.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	No	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In North Dakota, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care, and the state requires health care and hospitalization for babies born alive during an abortion.				

Ohio

Abortion is a state constitutional “right” up to viability (about 24 weeks), as well as after viability in cases to preserve the life and health of the unborn child’s mother.

[State Constitutional Amendment](#)

In 2023, Ohio voters approved a state constitutional amendment to establish an individual “right” to abortion. The amendment nullified the state’s previous 20-week ban, six-week ban, and ban on telehealth for abortion pills.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In Ohio, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care, and the state requires health care and hospitalization for babies born alive during an abortion.				
<i>All of these laws or regulations may be subject to change or legal challenge due to Ohio’s 2023 constitutional amendment that protects abortion rights.</i>				

Oklahoma

Near Total Ban (Conception)

In effect: [SB 612](#)

The law bans abortion, with the exception of a medical emergency to preserve the life and health of the unborn child’s mother. The law also makes it a felony to perform an abortion.

[House Bill 1168](#)

The law bans sending abortion pills through the mail in the state, and makes abortion pill trafficking a felony offense. The law applies to individuals who deliver or possess the drugs with an intent of causing an illegal abortion under the state’s near-total abortion ban. Violations of the law would be punishable by up to 10 years in prison, up to a \$100,000 fine, or both.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	No	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In Oklahoma, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care, and the state requires health care and hospitalization for babies born alive during an abortion.				

Oregon

Under state [law](#), abortion is a “fundamental right” in the state and is legal at any stage of pregnancy with no restrictions.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
None required	No	No	Yes	Yes
Born-Alive Protections: None				

Pennsylvania

Abortion is banned at viability (about 24 weeks), with exceptions.

[Pennsylvania Code 18-3201](#)

In Pennsylvania, the law bans abortion after 24 weeks gestational age, with the exception to preserve the life and health of the unborn child’s mother.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In Pennsylvania, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care, and the state requires health care and hospitalization for babies born alive during an abortion.				

Rhode Island

Abortion is banned at viability (about 24 weeks), with exceptions.

[Rhode Island Code 23-4.13-2](#)

In Rhode Island, a baby is typically considered viable at about 24 weeks. Abortion can take place after viability to preserve the life or health of the unborn child's mother.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. Pennsylvania, requires health care for babies born alive during an abortion.				

South Carolina

***6-Week "Heartbeat Law"**

In effect: [S 474](#)

The law bans abortion when a fetal heartbeat is detected. Exceptions include preserving the life and health of the unborn child's mother, in cases of fatal fetal anomalies, or before 12 weeks or pregnancy in cases of rape or incest.

***In August 2023, the South Carolina Supreme Court ruled the "heartbeat law" was constitutional. In May 2025, the state supreme court affirmed that a "fetal heartbeat" is usually detectable at six weeks.**

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In South Carolina, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care.				

South Dakota

Near Total Ban (Conception)

In effect: [South Dakota Code 22-17-5.1](#)

The law bans abortion in all cases with the exception of preserving the life of the unborn child's mother. The law also makes it a felony to perform an abortion.

- [HB 1257](#) clarifies that treatment to resolve a miscarriage, treatment for an ectopic pregnancy, removal of a "deceased unborn child," medical treatment that unintentionally results in the loss of the pregnancy, and any medical procedure intended to save the pregnancy or "health of the unborn child" are not abortions under the law.

Abortion Drugs

[HB 1274](#)

The law makes it a felony for any person to dispense, distribute, sell, or advertise any medicine, drug, or substance with the intent to procure an abortion, unless there is appropriate and reasonable medical judgment that performance of an abortion is necessary to preserve the life of a pregnant female.

Medical Education

[HB 1224](#)

Protects pregnant women from abortion misinformation and establishes materials to educate medical professionals on the ability and necessity of providing emergency care to pregnant women under South Dakota's life at conception law.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Notice required	Yes	No	Yes	No
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In South Dakota, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care, and the state requires health care and hospitalization for babies born alive during an abortion.				

Tennessee

Near Total Ban (Conception)

In effect: [“Human Life Protection Act”](#)

The law bans abortion in all cases with the exception to preserve the life or health of the unborn child’s mother. The law also makes it a felony to perform an abortion.

Abortion Trafficking

In effect: [SB 1971](#)

The law makes it a felony for any adult who recruits, harbors, or transports a pregnant unemancipated minor for an abortion in Tennessee.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	No	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In Tennessee, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care, and the state requires health care and hospitalization for babies born alive during an abortion.				

Texas

Near Total Ban (Conception)

In effect: [HB 1280](#)

The law bans abortion in all cases with the exception to preserve the life or health of the unborn child's mother. The law makes it a first-degree felony to perform an abortion punishable by up to life in prison.

