MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARDS

Menstrual Health Legislative Landscape of the United States

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, menstrual inequity has become a pressing issue across the United States, with individuals and organizations alike advocating for policy changes across state- and national-level systems for education, access, and infrastructure. Days for Girls (DfG) in collaboration with the The Association for Cleaning and Facility Solutions (ISSA) has developed this high-level analysis on the legislative landscape for menstrual health policy of each state within the United States. Dedicated to providing information and actionable recommendations for the advancement of menstrual equity legislation, the Menstrual Health Report Cards include state-level evaluations on current menstrual health mandates across multiple dimensions of equity and access. The evaluation encompasses five main criteria: product taxation, provision of products in schools, provision of products in public buildings, provision of products in incarceration facilities, and Good Samaritan liability protections for product donation. Alongside the analysis of each state's landscape within the criteria, recommendations are provided for each state to enhance its menstrual health policy landscape.

These report cards were a collaborative effort to provide insight on menstrual health inequities for the average American, as well as with a special focus on vulnerable populations including incarcerated individuals and school-aged children.

Key findings include:

1. 15 states scored a "D" or below overall grade. Only 5 states achieved an overall "A" or "A-" grade.
2. Only 5 states have Good Samaritan liability protections for the donation of period products, despite the bipartisan support and lack of fiscal note on such legislation.
3. For each of the five policy dimensions explored, both Republican- and Democrat-led model states have achieved "A" grades, demonstrating the nonpartisan nature of the topic of menstrual health.

These findings among others indicate the necessity for improved policy environments across the United States to adequately and equitably support Americans to manage their periods in a safe, healthy, and dignified manner. DfG and ISSA are excited to share these report cards with legislators and the broader community of menstrual health advocates to work together in shaping the menstrual landscape of the United States.

MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Alabama

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
C	#25

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Alabama removed the state tax on menstrual products in 2025.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**D**	All public schools serving grades 5-12 with Title I funding are eligible to apply for a grant to provide period products, but this is not available for other public nor private schools. [3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**B**	Menstrual products are required to be provided at no cost to inmates in incarceration facilities, but only upon request.[4]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Alabama does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Alabama does not have a Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Expand the existing menstrual product grant program to fund menstrual products for all schools in Alabama.
3. Make menstrual products available in incarceration facilities without requiring individuals to request them.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Alabama HB 152, 2025
3 Alabama HB 50, 2022
4 Alabama Code § 14-3-44, 2024

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Alaska

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
D+	#33

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Alaska does not have a state sales tax.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**F**	Alaska permits the distribution of menstrual products in schools, but does not require or fund it.
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**D**	Menstrual products are provided upon entry, but are then acquired through commisary purchases, with restriction applied to indignent inmates. No state law protects this provision. [2]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Alaska does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Alaska does not have a Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Codify the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities into law.
3. Enact legislation to require and fund the provision of menstrual products in schools.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Alaska Department of Corrections Index 806.02

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Arizona

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
D	#36

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**F**	Menstrual products are taxed as a non-essential item under Arizona's Transaction Privilege Tax.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**D**	There is currently no Arizona law or ongoing grant program requiring public schools to provide menstrual products, but a one-time grant program was established for the 2023-2024 school year.[2]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**B**	Menstrual products are only required to be provided in incarceration facilities upon request.[3]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Arizona does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Arizona does not have a Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Eliminate the sales tax on menstrual products.
3. Mandate and fund the provision of menstrual products at no cost in Arizona schools.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Arizona SB 1720, 2023
3 Arizona SB 1526, 2021

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Arkansas

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
D	#41

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**F**	Menstrual products are taxed in Arkansas.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**D**	Arkansas allows public schools to use funding to provide menstrual products at no cost, but it does not require or specifically fund the provision of such products.[2]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**C**	All correctional facilities must have a policy for providing a necessary number of hygiene products for female inmates and detainees, but at a fixed allotment per month.[3]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Arkansas does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Arkansas does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Eliminate the sales tax on menstrual products.
3. Mandate the provision of menstrual products at no cost in Arkansas schools.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Arkansas HB1611 to amend Act 933, 2021
3 Arkansas Code § 12-32-103, 2024

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

California

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
A	#1

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	California removed the tax on menstrual products in 2019.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**A**	All public schools serving grades 3-12 must provide menstrual products at no cost in bathrooms, with funding provided by the state. Community colleges and public schools must also provide products.[3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**A**	Menstrual products must be readily available to incarcerated individuals at no cost and without a request.[4]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**A**	Buildings owned or leased by the state, hospitals receiving state funds, and buildings owned by a local government where a specified state-funded safety net program is administered must provide menstrual products in bathrooms for employees and the public at no cost.[5]
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	California does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Extend mandate for menstrual products in schools to private, charter, and tribal schools.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 California SB92, 2019
3 California AB391, 2021
4 California AB1810, 2024
5 California SB59, 2024

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Colorado

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
B	#9

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Colorado removed the state tax on menstrual products in 2022.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**A**	All public, charter, and facility schools serving grades 6-12 must provide menstrual products at no cost in bathrooms. Schools serving grades K-6 must provide products at no cost but may do so in nurse or administrative offices. Low-income and rural schools may qualify for a small grant program.[3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**A**	All correctional facilites must provide an inmate with whichever menstrual product is requested at no cost and without imposing any condition or restriction on their access to menstrual products.[4]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Colorado does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Colorado does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Pass legislation requiring menstrual products in state-owned public buildings.
3. Expand the Menstrual Hygiene Products Accessibility Grant Program to include additional schools.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Colorado HB22-1055, 2022
3 Colorado HB 24-1164, 2024
4 Colorado HB19-1224, 2019

