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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Housing</th>
<th>Public Accommodations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Final Score 20 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.

Non-Discrimination in City Employment
Transgender-Inclusive Healthcare Benefits
City Contractor Non-Discrimination Ordinance
Inclusive Workplace

**Final Score 30 out of 30

III. Municipal Services

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

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

**Final Score 7 out of 12

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUNICIPAL</th>
<th>AVAIL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Final Score 12 out of 22

V. Leadership on LGBTQ+ Equality

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

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

**Final Score 5 out of 8

TOTAL SCORE 74 + TOTAL FLEX SCORE 5 = Final Score 79

** 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.