In effect: [SB 31](#) "Life of the Mother Act"

The law allows for abortions past 20 weeks if the abortion is necessary to due to a medical emergency.

In effect: [SB 33](#)

The law prohibits local governments, such as municipalities and counties, from using taxpayer dollars to help individuals obtain abortions out of state. The law bars them from funding travel, lodging, meals, childcare, or related expenses for abortion access. The law also authorizes the state attorney general or any Texas resident to sue local governments that violate the ban.

[HB 7 "Woman and Child Protection Act"](#) (Will take effect December 1, 2025)

Allows Texans to file civil lawsuits against anyone who manufactures, distributes, or mails abortion-inducing drugs to or from Texas.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In Texas, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care, and the state requires health care and hospitalization for babies born alive during an abortion.				

Utah

18-Week Ban

In effect: [HB 136](#)

The law bans abortion at 18 weeks gestational age, with exceptions. Exceptions include preserving the life or health of the unborn child's mother, rape or incest reported to law enforcement, and in cases of fatal fetal defect or anomaly.

*Near Total Ban (Conception)

Blocked: [SB 174](#)

The law would ban abortion in Utah, with the exception of preserving the life or health of the unborn child's mother, rape or incest, and in cases of fatal fetal defect. The law would also make it a felony to perform an abortion.

***Blocked by a preliminary injunction while the Utah Supreme Court adjudicates a legal challenge.**

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	No	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: No. A minor may not petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: None				

Vermont

Abortion is a state constitutional "right" and is legal at any stage of pregnancy without restrictions.

[State Constitutional Amendment](#)

In 2022, Vermont voters approved a state constitutional amendment to enshrine an individual "right" to "reproductive liberty." The amendment essentially codified a 2019 [law](#) that provides statutory protections for unrestricted abortion in the state.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
None required	No	No	No	Yes
Judicial Bypass: No. A minor may not petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: None				

Virginia

28-Week Ban (3rd trimester only)

In effect: [Virginia Code 18.2-74](#)

The law bans abortion at 28 weeks gestational age (beginning of 3rd trimester) with the exception to preserve the life or health of the unborn child's mother.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	No	No	Yes	Yes
Judicial Bypass: Yes. A minor may petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. Virginia requires hospitalization for babies born alive during an abortion.				

Washington

Abortion is banned at viability (about 24 weeks), with exceptions.

In effect: [Washington Code 9.02.100](#)

In Washington, a baby is typically considered viable at about 24 weeks. Abortion can take place after viability to preserve the life or health of the unborn child's mother.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
None required	No	No	Yes	Yes
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In Washington, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care.				

West Virginia

Near Total Ban (Conception)

In effect: [West Virginia Code 61-2-8](#)

The law bans abortion in nearly all cases. Exceptions include preserving the life of the unborn child's mother, when the pregnancy is ectopic, when the baby is nonviable, or in cases of sexual assault or incest if the gestational age is eight weeks or less. The law also makes it a felony to perform an abortion.

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Notice required	Yes	No	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: No. A minor may not petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In West Virginia, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care, and the state requires health care and hospitalization for babies born alive during an abortion.				

Wisconsin

Abortion is banned after 20 weeks of pregnancy.

In effect: [WIS. STAT. § 253.107\(3\); id. § 940.15](#)

The law bans abortion after 20 weeks with the exception to preserve the life or health of the unborn child's mother.

*Near Total Ban (Conception)

~~Struck down:~~ [Wisconsin Code 940.04](#)

The law would ban abortion in all cases with the exception to preserve the life or health of the unborn child's mother. The law would also make it a felony to perform an abortion.

*** The Wisconsin Supreme Court struck down the law.**

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor's Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Judicial Bypass: No. A minor may not petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. In Wisconsin, infants who survive abortions have the right to medical care.				

Wyoming

Abortion is banned at viability (about 24 weeks), with exceptions.

In effect: [HB 126 “The Human Heartbeat Act”](#)

The “Human Heartbeat Act” bans abortions after a heartbeat can be detected at about six weeks of pregnancy. However, it does include exceptions for medical emergencies when the mother’s life is in danger, or her health is at risk of serious impairment. The law does not include exceptions for rape or incest.

In effect: [Wyoming law 35-6-101](#)

In Wyoming, a baby is typically considered viable at about 24 weeks. Abortion can take place after viability to preserve the life or health of the unborn child’s mother.

***Ultrasound Requirement Before a Chemical Abortion**

Blocked: [HB64](#)

Requires an ultrasound at least 48 hours before a pregnant woman can obtain abortion-inducing drugs.