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Connecticut

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
A-	#6

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Connecticut removed the state tax on menstrual products in 2016.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**A**	Connecticut mandates menstrual products in public schools serving grades 3-12, and provided funding via the Diaper Bank of Connecticut to support implementation. Public colleges must also provide menstrual products at no cost.[3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**B**	Menstrual products are only required to be provided in incarceration facilities upon request.[4]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**C**	Menstrual products are required in state-funded shelters, but not all state-owned buildings.[3]
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Connecticut does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Require state-owned public buildings to offer menstrual products at no cost in restrooms.
3. Establish unrestricted access to products in incarceration facilities so products are available without inmates needing to request them.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Connecticut SB502, 2016
3 Connecticut HB5272, 2022
4 Connecticut Gen. Stat. § 18-69e, 2018

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Delaware

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
B	#13

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Delaware does not have a state sales tax.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**B**	Delaware requires but does not fund the provision of menstrual products in public and charter schools serving grades 4-12 at no cost to students.[2]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**A**	Delaware state law mandates that the Department of Corrections provides pads and tampons for inmates at no cost.[3]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Delaware does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation Laws	**F**	Delaware does not have a Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Pass legislation requiring menstrual products in state-owned public buildings.
3. Enact a grant program to fund the provision of menstrual products in low-income schools.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Delaware SB205, 2022
3 Delaware SB166, 2018

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Florida

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
C	#23

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Florida removed the sales and use tax on menstrual products in 2017.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**D**	Florida neither requires nor funds the provision of menstrual products in schools, though it encourages schools to partner with nonprofits to do so.[3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**A**	Florida requires the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities at no cost to the inmate, and at the quantity that is appropriate to their needs. Materials are accessible via medical facilities and housing areas.[4]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Florida does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation Laws	**F**	Florida does not have a Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Require public schools to provide menstrual products to students.
3. Enact a grant program to fund the provision of menstrual products in low-income schools.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Florida HB7109, 2017
3 Florida HB389, 2023
4 Florida HB49 and SB332, 2019

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Georgia

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
D+	#31

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**F**	Georgia taxes menstrual products as non-essential goods at 4%.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**C**	Georgia offers a grant program for the provision of period products in schools, but does not require it.[2]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**B**	Georgia does not require the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities by state law, but standard operating procedures require that menstrual products are readily available and stocked in incarceration facilities.[3]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Georgia does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation Laws	**F**	Georgia does not have a Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Codify the Department of Corrections policy for the provision of menstrual products in prisons into law.
3. Remove the state sales tax on menstrual products.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Georgia HB910, 2022
3 Georgia Department of Corrections Standard Operating Procedure 206.04, 2019

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Hawaii

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
C+	#22

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**F**	Hawaii taxes menstrual products at the excise tax rate between 4-4.72%.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**A**	Hawaii both requires and funds the provision of menstrual products in schools at no cost to students.[2]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**D**	Hawaii does not require the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities by state law, but state policy requires that female inmates receive menstrual products upon intake.[3]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**D**	Hawaii does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products, but the state Judiciary has made products freely available in public legal services buildings.[4]
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation Laws	**F**	Hawaii does not have a Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Exempt menstrual products from the excise tax.
3. Codify the Department of Corrections policy for the provision of menstrual products in prisons into law.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Hawaii SB2821, 2022
3 Hawaii Department of Public Safety Corrections Administration Policies and Procedures, COR 17.04, 2024
4 Hawaii State Judiciary, "The Judiciary Expands Access to Free Menstrual Products", 2025

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Idaho

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
F	#43

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**F**	Idaho taxes period products at 6%.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**F**	Idaho does not require or fund the provision of period products in schools.
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**C**	Idaho does not require the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities by state law, but standard operating procedures require the provision of menstrual pads for inmates as needed.[2]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Idaho does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Idaho does not have a Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Codify the Department of Corrections policy for the provision of menstrual products in prisons into law.
3. Require the provision of menstrual products in public schools.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Idaho Department of Correction Standard Operating Procedure 306.02.01.001

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Illinois

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
A	#4

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Illinois removed the tax on menstrual products in 2016.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**B**	Illinois requires but does not fund the provision of menstrual products in schools serving grades 4-12.[3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**A**	Illinois mandates the provision of period products in incarceration facilities, available as needed, at no cost.[4]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**B**	Illinois requires menstrual products in some public buildings such as homeless shelters, community colleges, and public universities, but not all state-owned buildings.[5]
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation Laws	**A**	Illinois has a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil and criminal liability.[6]

Recommendations

1. Enact a grant program to fund the provision of menstrual products in schools.
2. Require state-owned public buildings to offer menstrual products at no cost in restrooms.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Illinois SB2746, 2016
3 Illinois SB2874, 2024
4 Illinois HB4218, 2022
5 Illinois HB0310 & HB641, 2021
6 Illinois HB4264, 2024

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Indiana

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
F	#46

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**F**	Indiana taxes menstrual products at 7%, the highest rate in the country.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**F**	Indiana neither requires nor funds the provision of menstrual products in schools.
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**D**	Indiana does not require the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities by state law, but state policy requires that personal hygiene kits in incarceration facilities must include pads and tampons. These kits are handed out upon arrival and as needed for indigent inmates.[2]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Indiana does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation Laws	**F**	Indiana does not have a Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Codify the Department of Corrections policy for the provision of menstrual products in prisons into law.
3. Exempt menstrual products from the state sales tax.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Indiana Department of Correction Policy and Administrative Procedure 02.01.104, 2019

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Iowa

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
D	#37

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Iowa removed the tax on menstrual products in 2022.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**F**	Iowa neither requires nor funds the provision of menstrual products in schools.
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**F**	Iowa does not require the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities by state law.
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Iowa does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation Laws	**F**	Iowa does not have a Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Enact legislation that mandates the provision of menstrual products in Iowa state correctional facilities.
3. Require the provision of menstrual products in public schools.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Iowa SF2367, 2022

