I. Non-Discrimination Laws**

This category evaluates whether discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity is prohibited by the city, county, or state in areas of employment, housing, and public accommodations.

- Employment
- Housing
- Public Accommodations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>MUNICIPAL</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
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</table>

**SCORE**

28 out of 30

**FLEX**

- Single-Occupancy All-Gender Facilities
- Protects Youth from Conversion Therapy

III. Municipal Services

This section assesses the efforts of the city to ensure LGBTQ+ residents are included in city services and programs.

- Human Rights Commission
- NDO Enforcement by Human Rights Commission
- LGBTQ+ Liaison in City Executive's Office

<table>
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<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
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**SCORE**

14 out of 28

**FLEX**

- City Employee Domestic Partner Benefits

IV. Law Enforcement

Fair enforcement of the law includes responsible reporting of hate crimes and engaging with the LGBTQ+ community in a thoughtful and respectful way.

- LGBTQ+ Liaison/Task Force in Police Department
- Reported 2019 Hate Crimes Statistics to the FBI

**SCORE**

0 out of 22

V. Leadership on LGBTQ+ Equality

This category measures the city leadership’s commitment to fully include the LGBTQ+ community and to advocate for full equality.

- Leadership’s Public Position on LGBTQ+ Equality
- Leadership’s Pro-Equality Legislative or Policy Efforts

**SCORE**

0 out of 8

**FLEX**

- Openly LGBTQ+ Elected or Appointed Leaders
- City Tests Limits of Restrictive State Law

**TOTAL FLEX SCORE** 4

**TOTAL SCORE 42 + TOTAL FLEX SCORE 3 = Final Score 46**

**On June 15, 2020, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in Bostock v. Clayton County, Georgia that sexual orientation and gender identity discrimination are prohibited under federal sex-based employment protections. Nevertheless, it is imperative that localities continue enacting explicitly LGBTQ+-inclusive comprehensive non-discrimination laws since it will likely take additional litigation for Bostock to be fully applied to all sex-based protections under existing federal civil rights law. Moreover, federal law currently lacks sex-based protections in numerous key areas of life, including public spaces and services. Lastly, there are many invaluable benefits to localizing inclusive protections even when they exist on higher levels of government. For these reasons, the MEI will continue to only award credit in Part I for state, county, or municipal non-discrimination laws that expressly include sexual orientation and gender identity.**