



May 14, 2026

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE

TO: Public Safety, Health and Human Services Committee (PSHHS)

THRU: Nathaniel K. Tutt III
Senior Budget and Policy Analyst

FROM: Kelise Biscoe
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Policy Analysis and Fiscal Impact Statement
CR-030-2026 Resolution Concerning Fibroid Healthcare Support

CR-030-2026 (*proposed by:* Council Members Blegay *introduced by:* Council Members Hunter, Adams, Oriadha, Burroughs, Olson, Dernoga, Adams-Stafford)

Referred to the Public Safety, Health and Humans Services Committee (PSHHS)

A RESOLUTION CONCERNING FIBROID HEALTHCARE SUPPORT for the purpose of increasing public awareness and early diagnosis of fibroids; encouraging expanded access to screening and early detection of fibroids; improving local understanding of the diseases; encouraging assistance for women in navigating care and treatment options; and encouraging the expansion of treatment access.

Fiscal Summary

Direct Impact:

Expenditures: None.

Revenues: None.

Indirect Impact:

Website: <https://pgccouncil.us> | Wayne K. Curry Administration Bldg.
Office: (301) 952-3431 | 1301 McCormick Drive, 3rd Floor
FAX: (301) 780-2097 | Largo, Maryland 20774

Potentially favorable.

Legislative Summary:

CR-030-2026 was introduced on April 28, 2026, by Council Member Blegay, and cosponsored by Council Members Hunter, Adams, Oriadha, Burroughs, Olson, Dernoga, Adams-Stafford and was referred to the Public Safety, Health and Human Services Committee (PSHHS).¹ This resolution would increase public awareness and early diagnosis, expand access to screening and early detection, improve local understanding of the diseases, help women navigate care and treatment options, and expand treatment access.

Resource Personnel:

- Leroy Maddox, Legislative Attorney
 - Ayana Crawford, Chief of Staff
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Current Law/Background:

Uterine fibroids are a common type of benign tumor of the reproductive tract in women of reproductive age. Although they are often asymptomatic, uterine fibroids may cause debilitating symptoms in some women,² with approximately 30% of them developing severe symptoms, such as abnormally heavy menstrual bleeding, anemia, pelvic and back pain, urinary frequency, or constipation. Furthermore, fibroids have been associated with poor obstetrical outcomes.³ These more severe symptoms may require medical interventions such as hormonal therapies or surgery, up to and including hysterectomy.⁴ In fact, women of color, and especially women of African ancestry, are among the populations most likely to develop fibroids. According to studies, roughly 80% of black women of reproductive age and 70% of white women of reproductive age will develop fibroids by age 50.^{5,6} African American women were also, on average, younger at the time when their fibroids were diagnosed and were more likely to have multiple fibroids than white women.⁷ Women of color may also have poorer treatment outcomes and greater economic burdens when it comes to managing fibroids in comparison to white women.⁸ Fibroids have been estimated to cost the U.S. health care system up to \$34.4 billion dollars per year.⁹ However, statistics about fibroids are often underestimated because many women may not seek medical care for their

¹ [Prince George's County Council - Reference No. CR-030-2026](#)

² [Epidemiology and management of uterine fibroids - PubMed](#)

³ [Ibid](#)

⁴ [Modern management of uterine fibroids - PubMed](#)

⁵ [The Impact of Uterine Leiomyomas on Reproductive Outcomes - PMC](#)

⁶ ["In our community, we normalize pain": discussions around menstruation and uterine fibroids with Black women and Latinas | BMC Women's Health | Springer Nature Link](#)

⁷ [The Impact of Uterine Leiomyomas on Reproductive Outcomes - PMC](#)

⁸ [Implementation of the uterine fibroids Option Grid patient decision aids across five organizational settings: a randomized stepped-wedge study protocol | Implementation Science | Springer Nature Link](#)

⁹ [The estimated annual cost of uterine leiomyomata in the United States - American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology](#)

symptoms or these symptoms may go undiagnosed.¹⁰ Statistics also show that a majority of women aren't aware of treatment options for fibroids, while others may either normalize their symptoms, or are hesitant to report severe symptoms.¹¹

Federal law:

In July of 2025, Senator Angela Alsobrooks (D-MD) and Representative Shontel Brown (D-OH) introduced the Uterine Fibroid Intervention and Gynecological Health Treatment Act of 2025, or U-FIGHT Act, which would support state-level programs for early detection, patient navigation, and research on pain control and conditions like Asherman syndrome, the formation of scar tissue inside the uterus.¹² Also in 2025, Representative Brown also introduced the Health and Endocrine Research on Personal Care Products for Women or HER Act, which would target chemicals in hair relaxers, tampons, wipes, and similar products that may disrupt a user's hormones and thus potentially raise an individual's risk of developing fibroids or other reproductive tract disorders and would fund research and a public awareness campaign on safer alternatives.¹³

Representative Yvette Clark (D-NY) has introduced the Stephanie Tubbs Jones Uterine Fibroid Research and Education Act in each Congress since 2021, which, if enacted, would allocate thirty million dollars a year for the National Institutes of Health studies into fibroid treatment, establish a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention education campaign, improve Medicaid data collection, and provide updated and improved guidance on diagnosis and treatment.¹⁴ The bill was originally introduced by the bill's namesake, the late Representative Stephanie Tubbs-Jones, in the early 2000s.¹⁵

Current County Law:

The County Code does not currently include a requirement for reasonable accommodations for employees experiencing severe menstrual or uterine fibroid-related symptoms.