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Kansas

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
F	#43

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**F**	Kansas taxes menstrual products at 6.5%.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**F**	Kansas neither requires nor funds the provision of menstrual products in schools.
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**C**	Kansas does not require the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities by state law, but state policy allows any inmate to order menstrual products for free, with a limit of two orders per month.[2]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Kansas does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation Laws	**F**	Kansas does not have a Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Remove the value-added tax on menstrual products.
3. Codify the Department of Corrections policy for the provision of menstrual products in prisons into law.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Kansas Department of Correction General Order TCF 12-108, 2020

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Kentucky

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
D	#37

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**F**	Kentucky taxes menstrual products at 6%.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**F**	Kentucky neither requires nor funds the provision of menstrual products in schools.
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**A**	Kentucky requires the provision of an adequate number of menstrual products at no cost to inmates in correctional facilities.[2]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Kentucky does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation Laws	**F**	Kentucky does not have a Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Exempt menstrual products from the state sales tax.
3. Require the provision of menstrual products in schools.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 KY § 441.055

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Louisiana

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
C	#27

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Louisiana removed the tax on menstrual products in 2021.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**F**	Louisiana neither requires nor funds the provision of menstrual products in schools.
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**A**	Louisiana requires menstrual products to be available to inmates in housing units and medical facilities in an appropriate quantity, and at no cost.[3]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Louisiana does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation Laws	**F**	Louisiana does not have a Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Require the provision of menstrual products in public schools.
3. Enact a grant program to fund the provision of menstrual products in low-income schools.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies , 2021
2 Louisiana HB7, 2021
3 Louisiana SB 558/Act 392, 2018

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Maine

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
C+	#20

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Maine removed the tax on menstrual products in 2021.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**F**	Maine neither requires nor funds the provision of menstrual products in schools.
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**A**	Maine mandates comprehensive access to menstrual products at no cost for incarcerated individuals.[3]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Maine does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation Laws	**A**	Maine has a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil and criminal liability.[4]

Recommendations

1. Require the provision of menstrual products in schools.
2. Implement a grant program to fund the provision of menstrual products in low-income schools.
3. Require the provision of menstrual products in state-owned buildings such as homeless shelters.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Maine HP986, 2021
3 Maine HP457, 2019
4 MRS Title 14, §173

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Maryland

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
A	#2

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Maryland removed the tax on menstrual products in 2018.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**A**	Maryland requires menstrual product dispensers at no cost in all public schools and funds their installation and maintenance via state reimbursements.[3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**A**	Maryland correctional facilities must have a policy to provide menstrual products at no charge upon admission, routinely, and upon request.[4]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**B**	In addition to public schools, Maryland requires institutes of higher education with on-campus housing to provide menstrual products at no cost. No other public buildings are required to provide products.[5]
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Maryland does not have a Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Require state-owned public buildings to provide menstrual products.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Maryland SB0081, 2018
3 Maryland HB0205, 2021
4 Maryland Code, Correctional Services, § 9-616
5 Maryland HB457, 2026

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Massachusetts

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
D	#37

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Massachusetts exempted menstrual products from sales tax in 2013 by classifying them as medical devices.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**F**	Massachusetts does not require or fund the provision of menstrual products in schools.
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**F**	Massachusetts does not require the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities by state law.
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Massachusetts does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Massachusetts does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Require the provision of period products in public schools.
3. Enact legislation that mandates the provision of menstrual products in Massachusetts state correctional facilities.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Massachusetts Sales and Use Tax

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Michigan

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
C	#23

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Michigan removed the tax on menstrual products in 2021.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**D**	Michigan has a pilot program to fund the provision of menstrual products in a limited number of schools.[3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**A**	Michigan requires the provision of a 30-day supply of menstrual products to inmates at intake and every month following.[4]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Michigan does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Michigan does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Require incarceration facilities to make menstrual products readily available.
3. Expand the pilot program to fund the provision of menstrual products at low-income public schools.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Michigan HB5267, 2021
3 Michigan SB173, 2023
4 Michigan Department of Corrections Policy Directive 04.07.110, 2024

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Minnesota

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
B	#9

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Minnesota exempted menstrual products from sales tax in 1981 by classifying them as health products, the first state to do so.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**A**	Minnesota both requires and funds the distribution of period products in public and charter schools.[3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**A**	Minnesota must make a reasonable number of period products available in incarceration facilities at no cost to inmates.[4]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Minnesota does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation Laws	**F**	Minnesota does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Enact legislation that requires the provision of menstrual products in state-owned public buildings.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Minnesota Department of Revenue
3 Minnesota HF2497, 2023
4 Minnesota Stat. § 241.021

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Mississippi

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
D	#37

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**F**	Mississippi taxes menstrual products at 7%, the highest rate in the country.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**F**	Mississippi neither requires nor funds the distribution of period products in schools.
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**A**	Mississippi requires the provision of menstrual products to all incarcerated women at no cost. [2]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Mississippi does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation Laws	**F**	Mississippi does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Exempt menstrual products from the state sales tax.
3. Require the provision of menstrual products in public schools.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 MS Code § 47-5-1515, 2024

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Missouri

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
B-	#19

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Missouri removed the tax on menstrual products in 2025.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**C**	Missouri funds but does not require the provision of menstrual products in schools.[3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**A**	Missouri requires that an appropriate quantity of menstrual products must be made available at no cost to female inmates.[4]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Missouri does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Missouri does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Require the provision of menstrual products in public schools.
3. Require state-owned public buildings to offer menstrual products at no cost in restrooms.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Missouri HB594, 2025
3 Missouri HB3002, 2022
4 Missoui SB53, 2021

