

STATE LEGAL SNAPSHOT

Nevada

Abortion law, status, and enforcement — one-page reference

As of Jul 12, 2026

Research completed Jul 12, 2026

Confidence: high



● Abortion is banned after 24 weeks (last menstrual period) — currently available.

GESTATIONAL LIMIT	24 weeks	✓ AVAILABLE	Yes	MOTHER EXEMPT	No	FETAL HOMICIDE LAW	Yes	PERSONHOOD LANGUAGE	No
TELEHEALTH	Unclear	WAITING PERIOD	None	RAPE / INCEST EXCEPTION	N/A	PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT	Enjoined	SHIELD STATE	Yes
MEDICAID	Broader than Hyde	CIVIL BOUNTY LAW	No	PENDING CHANGE	See below				

§ Jurisdiction overview

Abortion is legal up to 24 weeks of pregnancy by a licensed physician, and after 24 weeks when necessary to preserve life or health.

Nev. Rev. Stat. § 442.250 · Nev. Admin. Code § 442.120 · Planned Parenthood Mar Monte, Inc. v. State of Nevada, 142 Nev. Adv. Op. No. 40, Docket No. 91394 (May 28, 2026)

☒ Fetal personhood & the internal contradiction

Nevada's treatment of fetal personhood contains notable internal contradictions. NRS 200.210 criminalizes the willful killing of an "unborn quick child" as manslaughter — a Category B felony carrying 1 to 10 years in prison — treating the fetus as a victim of homicide for purposes of third-party violence once quickening has occurred. Simultaneously, NRS 442.250 permits a physician to terminate that same "unborn quick child" as a lawful abortion up to 24 weeks (well past quickening), and after 24 weeks when necessary to preserve the life or health of the pregnant woman.

Nev. Rev. Stat. § 200.210

MINORS

Nevada's 1985 parental notification law (NRS 442.255, 442.2555) is not enforceable; the Nevada Supreme Court ordered a preliminary injunction on May 28, 2026.

SPOUSAL / PATERNAL RIGHTS

Nevada has no statute requiring a spouse's or the father's consent or notice before an abortion.

☒ Penalties in effect

ACTOR	OFFENSE	PENALTY
Physician (informed consent, parental notification, recordkeeping violations)	Violation of NRS 442.252 to 442.256 (informed consent, parental notification, recordkeeping)	Misdemeanor: up to 6 months in county jail, fine up to \$1,000 (NRS 193.150); plus potential Board of Medical Examiners discipline
Physician (born-alive violation)	Failure to take reasonable steps to preserve life of infant born alive after attempted abortion (NRS 442.270)	Criminal homicide liability (murder/manslaughter under general homicide statutes), civil wrongful death, medical malpractice. Penalty depends on underlying homicide charge: Category A or B felony.
Any person (third-party fetal homicide)	Manslaughter: willfully killing an unborn quick child by injury to the mother (NRS 200.210)	Category B felony: 1-10 years in state prison, fine up to \$10,000
Physician (unlicensed practice / abortion outside statutory framework)	No specific statutory penalty in abortion chapter for performing abortion outside NRS 442.250 parameters	Potentially practicing medicine without a license (category B felony depending on circumstances) or Board of Medical Examiners professional discipline. No reported cases.
Pregnant woman (obtaining or self-managing abortion)	No statutory offense in abortion chapter	None under NRS Chapter 442. Theoretical exposure under NRS 200.210 (unborn quick child) untested in Nevada courts.

Recent changes

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| ▪ | May 2026 | Nevada Supreme Court reverses district court and orders a preliminary injunction blocking enforcement of the 1985 parental notification and judicial bypass law (SB 510), holding the provisions unconstitutionally vague and that the balance of hardships and public interest favor an injunction. |
| ▪ | Mar 2025 | Federal district court vacates the 1991 permanent injunction against Nevada's 1985 parental notification law (SB 510, NRS 442.255, 442.2555), allowing the law to become enforceable for the first time. |
| ▪ | Nov 2024 | Nevada voters approve Question 6, a proposed initiated constitutional amendment establishing a fundamental right to abortion until fetal viability. |
| ▪ | Aug 2024 | Eighth Judicial District Court (Clark County) issues final judgment and order in Silver State Hope Fund v. |
| ▪ | Jun 2023 | Governor Lombardo signs SB 131, Nevada's reproductive health care shield law, prohibiting extradition and state-agency assistance for out-of-state investigations into reproductive health care lawful in Nevada, and protecting providers from professional discipline. |
| ▪ | Nov 2022 | Nevada voters ratify the Nevada Equal Rights Amendment (Article 1, Section 24), prohibiting denial or abridgment of rights on account of sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, race, color, creed, age, disability, ancestry, or national origin. |
| ▪ | Jun 2022 | Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization overrules Roe v. Wade. |

⊠ Pending changes to watch

Nevada Question 6 (2026) — Right to Abortion Constitutional Amendment

Ballot measure · Approved by voters in November 2024; requires second voter approval on November 3, 2026, to become effective as Article 1, Section 25 of the Nevada Constitution.

If approved, the amendment would establish a fundamental right to abortion until fetal viability, or when needed to protect the life or health of the pregnant patient, performed by a qualified health care practitioner, without interference from the state.

Planned Parenthood Mar Monte, Inc. v. State of Nevada (ongoing merits litigation)

Litigation · Preliminary injunction granted by Nevada Supreme Court (May 28, 2026); case remanded to Eighth Judicial District Court for further proceedings on the merits of the constitutional challenge to SB 510 (parental notification and judicial bypass for minors).

If the plaintiffs ultimately prevail on the merits, Nevada's 1985 parental notification law (NRS 442.255 and 442.2555) would be permanently struck down as unconstitutional under the Nevada Constitution.

Key authorities

NRS 442.250 — Core abortion permission and gestational limit Nev. Rev. Stat. § 442.250

The central abortion statute: permits abortion by a licensed physician within 24 weeks, and thereafter for life or health; protected from legislative repeal by 1990 voter referendum.

NRS 442.252 & 442.253 — Informed consent requirements Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 442.252, 442.253

Governs the informed consent process: oral explanation of procedure, risks, gestational age; signed consent form; interpreter availability.

NRS 442.257 – Criminal penalty for informed consent violations Nev. Rev. Stat. § 442.257

The sole criminal penalty in Nevada's abortion chapter: misdemeanor for violations of informed consent, parental notification, and recordkeeping provisions.

NRS 442.255 & 442.2555 — Parental notification and judicial bypass (enjoined) Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 442.255, 442.2555

1985 law requiring parental notification for minors seeking abortion with judicial bypass; currently enjoined by Nevada Supreme Court.

SB 131 (2023) — Reproductive health care shield law 2023 Nev. Laws ch. 131

Comprehensive shield law: prohibits extradition, state-agency cooperation with out-of-state reproductive-health investigations, and professional discipline for providing lawful reproductive health care.

Generated from the structured legal focused deep-research record for NV (research completed 2026-07-12). This snapshot condenses a much larger sourced dataset — full citations, quoted statutory text, and plain-language explanations are in the full Nevada survey. This document has not been reviewed by a lawyer and should not be used as legal advice.