## I. Non-Discrimination Laws**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Housing</th>
<th>Public Accommodations</th>
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**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.**

### Individual Scores
- **SCOPE**: 30 out of 30
- **FLEX**: 
  - Single-Occupancy All-Gender Facilities: -
  - Protects Youth from Conversion Therapy: -

### County Municipal Scorecard
- **SCORE**: 14 out of 28

## II. Municipality as Employer

By offering equivalent benefits and protections to LGBT+ employees, awarding contracts to fair-minded businesses, and taking steps to ensure an inclusive workplace, municipalities commit themselves to treating LGBT+ employees equally.

### Individual Scores
- **SCOPE**: 
  - Non-Discrimination in City Employment: -
  - Transgender-Inclusive Healthcare Benefits: -
  - City Contractor Non-Discrimination Ordinance: -
  - Inclusive Workplace: -

### County Municipal Scorecard
- **SCORE**: 7 out of 12

## III. Municipal Services

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

### Individual Scores
- **SCORE**: 7 out of 12

### County Municipal Scorecard
- **SCORE**: 5 out of 10

## IV. Law Enforcement

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

### Individual Scores
- **SCORE**: 12 out of 22

## V. Leadership on LGBT+ Equality

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

**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 LGBT+ 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.**

### Individual Scores
- **SCORE**: 8 out of 8

### County Municipal Scorecard
- **SCORE**: 5 out of 5

**TOTAL SCORE 71 + TOTAL FLEX SCORE 0 = Final Score 71**

This is a flex PTS for criteria not accessible to all cities at this time.

For more information about city selection, criteria or the MEI scoring system, please visit hrc.org/mei.

All cities rated were provided their scorecard in advance of publication and given the opportunity to submit revisions. For feedback regarding a particular city’s scorecard, please email mail@hrc.org.