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Montana

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
D+	#33

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Montana does not have a state sales tax.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**F**	Montana neither requires nor funds the distribution of period products in schools.
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**D**	Montana does not require the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities by state law. A state directive requires the provision of free menstrual products to inmates upon entry, but with no requirement for replenishing supplies per month.[2]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Montana does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Montana does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Require the provision of menstrual products in public schools.
3. Enact legislation requiring the provision of menstrual products at no cost in incarceration facilities.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 State of Montana Department of Corrections Policy Directive 4.4.1, 2013

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Nebraska

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
C	#25

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Nebraska removed the tax on menstrual products in 2022.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**D**	A pilot grant program is underway for the provision of menstrual products in schools, but the provision of products is not required.[3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**B**	Menstrual products must be provided at no cost to inmates, but only upon request.[4]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Nebraska does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Nebraska does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Require the provision of menstrual products in public schools.
3. Make menstrual products available in incarceration facilities without requiring individuals to request them.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Nebraska LB984, 2022
3 Nebraska LB1284, 2024
4 Nebraska Rev. Stat. § 47-1008, 2022

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Nevada

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
C+	#21

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Nevada removed the tax on menstrual products in 2018.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**B**	Nevada requires but does not fund public and charter middle, junior high, and high schools to provide period products in restrooms at no cost to students.[3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**C**	Nevada does not require the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities by state law, but a state directive requires the provision of products upon request.[4]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Nevada does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Nevada does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Codify the Department of Corrections policy for the provision of menstrual products in prisons into law.
3. Create a grant program to fund the provision of menstrual products in low-income schools.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Nevada SB415, 2018
3 Nevada AB224, 2021
4 Nevada Department of Corrections Administrative Regulations 705

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

New Hampshire

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
B	#13

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	New Hampshire does not have a state sales tax.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**B**	New Hampshire requires but does not fund the provision of menstrual products at no cost in public middle and high schools in all female and gender neutral bathrooms.[2]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**A**	Menstrual products must be provided to incarcerated individuals at no cost with at least 20 products provisioned per cycle, with the option for inmates to request additional products.[3]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	New Hampshire does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	New Hampshire does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Allocate funding for schools to provide menstrual products and extend mandate to any private, charter, or tribal schools.
2. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
3. Require state-owned public buildings to provide menstrual products at no cost in restrooms.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 NH Rev Stat § 189:16-a, 2023
3 NH Rev. Stat. Ann. § 622: 37-a, 2023

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

New Jersey

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
B	#12

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	New Jersey removed the tax on menstrual products in 2005.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**A**	New Jersey requires and funds the provision of menstrual products at no cost in at least 50% of female and gender-neutral bathrooms for grades 6-12.[3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**B**	Menstrual products in incarceration facilities are available, but only upon request by inmates.[4]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	New Jersey does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	New Jersey does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Expand requirement for period product provisions to include schools serving grades 4 and 5.
3. Make menstrual products available in incarceration facilities without requiring individuals to request them.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 New Jersey Division of Taxation, TB-63(R), 2010
3 New Jersey SB1500, 2022
4 NJ Rev. Stat. § 30:1B-6.8, 2018

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

New Mexico

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
B-	#16

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	A	New Mexico removed the tax on menstrual products in 2022.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	A	New Mexico both requires and funds menstrual products in all public middle and high school women's and gender-neutral bathrooms, and at least one men's bathroom; and at least one women's bathroom, one men's bathroom, and one gender-neutral bathroom in every public elementary school.[3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	C	New Mexico does not require the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities by state law, although state policy requires the provision of products as needed.[4]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	F	New Mexico does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	F	New Mexico does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Codify the Department of Corrections policy for the provision of menstrual products in prisons into law.
3. Require state-owned public buildings to offer menstrual products at no cost in restrooms.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 New Mexico HB0163, 2022
3 New Mexico HB0134, 2023
4 New Mexico Corrections Department Policy CD-150200, 2025

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

New York

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
B+	#8

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	New York removed the tax on menstrual products in 2016.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**B**	New York requires but does not fund the provision of menstrual products at no cost in bathrooms in public and private schools serving grades 6-12.[3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**A**	A variety of menstrual products must be provided at no cost to the inmate.[4]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**C**	Homeless shelters are required to provide menstrual products at no cost to clients, but no other public buildings are required to provide products. [5]
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	New York does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Enact a grant program to fund the provision of menstrual products in schools.
3. Expand the menstrual product requirement for schools to include schools serving grades 4 & 5.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 New York A07555, 2016
3 New York PH CHAPTER 45, ARTICLE 2, TITLE 6, §267
4 New York Cor. § 625, 2019
5 New York S6572/A.529-A, 2019

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

North Carolina

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
D+	#32

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**F**	North Carolina taxes menstrual products at 4.75%.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**D**	North Carolina has a limited grant program for funding menstrual products in schools but does not require the provision of menstrual products.[2]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**A**	Correctional facilities must ensure menstrual products are provided at no cost to inmates as needed.[3]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	North Carolina does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	North Carolina does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability
2. Expand the school grant program into a funded requirement so all students have guaranteed access to menstrual products.
3. Exempt menstrual products from the state sales tax.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 North Carolina H103, 2021
3 North Carolina H608, 2021

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

North Dakota

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
F	#46

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**F**	North Dakota taxes menstrual products at 5%.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**F**	North Dakota neither requires nor funds the distribution of period products in both public and charter schools.
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**D**	North Dakota does not protect the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities under state law, though it is mandated to be provided upon entry by the state's Correctional Facilities Standards.[2]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	North Dakota does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation Laws	**F**	North Dakota does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Codify the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities into law.
3. Exempt menstrual products from the state sales tax.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 North Dakota Century Code § 12-44.1-24, Standard 68