Relevant legislation from Other Jurisdictions:

There has been difficulty in successfully implementing legislation that would support those suffering from severe symptoms related to fibroids at the state level. In Florida, the state legislature authorized the creation of a Uterine Fibroid Research Database in 2022, which would track the prevalence of uterine fibroids and treatments, but the law has yet to be successfully implemented, due to the database receiving information, but with personal identifying information removed. A

¹⁰ [Uterine Fibroids - Society for Women's Health Research](#)

¹¹ ["In our community, we normalize pain": discussions around menstruation and uterine fibroids with Black women and Latinas | BMC Women's Health | Springer Nature Link](#)

¹² [Text - S.2531 - 119th Congress \(2025-2026\): Uterine Fibroid Intervention and Gynecological Health Treatment Act of 2025 | Congress.gov | Library of Congress](#)

¹³ [All Info - H.R.3749 - 119th Congress \(2025-2026\): HER Act | Congress.gov | Library of Congress](#)

¹⁴ [Uterine Fibroid Legislation Update: Where Federal And State Efforts Stand In 2025 | Fibroid Fighters](#)

¹⁵ *Ibid*

legislative workaround was passed earlier this year, allowing the database to include personal identifying information, but protecting those data.¹⁶

In 2022, Delaware's General Assembly passed a resolution designating July as Uterine Fibroids Awareness Month to increase public awareness surrounding uterine fibroids and their impact on women's health. The resolution recognized the need for more education, research, treatment, and care options related to uterine fibroids while also encouraging awareness activities throughout the month of July. The legislation acknowledged that Black and Hispanic women are disproportionately impacted by uterine fibroids and often experience more severe symptoms and complications.¹⁷

Discussion/Policy Analysis:

CR-030-2026 would encourage The Health Department to raise awareness surrounding the dangers of uterine fibroids and the importance of early diagnostics. The resolution also encourages the Health Department to collect and analyze data related to the prevalence of uterine fibroids to launch a public education campaign for the purpose of educating residents about the condition and its potential health impacts, along with providing resources related to early screening, support, and available treatment options. Additionally, the Health Department is encouraged to publish an annual report on women's reproductive health disparities based on the data collected. Because Prince George's County is a minority majority County and women of Color are more likely to develop uterine fibroids and often experience more severe symptoms, these additional initiatives by the Health Department would help to support the health and wellbeing of the community. Additional supports for those suffering from uterine fibroids would also have a positive impact on those dealing with affiliated medical conditions, such as endometriosis or polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS), which, like uterine fibroids, tends to affect women of color more than other populations¹⁸, despite the fact that, due to historical misconceptions, endometriosis is underdiagnosed in Black women.¹⁹ Systemic healthcare disparities related to these, and other female reproductive health conditions contribute to delayed diagnosis and limited treatment options in underserved communities. The continuing efforts at the state and federal level to provide support for those suffering from severe uterine fibroid-related symptoms underscores the need for, and importance of, this legislation.

Fiscal Impact:

- *Direct Impact*

Adoption of CR-030-2026 is not likely to have any direct fiscal impact.

¹⁶ [HB 327 \(2026\) - Uterine Fibroid Research Database | Florida House of Representatives](#)

¹⁷ [Bill Detail - Delaware General Assembly](#)

¹⁸ [PREVALENCE, INCIDENCE AND TRENDS IN POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME \(PCOS\) DIAGNOSIS - Fertility and Sterility](#)

¹⁹ [An Overlooked Condition: Addressing Endometriosis Disparities in Healthcare - American Medical Women's Association](#)

- *Indirect Impact*

Adoption of CR-030-2026 could have a beneficial indirect fiscal impact on the County. If CR-030-2026 leads to increased funding at the local level into women's reproductive health more generally, and into fibroids supports for those suffering from severe fibroid symptoms, then residents of Prince George's County, as a minority-majority County, would benefit from this increased support.

- *Appropriated in the Current Fiscal Year Budget*

No.

Effective Date of Proposed Legislation:

This Resolution goes into effect on the date of its adoption.

If you require additional information, or have questions about this fiscal impact statement, please reach me via phone or email.