

Passed Period Poverty Legislation

Government Requirements

[New York](#) – A bill that took effect in 2018, requires all elementary and secondary public schools in the state serving students in any grade from 6 – 12 to provide feminine hygiene products in the restrooms of such school building or buildings at no charge to students.

[New Hampshire](#) – Effective July 2019, all New Hampshire public middle and high schools are required to provide period products in all female and gender-neutral bathrooms at no cost to students.

[Virginia](#) – Effective July 2020, all Virginia public elementary, middle, and high schools are required to provide period products at no cost to students in bathrooms of each middle and high school, and in accessible locations of elementary schools as is deemed appropriate by the local school division.

[Delaware](#) – As of April 2021, all public and charter schools in Delaware are required to provide period products at no cost to students in at least half of the schools' restrooms, if any grade between 6 and 12 are taught at the school. In June 2022, [Delaware passed a bill](#) expanding the provision to provide products to schools with 4th and 5th graders.

[Oregon](#) – As of July 2021, every public school in Oregon is required to provide period products in at least two student bathrooms of every public-school building.

[Illinois](#) – As of the 2021-2022 school year, all Illinois school districts are required to make period products available at no costs to students in each bathroom of every school building for schools that provide instruction in grades 4 – 12. Additional legislation in Illinois requires period products be provided in public universities, community colleges, and homeless shelters.

[Maine](#) – As of the 2021-2022 school year, all Maine schools that serve students in grades 6 – 12 are required to provide period products in all school bathrooms at no cost to students.

[Nevada](#) – As of the 2021-2022 school year, Nevada public and charter middle, junior high, and high schools are required to provide period products in restrooms at no cost to students. The legislation requires the Board of Trustees of each school district to provide a report evaluating this program every other year.

[Utah](#) – As of July 2022, this legislation requires local school boards and charter schools in Utah to provide period products in each female or unisex restroom within an elementary, middle, junior, or high school, at no charge to students. This legislation asks that funds be incorporated into local ongoing capitol operations and maintenance budgets by July 1, 2025.

[Rhode Island](#) – By the start of the 2022-2023 school year, all Rhode Island public schools are required to provide free period products in all female and gender-neutral bathrooms that serve students in grades 5-12.

[Washington](#) – By the 2022-2023 school year, school districts, charter schools, state-tribal compact schools, and private schools must make period products available at no cost in all

gender neutral and female bathrooms, as well as one male bathroom, serving students in grades 6-12.

[Washington D.C.](#) – Beginning in 2022, all local education agencies, private schools, the University of DC, private universities and colleges, and vocational schools are required to install and maintain dispensers to provide period products, at no cost, in women’s and gender-neutral bathrooms, beginning in grade 4. This legislation utilized existing funds in the current budget for the remainder of 2022.

Model Legislation

Government Funding

[Georgia](#) – In 2019, Georgia’s Department of Education received nearly \$1,000,000 of budget funding to provide period products in Georgia public schools. With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the funding was slashed to \$300,000 for Fiscal Year (FY) 2021. However, funding was restored and expanded to \$1,250,000 for FY22, and again in FY23 by an additional \$200,000 to include funding to support 5th grade students.

[Colorado](#) – In fall 2021, the Colorado legislature created the Menstrual Hygiene Products Accessibility Grant Program to provide funding for schools – that have 50% students enrolled who are eligible for free or reduced-cost lunch – to provide period products at no cost to students. The legislation appropriated \$100,000 annually for the grant program starting with the 2021-2022 school year.

[Alabama](#) – Beginning in August 2022, public schools that receive Title I funds, and provide instruction in grades 5 – 12, can annually apply for grants to provide period products at no costs to students from the \$250,000 grant fund. The products are dispensed by a school nurse or other designated female faculty member.

[Missouri](#) – Missouri’s Department of Elementary and Secondary Education was provided with \$1,000,000 in their state budget, for Fiscal Year 2022-2023, to provide period products in all middle school, junior high, and high school buildings in which there are students in grades 6-12 at no cost to students.

[North Carolina](#) – The 2022-2023 budget created a recurring \$250,000 grant for schools to purchase feminine hygiene products in schools.

Model Legislation

Government Requirements and Funding

[California](#) – Before the 2022-2023 school year, all California public schools that teach grades 6 – 12 are required to provide period products, free of charge, in all women’s and all-gender restrooms, and at least one men’s restroom. California public universities are required to provide period products at no fewer than one centrally located restroom. This legislation appropriates \$2,000,000 for school districts in year one and \$1,300,000 for each year after.

[Maryland](#) – This legislation requires that county school boards of education ensure each public school provides, at no charge to students, period products via dispensers in women’s restrooms. This legislation provides funding (\$500,000) for the initial installation of dispensers and requires

that middle and high schools install at least two dispensers, and elementary schools install at least one dispenser, by October 1, 2022.

[Connecticut](#) – As of July 2022, all Connecticut public schools serving students in grades 4-12 shall provide free period products in restrooms that are accessible to students. This legislation also requires free period products be provided in shelters, a female inmate institution, and public institutions of higher education. This bill is funded through the annual budget beginning with \$2,000,000 for FY2022-FY2023.

[Hawaii](#) – Beginning in the 2022-2023 school year, the Hawaii Department of Education is required to provide period products free of charge to all students on all public school and public charter campuses. The state appropriates \$2,000,000 to fund this mandate in the state budget.

Model Legislation

Tax-Free Tampons

The following states still impose sales taxes on menstrual care products:

Alabama	North Carolina
Arizona	North Dakota
Arkansas	Oklahoma
Georgia	South Carolina
Hawaii	South Dakota
Idaho	Tennessee
Indiana	Texas
Kansas	Utah
Kentucky	Virginia
Mississippi	West Virginia
Missouri	Wisconsin
New Mexico	Wyoming

Federal Legislation

[Menstrual Equity for All Act of 2021](#)

[Menstrual Products in Federal Buildings Act](#)

[Homeless Youth Menstrual Product Access Act of 2021](#)

[Stop Taxes Against Menstrual Products Act of 2022](#)

[Menstrual Products Right To Know Act of 2019](#)

[Recognizing Menstrual Hygiene Day](#)