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Ohio

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
B	#9

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Ohio removed the tax on menstrual products in 2019.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**A**	Ohio requires the provision of menstrual products at no cost for grades 6-12 at public and charter schools with a supporting reimbursement program of $5 million each school year.[3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**A**	Ohio requires consistent and reliable access to menstrual products at no cost to inmates in county and state correctional facilities.[4]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Ohio does not have a law requiring public buildings to provide menstrual products.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Ohio does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Codify the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities into law.
2. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
3. Expand the menstrual product requirement for schools to include schools serving grades 4 & 5.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Ohio HB545, 2019
3 Ohio HB33, 2024
4 Ohio HB29, 2025

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Oklahoma

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
D	#42

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**F**	Oklahoma taxes menstrual products at 4.5%.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**F**	Oklahoma neither requires nor funds the provision of menstrual products in schools. There is a currently pending bill to require the provision of menstrual products at no cost in public schools.[2]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**B**	While the Oklahoma Corrections Policy Statement includes a provision for a minimum of menstrual products provided at no cost as necessary, menstrual product access in incarceration facilities is not protected by state law.[3]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Oklahoma does not require the provision of menstrual products in public buildings.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation Laws	**F**	Oklahoma does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Codify the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities into law.
3. Exempt menstrual products from the state sales tax.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Oklahoma SB219, 2025
3 OP-030501, 2024

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Oregon

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
A	#2

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Oregon does not have a state sales tax.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**A**	Oregon both requires and funds the provision of menstrual products at no cost in at least two bathrooms in all public schools.[2]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**A**	Oregon requires that a reasonable amount of menstrual products are made available at no cost to inmates in housing and medical areas.[3]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**B**	In addition to public schools, Oregon requires public universities to provide menstrual products at no cost. No other state-owned buildings are required to provide products.[2]
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation Laws	**F**	Oregon does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Extend mandate for menstrual products in schools to private, charter, and tribal schools.
3. Require the provision of menstrual products in state-owned public buildings, community colleges, and homeless shelters.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Oregon HB3294, 2021
3 ORS 169.635, 2018

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Pennsylvania

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
A	#5

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Pennsylvania removed the tax on menstrual products in 1991.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**C**	Pennsylvania allocates $3 million for the provision of menstrual products at no cost in public schools, but does not mandate the provision.[3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**A**	Pennsylvania requires the provision of menstrual products at no cost to inmates regardless of financial means, including a choice of sanitary pad absorbency and tampons.[4]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**A**	Pennsylvania's governor's administration has implemented a directive to provide menstrual products in commonwealth-owned public buildings and state parks.[5]
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Pennsylvania does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Mandate the provision of menstrual products at no cost in public schools.
2. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
3. Codify the provision of menstrual products at no cost in commonwealth-owned buildings into law.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 28 Pa.B. 2730
3 Pennsylvania SB700, 2023
4 Pennsylvania Title 61 Chapter 59 Section 10
5 PA.gov, "First Lady and Gov's Commission on Next Gen Engagement Promote Menstrual Equity", 2025

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Rhode Island

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
B-	#17

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Rhode Island removed the tax on menstrual products in 2019.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**B**	Rhode Island requires, but does not fund, the provision of menstrual products at not cost in public schools serving grades 5-12.[3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**D**	Menstrual products are only provided when inmates are initially committed and for indigent inmates, and this provision is not protected by state law.[4]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Rhode Island does not require the provision of menstrual products in public buildings.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**A**	Rhode Island has a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil and criminal liability.[5]

Recommendations

1. Create a grant program to assist in funding menstrual products at no cost in low-income schools.
2. Expand the provision of menstrual products in state prisons for all incarcerated individuals.
3. Codify the provision of menstrual products at no cost for incarcerated individuals into state law.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 RI H5151, 2019
3 RI S0086A, 2021
4 RI 18.47-3 DOC, 2019
5 RI H7140, 2022

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

South Carolina

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
D+	#33

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	South Carolina removed the tax on menstrual products in 2024.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**F**	South Carolina does not require nor fund the provision of menstrual products in schools.
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**D**	State law mandates that sufficient menstrual products be provided to incarcerated individuals; however, these products are available at no cost only to indigent inmates.[3]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	South Carolina does not require the provision of menstrual products in public buildings.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	South Carolina does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Require public schools to provide menstrual products at no cost to students.
3. Expand access to no-cost menstrual products to all incarcerated individuals.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 South Carolina H3563, 2024
3 S.C. Code Ann. § 24-13-35, 2020

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

South Dakota

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
F	#50

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**F**	South Dakota taxes menstrual products at 4%.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**F**	South Dakota neither requires nor funds the provision of menstrual products in schools.
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**F**	South Dakota does not have a state law mandating the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities.
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	South Dakota does not require the provision of menstrual products in public buildings.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation Laws	**F**	South Dakota does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Exempt menstrual products from the state sales tax.
2. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
3. Require menstrual products to be provided at no cost to indigent inmates in state incarceration facilities.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Tennessee

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
D+	#30

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**F**	Tennessee taxes menstrual products at 7%, the highest rate in the country.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**F**	Tennessee neither requires nor funds the provision of menstrual products in schools.
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**A**	Tennessee requires the provision of menstrual products to incarcerated women at all correctional facilities at no cost and in a reasonable quantity.[2]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Tennessee does not require the provision of menstrual products in public buildings.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation Laws	**A**	Tennessee does have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.[3]

Recommendations

1. Exempt menstrual products from the state sales tax.
2. Require the provision of menstrual products at no cost in public schools.
3. Create a grant program to assist in funding menstrual products in low-income schools.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Tenn. Code Ann. § 41-21-245, 2019
3 Tenn. Code § 53-1-117, 2024

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Texas

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
C	#27

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Texas removed the tax on menstrual products in 2023.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**F**	Texas neither requires nor funds the provision of menstrual products in public schools.
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**C**	Up to 10 menstrual products per day must be provided at no cost only upon request.[3]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Texas does not require the provision of menstrual products in public buildings.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**A**	Texas does have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law protecting menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.[4]

