

1 EXHIBIT 1

2 RESOLUTION NO. 2020-

3 A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE
4 CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH, FLORIDA URGING THE FLORIDA
5 LEGISLATURE TO TAKE ACTION SAFEGUARDING THE
6 ACCESSIBILITY, AFFORDABILITY, AND SAFETY OF REPRODUCTIVE
7 HEALTHCARE AND THE FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT
8 TO ABORTION; OPPOSING THE LATEST EFFORTS OF SEVERAL U.S.
9 STATES TO SEVERELY LIMIT AND/OR OUTRIGHT BAN ABORTION;
10 CONDEMNING THE DECEPTIVE PRACTICES OF "CRISIS
11 PREGNANCY CENTERS"; SUPPORTING AND ENCOURAGING
12 INITIATIVES BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES IN FLORIDA TO PROVIDE
13 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTHCARE SERVICES TO THEIR EMPLOYEES
14 AND INCLUSIVE EDUCATION TO RESIDENTS; AND PROVIDING AN
15 EFFECTIVE DATE.

16 **WHEREAS**, the U.S. Supreme Court decided *Roe v. Wade* (1973) that the Due
17 Process Clause of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution provides a fundamental
18 "right to privacy" protecting a pregnant person's liberty to choose whether to have an
19 abortion or not and the constitutional right to abortion has been affirmed in subsequent
20 Supreme Court cases, including *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (1992), and *Whole
21 Women's Health v. Hellerstedt* (2016); and

22 **WHEREAS**, today, half of all pregnancies in the U.S. each year are unintended
23 and four in 10 of these are ended by safe and legal abortions as published in the American
24 Journal of Public Health. (2014);

25 **WHEREAS**, the states that have the strongest laws against safe and legal abortion
26 are also the states in which women suffer from lower levels of education and higher levels
27 of poverty, as well as from a lower ratio of female-male earnings. They also have a lower
28 percentage of women in the legislature and fewer mandates requiring insurance providers
29 to cover minimum hospital stays after childbirth as researched by Jean Reith Schroedel
30 in the Cornell University press. (2000);

31 **WHEREAS**, women who live in states with policies that support women's access
32 to health care have higher earnings and are more integrated into the workforce than

women in other states,¹ and access to reproductive health care has been linked to reduced unemployment gaps between jobs;² and

WHEREAS, the impact of abortion restrictions is predominantly felt by those who already experience barriers to health care, including young people, people of color and those with disabilities, people with low incomes, immigrants of all statuses,, and people who live in rural areas; and **WHEREAS**, every person, regardless of race, gender identity, income level, and immigration status, should have access to the full range of reproductive health care, starting before they ever become pregnant and including contraception, abortion, and prenatal and postpartum care; and

WHEREAS, abortion is one of the safest medical procedures in the United States, and experts at the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine published a study in 2018 confirming that scientific evidence consistently indicates that legal abortions in the U.S., including those performed in the second trimester, are extremely safe but medically unnecessary regulations of abortion can diminish the quality of abortion care by contributing to the decline of facilities that provide abortion, needlessly delaying abortion, and making it unnecessarily difficult to access abortion care;³

WHEREAS, a hostile climate for freedom to reproductive healthcare has been created in 9 states: Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, Utah, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. All have passed legislation restricting the right to an abortion at various stages of pregnancy and 6 states banning abortion at 6-8 weeks which is the equivalent of a missed menstrual cycle. Only one state's ban, Alabama, considers the risk of the pregnant person's health. Many are presently in litigation and several have been halted by federal judges. These state initiatives are part of a larger national attack on the right to a safe and legal abortion;

WHEREAS, transgender men and gender non-conforming people may also become pregnant and also have the fundamental right to make reproductive health decisions, as well as need access to comprehensive reproductive health care, including contraception, abortion, prenatal care, and care during and after giving birth, and will

¹ Kate Bahn et al. , *Linking Reproductive Health Care Access to Labor Market Opportunities for Women*, CTR. FOR AM. PROGRESS (2017), available at

<https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/women/reports/2017/11/21/442653/linking-reproductive-health-care-access-labor-market-opportunities-women/> (finding that “women living in states with a better reproductive health care climate—including insurance coverage of contraceptive drugs and services; expanded Medicaid eligibility for family-planning services; insurance coverage of infertility treatments; and the availability of state-supported public funding for medically necessary abortions—have higher earnings and face less occupational segregation compared with women living in states that have more limited reproductive health care access”).

² Kate Bahn et al., *supra* note 20.

³ NAT'L ACADEMIES OF SCI., ENGINEERING, AND MED. (“NAT’L ACADEMIES”), *THE SAFETY & QUALITY OF ABORTION CARE IN THE U.S.* (March 2018).

experience additional harms as a result of abortion restrictions that push abortion out of reach in their communities; and

WHEREAS, though not presently located in the City of Hallandale Beach there are fake abortion services centers operating deceptive to unsuspecting consumers often referred to as “crisis pregnancy centers” in nearby cities of Hollywood, Pembroke Pines, and Miami Gardens and the City of Hallandale Beach condemns their deceptive practices.

WHEREAS, the City of Hallandale Beach, amidst the 2020 session of the Florida Legislature condemns all unconstitutional proposed abortion ban and parental consent bills. Reproductive freedom for all must be protected and expanded in the State of Florida;

WHEREAS, the City of Hallandale Beach believes all have the constitutional fundamental right to an abortion and the freedom to additional reproductive healthcare services such as contraception, STD/HIV testing and treatment, other OBGYN services, and comprehensive sex education for young people.

Section 1. The foregoing “WHEREAS” clauses are hereby ratified and confirmed as being true and correct and are incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 2. The City Commission of the City of Hallandale Beach, Florida is urging the Florida legislature to take action safeguarding the accessibility, affordability, and safety of reproductive healthcare and the fundamental constitutional right to abortion.

Section 3. The City Commission of the City of Hallandale Beach, Florida opposes the latest legislation of 9 states in the United States severely limiting and/or outright banning abortion.

Section 4. The City Commission of the City of Hallandale Beach, Florida supports and encourages initiatives by local municipalities in Florida to provide reproductive healthcare services to their employees and inclusive education to residents and will continue to ensure Municipal healthcare plans include coverage for reproductive health services included abortion.

Section 5. The City Commission of the City of Hallandale Beach, Florida condemns the deceptive practices of the fake clinics, “crisis pregnancy centers” pretending to provide comprehensive and medical accurate services.

Section 7. The City Commission further directs the City Clerk to transmit a copy of this Resolution to the Broward League of Cities, the Florida League of Cities, the Broward County Legislative Delegation, and any other interested parties.

Section 8. Effective Date. This Resolution shall be effective immediately upon its passage.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED on this _____ DAY of _____, 2020.

JOY F. COOPER, MAYOR

SPONSORED BY: VICE MAYOR SABRINA JAVELLANA

ATTEST:

JENORGEN M. GUILLEN, CMC
CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO LEGAL SUFFICIENCY AND FORM

JENNIFER MERINO
CITY ATTORNEY