

## Period Law / Arkansas Tampon Tax / Talking Points

### What is the Tampon Tax?

- Arkansas levies a 6.5% state sales tax on personal property, which includes tampons, pads, liners, and menstrual cups.
- As one of 24 Streamlined Sales Tax (SST) member states, Arkansas has adopted a uniform definition of these products and refers to them as “feminine hygiene products.”
  - At Period Law’s request,<sup>1</sup> the SST is currently considering changing the name of this tax category to “menstrual discharge collection devices”—to provide clarity and end the use of a deceptive, euphemistic term.
  - Period Law and allied organizations and retailers support using “menstrual products” or “period products” as the conventional term for these items.

### How Does Repealing the Tampon Tax Address Period Poverty?

- Period poverty refers to the reality that millions of Americans cannot afford menstrual products. As a result, they risk health complications by relying on unsanitary items (e.g., socks<sup>2</sup>); the shame of bleeding through their clothes; and are denied fundamental rights and privileges, including attending school, seeking employment, and engaging in civil society with dignity.
- Repealing the Tampon Tax is a matter of uniformity and fairness in the sales tax code. It also has real monetary value for low-income Arkansians.
  - A study conducted in New Jersey<sup>3</sup> showed that removing the tampon tax provides a disproportionate economic benefit to poor women who, unlike wealthier women, cannot afford to buy period products more cheaply in bulk.
  - A sales tax on menstrual products unfairly burdens the state’s lowest income group,<sup>4</sup> women and children. 16.60% of women in Arkansas live in poverty, while the national figure is 11.70%.<sup>5</sup>
  - Low-income citizens may be forced to choose between purchasing menstrual products and other necessities.<sup>6</sup>

### Menstrual Products are Medical Necessities.

- The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) classifies menstrual tampons as Class II medical devices and pads as Class I medical devices.<sup>7</sup>
- The American Medical Association deems menstrual products “essential for women’s health” and has called the tampon tax a “regressive” penalty.<sup>8</sup> After a

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.streamlinedsalestax.org/docs/default-source/comm-slac-documents/slac-2023/sl23030-slac-work-request---menstrual-products-definition.pdf?sfvrsn=f511bb3c\\_4](https://www.streamlinedsalestax.org/docs/default-source/comm-slac-documents/slac-2023/sl23030-slac-work-request---menstrual-products-definition.pdf?sfvrsn=f511bb3c_4)

<sup>2</sup> [https://allianceforperiodsupplies.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/U\\_by\\_Kotex\\_Period\\_Poverty\\_-\\_PPAW\\_Data\\_Set.pdf](https://allianceforperiodsupplies.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/U_by_Kotex_Period_Poverty_-_PPAW_Data_Set.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Christopher A. Cotropia & Kyle Rozema, *Who Benefits from Repealing Tampon Taxes? Empirical Evidence from New Jersey*, 15 J. Empirical Legal Stud. 620 (2018).

<sup>4</sup> <https://talkpoverty.org/state-year-report/Arkansas-2020-report/>

<sup>5</sup> <https://nwlc.org/in-the-states/state-by-state/>

<sup>6</sup> Anne Sebert Kuhlmann, Ph.D., MPH; Eleanor Peters Bergquist, MA, MSPH; Djenie Danjoint, MPH; Lewis L. Wall, MD, DPhil, “Unmet Menstrual Hygiene Needs Among Low-Income Women,” *Obstetrics & Gynecology*, v. 133, Issue 2, (February 2019), pp. 238-244.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.fda.gov/>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.ama-assn.org/press-center/press-releases/ama-adopts-new-policies-final-day-annual-meeting>

comprehensive study, the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology concluded that “research supports the repeal of this tax in consideration of its financial, social, and political implications.”<sup>9</sup> The average usage is more than 16,000 tampons or pads in a lifetime.<sup>10</sup>

### Uniformity in Arkansas’s Tax Code

- Arkansas exempts many durable medical devices (with a prescription) from sales tax.<sup>11</sup> The category of menstrual products includes durable items, like menstrual cups and period underwear, but is improperly still taxable. Exempting another medical device from sales tax would streamline, not complicate, the tax code.
- **Repealing the tax on menstrual products does not set a precedent for other tax exemptions or carve-outs. This category is singular: menstrual products are medical products that have improperly remained taxable.**
- There is no comparable category of medically necessary products used only by men where the same arguments can be made.
- Necessities like food are subject to a lower sales tax rate in Arkansas (0.125% as opposed to 6.5%) to make them more accessible to the general population. Prescription drugs (including Viagra) are exempt in Arkansas.<sup>12</sup> Menstrual products are not like other items; they are unavoidable necessities.