Recommendations

1. Require the provision of menstrual products in public schools at no cost.
2. Create a grant program to assist in funding menstrual products for low-income schools.
3. Make menstrual products available in incarceration facilities without requiring individuals to request them.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Texas SB 379, 2023
3 Tex. Govt. Code § 501.0675, 2019
4 Texas HB 1953, 2021

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Utah

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
B	#13

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**F**	Utah repealed its menstrual product taxation exemption in 2020.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**B**	Utah requires, but does not fund, the provision of menstrual products at no cost in each female and unisex restroom within public and charter elementary, middle, junior, and high schools.[3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**B**	While the Utah Correctional Facilities Handbook advises the provision of readily available and unlimited menstrual products at no cost, this policy has not been codified into state law.[4]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**A**	Utah's governor's administration has implemented a directive to provide menstrual products in state-owned buildings.[5]
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Utah has no Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Exempt menstrual products from the state sales tax.
2. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
3. Codify the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities and state-owned public buildings into law.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Utah HB0185, 2020
3 Utah HB0162, 2022
4 Utah Correctional Facilities Handbook, 2025
5 The Salt Lake Tribune, "Period products are now freely available in state buildings", 2023

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Vermont

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
C-	#29

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Vermont removed the tax on menstrual products in 2021.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**B**	Vermont requires, but does not fund, the provision of menstrual products in schools.[3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**F**	Vermont does not have a state law mandating the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities.
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Vermont does not require the provision of menstrual products in public buildings.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Vermont has no Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Create a grant program to assist in funding menstrual products for low-income schools.
2. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
3. Require menstrual products to be provided at no cost to indigent inmates in state incarceration facilities.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Vermont H.436, 2021
3 Vermont S.115, 2021

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Virginia

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
B-	#17

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Virginia removed the tax on menstrual products in 2023.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**B**	Virginia requires, but does not fund, the provision of menstrual products at no cost to students in public elementary, middle, and high schools.[3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**B**	Menstrual products are provided at no cost to incarcerated individuals, but only by request.[4]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Virginia does not require the provision of menstrual products in public buildings.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Virginia does not have a Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Require state-owned public buildings to provide menstrual products at no cost in restrooms.
3. Create a grant program to assist in funding menstrual products for low-income schools.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Virginia HB90S, 2022
3 Virginia HB405, 2022
4 6VAC15-40-770, 2019

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Washington

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
A-	#6

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**A**	Washington removed the tax on menstrual products in 2020.[2]
Menstrual Products in Schools	**B**	Washington requires, but does not fund, the provision of menstrual products at no cost to students in grades 6-12 all public, private, charter, and tribal schools.[3]
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**B**	While the Washington Department of Corrections policy advises the provision of readily available and unlimited menstrual products at no cost, this policy has not been codified into state law.[4]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**B**	In addition to public schools, Washington requires institutes of higher education to provide menstrual products at no cost in female and gender-neutral bathrooms. No other public buildings are required to provide products. [5]
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Washington does not have a Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Create a grant program to assist in funding menstrual products for low-income schools.
3. Codify the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities into state law.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Washington SB 5147, 2020
3 Washington HB 1273, 2021
4 State of Washington Department of Corrections, DOC 940.080
5 RCW 28B.170.010

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

West Virginia

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
F	#46

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**F**	West Virginia taxes at menstrual products at 6%.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**F**	West Virginia does not require nor fund the provision of menstrual products in schools.
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**D**	West Virginia does not have a state law mandating the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities, but state directive requires products to be issued to inmates upon entry.[2]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	West Virginia does not require the provision of menstrual products in public buildings.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	West Virginia does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
2. Exempt menstrual products from the state sales tax.
3. Require public schools to provide menstrual products at no cost to students.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 West Virginia Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation Handbook, 2021

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Wisconsin

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
F	#43

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**F**	Wisconsin taxes menstrual products at 5%.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**F**	Wisconsin does not require nor fund the provision of menstrual products in schools.
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**C**	Wisconsin does not have a state law mandating the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities, although a state directive requires the provision of products as needed.[2]
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Wisconsin does not require the provision of menstrual products in public buildings.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Wisconsin does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Exempt menstrual products from the state sales tax.
2. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
3. Require public schools to provide menstrual products at no cost to students.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021
2 Wisconsin Division of Adult Institutions Policy 309.24.01, 2023

DAYS for GIRLS INTERNATIONAL

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MENSTRUAL HEALTH REPORT CARD

Wyoming

Overall Grade	*State Ranking*
F	#50

Period poverty is the inability to afford or access menstrual health products, education, or sanitation facilities. In the U.S., 2 in 5 people have struggled to afford period products.[1] When unaddressed, period poverty can lead to missed school and work, increased risk of infections, and shame or isolation due to social stigma.

This report card details the current state of menstrual health policies in your state.

SUBJECT	GRADE	CURRENT POLICY
Menstrual Product Taxation	**F**	Wyoming taxes menstrual products at 4%.
Menstrual Products in Schools	**F**	Wyoming does not require nor fund the provision of menstrual products in schools.
Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities	**F**	Wyoming does not have a state law mandating the provision of menstrual products in incarceration facilities.
Menstrual Products in Public Buildings	**F**	Wyoming does not require the provision of menstrual products in public buildings.
Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations	**F**	Wyoming does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law.

Recommendations

1. Exempt menstrual products from the state sales tax.
2. Implement a Good Samaritan law to protect menstrual product donations made in good faith from civil & criminal liability.
3. Require public schools to provide menstrual products at no cost to students.

References

1 Alliance for Period Supplies & U by Kotex, 2021

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POLICY AREA MODELS

Menstrual Product Taxation

- "A" grade states do not have a value-added tax on menstrual products.
- Texas (R, 2023) and Colorado (D, 2022) are model states that successfully removed their value-added tax on menstrual products.

