

Department of Planning and Budget
2026 General Assembly Session
State Fiscal Impact Statement

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ORIGINAL

Bill Number: HB998H1

Patron: Seibold

Bill Title: Menstrual supplies ingredient labeling; restriction of substances, civil penalty.

Bill Summary: As amended, the bill requires that each package or box containing menstrual supplies, as defined in the bill, contain a label of all ingredients that are included within such products when sold within the Commonwealth. Such labels must be displayed by the manufacturer in a manner that is visible and easy to understand for the consumer. The bill requires any manufacturer to make changes to the label reflecting any changes in ingredients within 18 months of any such changes. The bill also requires the manufacturer to post the required label information on its website. The bill provides that any person who violates such requirements is subject to a civil penalty not exceeding \$1,000 to be paid into the Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Fund. The amended provisions would not apply to products manufactured before January 1, 2027. Additionally, the provisions of this act would not become effective until January 1, 2027.

Budget Amendment Necessary: Indeterminate **Items Impacted:** None

Explanation: It is assumed that minimal adherence to the provisions of this bill can be achieved within existing agency resources. However, should VDH be expected to enforce compliance and investigate violations, additional resources would be needed. In addition, there is an indeterminate amount of civil penalties that may be generated.

Fiscal Summary: It is assumed that minimal adherence to the provisions of this bill can be achieved within existing agency resources. However, resources would be required if there is an expectation that VDH ensures regulatory compliance. In addition, there is an indeterminate amount of civil penalties that may be generated.

Fiscal Analysis: The provisions of the legislation are silent on whether VDH must actively enforce compliance with state regulations. VDH does not currently have a division that oversees consumer product regulation or complaints. If the intent of the bill is for VDH to actively identify those who violate the provisions of the bill and levy a civil penalty, then VDH would require additional resources. VDH would need one position (\$125,000) to track and investigate violations, transfer civil penalties to the Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Fund, and manage the database. There would also be travel costs to investigate complaints (\$3,600) and database costs for the tracking of compliance and complaints (approximately \$450,000).

The bill may result in additional state revenues from civil penalties of up to \$1,000 per occurrence, which must be paid into the Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Fund. The magnitude of any such revenue is indeterminate, as it depends on the frequency of violations and enforcement actions.

Other: None