***Blocked by a Wyoming district court as unconstitutional.**

***Near Total Ban (After Conception)**

Blocked: [“Life is a Human Right Act”](#)

The law would ban abortion, with the exceptions of preserving the life or health of the unborn child’s mother, in cases of sexual assault or incest or in cases of fatal fetal anomaly. The law would make it a felony to perform an abortion.

***Struck down by the Wyoming Supreme Court as unconstitutional.**

****Abortion Pill Ban**

Blocked: [SF 93](#)

The law would ban chemical abortions, except to preserve the life and health of the mother.

***Struck down by the Wyoming Supreme Court as unconstitutional.**

Parental Consent/Notice Required for a Minor’s Abortion	Abortions Must Be Performed by a Physician	Ultrasound Required Before an Abortion	Conscience Protections for Health Care Providers to Refuse Participation in Abortion	State Allows Abortion Pill Dispensed Via Telehealth or by Mail
Consent required	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Judicial Bypass: No. A minor may not petition a judge to override parental involvement in an abortion.				
Born-Alive Protections: Yes. Wyoming requires health care for babies born alive during an abortion.				

Sanctuary Cities and Counties Protecting the Unborn:

The [Sanctuary Cities of the Unborn](#) (SCFTU) Initiative is a pro-life movement with a goal of banning abortion across the nation. Founded by Mark Lee Dickson, Director of Right to Life of East Texas, the initiative helps citizens at the local level adopt city or county ordinances outlawing abortion within their own local government jurisdictions. SCFTU ordinances are tailored for each municipality and depending on local circumstances, may include provisions for banning abortion clinics from opening, abortion-inducing drugs, abortion trafficking, handling of aborted baby remains, and more.

The SCFTU initiative [states](#) they have a process for municipalities wanting to become a sanctuary for the unborn and are “willing to come alongside” and help since ordinances need to be “tailored to specifically fit” each area. Visit the SCFTU [Website](#) for how to get started with an online petition.

SCFTU Cities and Counties:

Texas

Abernathy, TX	Gorman, TX	New Boston, TX	Whiteface, TX
Abilene, TX	Grapeland, TX	New Home, TX	Wollforth, TX
Ackerly, TX	Hooks, TX	Normangee, TX	
Amherst, TX	Impact, TX	Odessa, TX	Camp County, TX
Annona, TX	Jewett, TX	O'Donnell, TX	Cochran County, TX
Anson, TX	Joaquin, TX	Olton, TX	Collingsworth
Athens, TX	Latexo, TX	Omaha, TX	County, TX
Avery, TX	Leona, TX	Ovilla, TX	Dawson County, TX
Avinger, TX	Levelland, TX	Plainview, TX	Dickens County, TX
Big Sandy, TX	Lindale, TX	Poynor, TX	Goliad County, TX
Big Spring, TX	Little River-	Ranger, TX	Hood County, TX
Brownsboro, TX	Academy, TX	Roaring Springs, TX	Hopkins County, TX
Brownfield, TX	Lockney, TX	Rusk, TX	Howard County, TX
Carbon, TX	Lubbock, TX	San Angelo, TX	Jack County, TX
Centerville, TX	Lueders, TX	Shallowater, TX	King County, TX
Cisco, TX	Marquez, TX	Slaton, TX	Lubbock County, TX
Clyde, TX	Marietta, TX	Springlake, TX	Lynn County, TX
Colorado City, TX	Matador, TX	Sterling City, TX	Mitchell County, TX
Como, TX	Midlothian, TX	Sudan, TX	Motley County, TX
Crawford, TX	Moran, TX	Sundown, TX	Shackelford County,
Denver City, TX	Morton, TX	Big Spring, TX	TX
Douglassville, TX	Muenster, TX	Talco, TX	Scurry County, TX
East Mountain, TX	Muleshoe, TX	Tira, TX	Shelby County, TX
Eastland, TX	Mullin, TX	Waskom, TX	Sterling County, TX
Gary, TX	Murchison, TX	Wells, TX	
Gilmer, TX	Naples, TX	Wellman, TX	
Goldsmith, TX	Nazareth, TX	Westbrook, TX	

Illinois

Danville, IL

Iowa

Willey, IA

Louisiana

Pollock, LA

Nebraska

Arnold, NE
Blue Hill, NE
Brady, NE
Hayes Center, NE
Hershey, NE
Paxton, NE
Stapleton, NE
Wallace, NE

New Mexico

Clovis, NM
Edgewood, NM
Eunice, NM
Hobbs, NM

Lea County, NM
Roosevelt County, NM

Ohio

Lebanon, OH
Mason, OH