Menstrual Products in Schools

- "A" grade states both fund and require menstrual products in public schools.
- Ohio (R, 2023) and Minnesota (Split, 2024) are model states that both fund and require the provision of menstrual products in schools.

Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities

- "A" grade states provide unrestricted access to the needed amount of product at no cost to incarcerated individuals.
- Florida (R, 2019) and New York (D, 2019) are model states that require the unrestricted provision of an appropriate amount of menstrual products without charge.

Menstrual Products in Public Buildings

- "A" grade states require government buildings, civil service buildings, and/or shelters to provide period products.
- Utah (R, 2023) and Pennsylvania (Split, 2024) are two states that require the provision of menstrual products in state-owned buildings.

Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donation Laws

- "A" grade states provide "Good Samaritan" liability protection for donated menstrual products. This protection enables manufacturers, retailers, nonprofit organizations, and individuals to donate and distribute products in good faith without fear of frivolous lawsuits.
- Tennessee (R, 2021) and Illinois (D, 2021) are model states that have liability protections in place for the donation of menstrual products.

Menstrual Health Education

Menstrual health education policies vary widely from state to state. Model curricula details menarche, menstruation, the menstrual cycle, menstrual product usage, premenstrual syndrome, menstrual disorders, and menopause in an age-appropriate and destigmatizing way.

Recommended Citation & Contact

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For questions or more information, contact: Jess Strait, Days for Girls International Global Advocacy Manager, jess@daysforgirls.org

GRADING SYSTEM

Menstrual Product Taxation (20%)
A: State has no tax on menstrual products
F: State has a tax on menstrual products

Menstrual Products in Schools (25%)
A: The state funds & requires the provision of products
B: The state requires, but does not fund the provision of products
C: The state substantially funds but not does not require the provision of products
D: The state has a limited grant program for the provision of products
F: The state does not require or fund the provision of products

Menstrual Products in Incarceration Facilities (20%)
A: Unrestricted access to the needed amount of product at no cost
B: Access to the needed amount of product at no cost, but only upon request
C: Access to product at no cost at a fixed allotment per month
D: Access to no-cost products only for indigent inmates
F: No requirement for menstrual products or products only provided upon entry

Menstrual Products in Public Buildings (25%)
A: State-owned public buildings are required to provide period products
B: Some state-owned buildings are required to provide period products but not all
C: Legal requirements in state-funded shelters, but not in civil service buildings
D: Non-legally mandated directives in some state-owned buildings
F: Public buildings are not required to provide period products

Good Samaritan Menstrual Product Donations (10%)
A: State has a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law
F: State does not have a Good Samaritan menstrual product donation law

Grade Point Average Range	Letter Grade
> 3.5	**A**
3.3-3.5	**A-**
3.1-3.2	**B+**
2.7-3.0	**B**
2.5-2.6	**B-**
2.3-2.4	**C+**
2.0-2.2	**C**
1.7-1.9	**C-**
1.3-1.6	**D+**
1.0-1.2	**D**
< 1.0	**F**

All states received a curve to their score in the amount of 0.4 points.
The grading systems for this resource were developed by the authors with input from the steering committee of the National Coalition to End Period Poverty.

OVERALL STATE RANKINGS

State	Score	Grade	Rank
California	4.0	A	1
Oregon	3.75	A	2
Maryland	3.75	A	2
Illinois	3.65	A	4
Pennsylvania	3.5	A	5
Connecticut	3.3	A-	6
Washington	3.3	A-	6
New York	3.25	B+	8
Colorado	3.0	B	9
Minnesota	3.0	B	9
Ohio	3.0	B	9
New Jersey	2.8	B	12
Delaware	2.75	B	13
New Hampshire	2.75	B	13
Utah	2.75	B	13

State	Score	Grade	Rank
New Mexico	2.6	B-	16
Virginia	2.55	B-	17
Rhode Island	2.55	B-	17
Missouri	2.5	B-	18
Maine	2.4	C+	19
Nevada	2.35	C+	20
Hawaii	2.3	C+	21
Florida	2.25	C	22
Michigan	2.25	C	22
Nebraska	2.05	C	25
Alabama	2.05	C	25
Louisiana	2.0	C	27
Texas	2.0	C	27
Vermont	1.95	C-	29
Tennessee	1.6	D+	30

State	Score	Grade	Rank
Georgia	1.5	D+	31
North Carolina	1.45	D+	32
Alaska	1.4	D+	33
Montana	1.4	D+	33
South Carolina	1.4	D+	33
Arizona	1.25	D	36
Iowa	1.2	D	37
Kentucky	1.2	D	37
Massachusetts	1.2	D	37
Mississippi	1.2	D	37
Arkansas	1.05	D	41
Oklahoma	1.0	D	42
Idaho	0.8	F	43
Kansas	0.8	F	43
Wisconsin	0.8	F	43

State	Score	Grade	Rank
Indiana	0.6	F	46
North Dakota	0.6	F	46
West Virginia	0.6	F	46
South Dakota	0	F	50
Wyoming	0	F	50

MENSTRUAL PRODUCT TAXATION STATE RANKINGS

32 "A" states, 18 "F" states

Alabama	**A**
Alaska	**A**
California	**A**
Colorado	**A**
Connecticut	**A**
Delaware	**A**
Florida	**A**
Illinois	**A**
Iowa	**A**
Louisiana	**A**
Maine	**A**
Maryland	**A**
Massachusetts	**A**

Michigan	**A**
Minnesota	**A**
Missouri	**A**
Montana	**A**
Nebraska	**A**
Nevada	**A**
New Hampshire	**A**
New Jersey	**A**
New Mexico	**A**
New York	**A**
Ohio	**A**
Oregon	**A**
Pennsylvania	**A**