### Aggravating Market Factors

- The profit margin on menstrual products is estimated to be 70% while that on comparable goods like diapers is closer to 10%.
- According to NielsenIQ, between July 2021 and July 2022, the average price of tampons has risen 10.8%; pads have risen 8.9%. That trend appears to be continuing.
- To address price increases, the 2020 CARES Act designated menstrual products medical necessities for the purpose of HSA and FSA accounts.<sup>13</sup>
- Arkansas collects approximately \$3 million from the sales tax on menstrual products.<sup>14</sup> In 2022, record-high revenues yielded a \$1.6 billion revenue surplus in Arkansas.<sup>15</sup> The tampon tax amounts to less than .01% of Arkansas’s total revenue.<sup>16</sup>

### Texas Eliminated the Tampon Tax This Year.

- In 2022, Governor Greg Abbott called for a Tampon Tax exemption in Texas, recognizing that “[t]hese are essential products for women’s health and quality of life.”<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Singh, Bhuchitra MD, MS, MPH; Zhang, Jiahui BA; Segars, James MD, Period Poverty and the Menstrual Product Tax in the United States, *Obstetrics & Gynecology*: May 2020, Volume 135, Issue p68S.

<sup>10</sup> Findings for Robin Danielson Menstrual Product and Intimate Care Product Safety Act of 2022, H.R.8724, 117th Congress (2021-2022).

<sup>11</sup> <https://sst.streamlinedsalestax.org/TM/Form/14482>

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.salestaxhandbook.com/arkansas>

<sup>13</sup> Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Pub. L. No. 116-136, § 4402, 134 Stat. 281 (2020) (“Inclusion of Certain Over-the-Counter Medical Products as Qualified Medical Expenses.”).

<sup>14</sup> Period Law estimates available at [www.periodlaw.org/resources](http://www.periodlaw.org/resources)

<sup>15</sup> <https://uca.edu/acre/2022/08/03/what-should-arkansas-do-with-its-budget-surplus-better-budget-rules-are-needed-in-the-future/>

<sup>16</sup> [www.periodlaw.org/resources](http://www.periodlaw.org/resources)

<sup>17</sup> Texas Gov. Greg Abbott Joins Other Key Republicans in Supporting Repealing the “Tampon Tax”, TEXAS TRIBUNE (August 18, 2022).

- Texas Comptroller Glenn Hegar said: “Taxing these products is archaic... Our economy and state revenues are strong, and Texans are grappling with inflation and challenging price increases on everyday goods. These circumstances provide a tremendous opportunity to rectify this issue and exempt these products that represent a critical need for Texas women.”<sup>18</sup>
- **This June, Texas passed menstrual product tax exemption legislation.**<sup>19</sup> SB 379 highlighted Texas’s priority of providing economic relief to families. The bill exempts menstrual products, diapers, baby bottles, breastfeeding devices, maternity clothing, and other “family care products.”
- The bill was sponsored by Senator Joan Huffman (R), who acknowledged that these products are “not optional” and “essential to women’s health and well-being.”
- Texas has collected almost \$30 million annually—far more than any other state — from its tampon tax, but this practice will end on September 1, 2023.

### **The Tampon Tax Is Unconstitutional.**

- The sales tax on menstrual products treats individuals differently based solely on sex.
- Constitutional law scholars from across the country, including Erwin Chemerinsky, Dean of UC Berkeley Law School, have argued that the tampon tax amounts to sex-based discrimination in violation of equal protection at both the state and federal levels.<sup>20</sup>
- Period Law coordinated a class action lawsuit in New York in 2016 on behalf of women who paid the tax, prompting the state to end its tax within months.<sup>21</sup> Four states – Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, and Nevada—followed suit. In 2020, Period Law sued the state of Michigan with the same result. Forty states taxed menstrual products when Period Law began its national campaign to end this practice, and 21 remain.

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<sup>18</sup> <https://comptroller.texas.gov/about/media-center/news/20220818-texas-comptroller-glenn-hegar-state-sen-joan-huffman-support-repeal-of-sales-tax-on-feminine-hygiene-products-1660679141544>

<sup>19</sup> SB 379: <https://capitol.texas.gov/BillLookup/History.aspx?LegSess=88R&Bill=SB00379#vote106>

<sup>20</sup> Erwin Chemerinsky and Jennifer Weiss-Wolf, “Taxing Tampons Isn’t Just Unfair, it’s Unconstitutional,” Los Angeles Times (July 11, 2019); <https://www.latimes.com/opinion/op-ed/la-oe-chemerinsky-weiss-wolf-tampons-tax-20190711-story.html>

<sup>21</sup> See Complaint, *Seibert v. New York State Department of Taxation and Finance* (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 2016), <http://www.ecbalaw.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Tampon-Tax.-Revised-Class-Action-Summons-and-Complaint-3-3-16-00243311x9CCC2.pdf>