Rhode Island	**A**
South Carolina	**A**
Texas	**A**
Vermont	**A**
Virginia	**A**
Washington	**A**
Arizona	**F**
Arkansas	**F**
Georgia	**F**
Hawaii	**F**
Idaho	**F**
Indiana	**F**
Kansas	**F**

Kentucky	**F**
Mississippi	**F**
North Carolina	**F**
North Dakota	**F**
Oklahoma	**F**
South Dakota	**F**
Tennessee	**F**
Utah	**F**
West Virginia	**F**
Wisconsin	**F**
Wyoming	**F**

MENSTRUAL PRODUCTS IN SCHOOLS STATE RANKINGS

10 “A” states, 10 “B” states, 3 “C” states, 7 “D” states, 20 “F” states

California	**A**
Colorado	**A**
Connecticut	**A**
Hawaii	**A**
Maryland	**A**
Minnesota	**A**
New Jersey	**A**
New Mexico	**A**
Ohio	**A**
Oregon	**A**

Delaware	**B**
Illinois	**B**
Nevada	**B**
New Hampshire	**B**
New York	**B**
Rhode Island	**B**
Utah	**B**
Vermont	**B**
Virginia	**B**
Washington	**B**
Georgia	**C**
Missouri	**C**
Pennsylvania	**C**

Alabama	**D**
Arizona	**D**
Arkansas	**D**
Florida	**D**
Michigan	**D**
Nebraska	**D**
North Carolina	**D**
Alaska	**F**
Idaho	**F**
Indiana	**F**
Iowa	**F**
Kansas	**F**
Kentucky	**F**

Louisiana	**F**
Maine	**F**
Massachusetts	**F**
Mississippi	**F**
Montana	**F**
North Dakota	**F**
Oklahoma	**F**
South Carolina	**F**
South Dakota	**F**
Tennessee	**F**
Texas	**F**
West Virginia	**F**
Wisconsin	**F**
Wyoming	**F**

MENSTRUAL PRODUCTS IN INCARCERATION FACILITIES STATE RANKINGS

20 “A” states, 10 “B” states, 7 “C” states, 8 “D” states, 5 “F” states

California	**A**
Colorado	**A**
Delaware	**A**
Florida	**A**
Illinois	**A**
Kentucky	**A**
Louisiana	**A**
Maine	**A**
Maryland	**A**
Michigan	**A**
Minnesota	**A**
Missouri	**A**
Mississippi	**A**

New Hampshire	**A**
New York	**A**
North Carolina	**A**
Ohio	**A**
Oregon	**A**
Pennsylvania	**A**
Tennessee	**A**
Alabama	**B**
Arizona	**B**
Connecticut	**B**
Georgia	**B**
Nebraska	**B**
New Jersey	**B**

Oklahoma	**B**
Utah	**B**
Virginia	**B**
Washington	**B**
Arkansas	**C**
Idaho	**C**
Kansas	**C**
Nevada	**C**
New Mexico	**C**
Texas	**C**
Wisconsin	**C**

Alaska	**D**
Hawaii	**D**
Indiana	**D**
North Dakota	**D**
Rhode Island	**D**
South Carolina	**D**
West Virginia	**D**
Montana	**D**
Iowa	**F**
Massachusetts	**F**
South Dakota	**F**
Vermont	**F**
Wyoming	**F**

MENSTRUAL PRODUCTS IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS STATE RANKINGS

3 “A” states, 4 “B” states, 2 “C” states, 1 “D” state, 40 “F” states

California	**A**
Pennsylvania	**A**
Utah	**A**
Illinois	**B**
Maryland	**B**
Oregon	**B**
Washington	**B**
Connecticut	**C**
New York	**C**
Hawaii	**D**
Alabama	**F**
Alaska	**F**
Arizona	**F**

Arkansas	**F**
Colorado	**F**
Delaware	**F**
Florida	**F**
Georgia	**F**
Idaho	**F**
Indiana	**F**
Iowa	**F**
Kansas	**F**
Kentucky	**F**
Louisiana	**F**
Maine	**F**
Massachusetts	**F**

Michigan	**F**
Minnesota	**F**
Missouri	**F**
Mississippi	**F**
Montana	**F**
Nebraska	**F**
Nevada	**F**
New Hampshire	**F**
New Jersey	**F**
New Mexico	**F**
North Carolina	**F**
North Dakota	**F**

Ohio	**F**
Oklahoma	**F**
Rhode Island	**F**
South Carolina	**F**
South Dakota	**F**
Tennessee	**F**
Texas	**F**
Vermont	**F**
Virginia	**F**
West Virginia	**F**
Wisconsin	**F**
Wyoming	**F**

GOOD SAMARITAN MENSTRUAL PRODUCT DONATION LAWS STATE RANKINGS

5 "A" states, 45 "F" states

Illinois	**A**
Maine	**A**
Rhode Island	**A**
Tennessee	**A**
Texas	**A**
Alabama	**F**
Alaska	**F**
Arizona	**F**
Arkansas	**F**
California	**F**
Colorado	**F**
Connecticut	**F**
Delaware	**F**

Florida	**F**
Georgia	**F**
Hawaii	**F**
Idaho	**F**
Indiana	**F**
Iowa	**F**
Kansas	**F**
Kentucky	**F**
Louisiana	**F**
Maryland	**F**
Massachusetts	**F**
Michigan	**F**
Minnesota	**F**

Mississippi	**F**
Missouri	**F**
Montana	**F**
Nebraska	**F**
Nevada	**F**
New Hampshire	**F**
New Jersey	**F**
New Mexico	**F**
New York	**F**
North Carolina	**F**
North Dakota	**F**
Ohio	**F**
Oklahoma	**F**

Oregon	**F**
Pennsylvania	**F**
South Carolina	**F**
South Dakota	**F**
Utah	**F**
Vermont	**F**
Virginia	**F**
Washington	**F**
West Virginia	**F**
Wisconsin	**F**
Wyoming	**F**