

### **EEOC/DOJ JOINT GUIDANCE**

- DEI programs may violate Title VII if employment action is motivated, in whole or in part, by an employee's or applicant's race, sex, or another protected characteristic
- No legitimate general business interest in diversity and equity (including perceived operational benefits or customer/client preference) have ever been found by SCOTUS or EEOC to permit race-motivated employment actions
- There is no such thing as "reverse" discrimination; there is only discrimination

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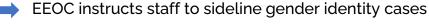
### **EEOC DEI GUIDANCE**

- Prohibited Activity:
  - Exclusion from training, mentoring, sponsorship programs, fellowships, selection for interviews
  - Limiting membership in workplace groups, such as Employee Resource Groups (ERGs), Business Resource Groups (BRGs), or other employee affinity groups
  - Separating workers into groups based on race, sex, or another protected characteristic when administering DEI or any trainings, workplace programming, or other privileges of employment
  - Customer preference is not a defense to discrimination
- Training:
  - Diversity or other DEI-related training may create a hostile work environment if the training is discriminatory in content, application, or context
  - Reasonable opposition to DEI training may constitute protected activity for purposes of a retaliation claim

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## **EEOC: GENDER IDENTITY**

April 2025



May 2025 Federal court (N.D. Texas) vacates portions of EEOC's Harassment Guidance expanding definition of "sex" under Title VII (use of restroom; misgendering/ pronouns)

July 2025

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EEOC resumes evaluation of gender cases

- Applies higher standard of review to transgender bias cases
- Acting Chair announces intent to rescind Guidance related to gender identity discrimination and harassment against LGBTQ+ individuals
- Will align EEOC guidance with EO 14168 (federal agencies to prioritize biological sex in and remove references to gender ideology)
- Cannot rescind guidance until EEOC has quorum



### **BEST PRACTICES**

- Review:
  - Policies, plans, practices, handbooks, statements
  - Initiatives, programs, training materials, hiring practices
- Compliance Issues:
  - · Eliminate diversity quotas, demographic-driven criteria
  - Focus on skills, qualifications
  - Invite everyone inclusion and belonging
  - · Review neutral criteria for unforeseen impact
  - · Confirm robust internal complaint processes, anti-retaliation
  - Include non-discrimination clauses in 3<sup>rd</sup> party contracts

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### ONE BIG BEAUTIFUL BILL ACT

#### **EMPLOYMENT PROVISIONS**

- Enacted: July 4, 2025
- Budget and tax bill
- Employer Ramifications
  - New tax deductions for qualified overtime wages
  - No tax on qualified tips
  - Increases tax benefit plan thresholds
  - Expands business tax credits



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## No Tax on Qualified Overtime

- Effective January 1, 2025
  - New income tax deduction up to \$12,500
    (\$25,000 joint return) for "qualified overtime wages"
    employers report on Form W-2
- "Qualified Overtime"
  - Overtime wages which an employer is required to pay under Section 7 of the FLSA:
    - 40+ hours worked in a 7-day workweek;
    - Eligible health care employees who work 8+ hours in a day or more than 80 hours in a 14-day period; and
    - Law enforcement and fire employees who work 216+ hours in a 28-day period (or proportional)

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#### No Tax on Qualified Tips

#### Effective January 1, 2025

 New deduction of up to \$25,000 for "qualified tips" reported by employers on Form W-2

#### "Qualified Tips"

- Paid in cash, credit/debit card, through tip-sharing arrangements
- Must work in occupation which customarily and regularly receives tips (list by 10/2/25)
- aiT
  - Paid voluntarily, without any consequence for non-payment;
  - Not the subject of negotiation; and
  - Determined by the payor
- Does not include mandatory gratuities or service charges automatically charged by establishments
- Applies to gig-workers and independent contractors who are engaged in a course of trade or business that customarily receives tips



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## BENEFIT PLAN CHANGES

#### EFFECTIVE JAN 1, 2026

#### For Employees:

- Section 125 Dependent Care FSA increases from \$5,000 to \$7,500
- Permanent extension of telehealth safe harbor for HDHP on first dollar basis without cost sharing
- HSAs may be used to pay Direct Primary Care (DPC) monthly premiums up to \$140 for individual, \$300 for family

#### For Employers:

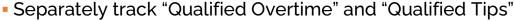
- May provide up to \$5,250/year for employee educational expenses
- Paid FMLA leave tax credit now permanent:
  - o Min. paid must be 2 weeks; and
  - o Rate of pay is not less than 50% of EE's normal wages
- Employer-provided childcare tax credit increase to:
  - o 40% of qualifying costs up to a max of \$500,000 (large businesses)
  - 50% of qualifying costs up to a max of \$600,000 (small businesses)

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#### **OBBBA ACTION ITEMS**

- Educate workforce
  - Not an automatic payroll credit, but an IRS tax credit
  - Benefit plan threshold increases



- Understand pay codes used by your organization
- Premium Pay often called OT in payroll systems
- New W-2 must track and report Qualified Overtime and/or Qualified Tips
- Maintain documentation of educational expenses, paid FMLA, paid childcare expenses

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## FLSA: LIQUIDATED DAMAGES DOL POLICY CHANGE

- FLSA provides for "liquidated damages"
  - An amount equal to unpaid wages or overtime (double recovery) as compensation for delayed payment
  - Since 2010, DOL sought liquidated damages in administrative, prelitigation matters
- New DOL Guidance (Effective 6/27/25)
  - DOL (WHD) will no longer seek or collect liquidated damages because power not expressly granted to DOL by Congress
  - Investigations limited to back wage recovery; no penalty damages unless case proceeds to litigation
- Courts may still impose liquidated ("double") damages in FLSA litigation

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## FLSA: DOMESTIC SERVICES EXEMPTIONS HISTORY OF EXEMPTIONS

- 1974: FLSA extended to "domestic service" employees, including those employed by private households and small companies
  - Companionship Exemption: Employees who provide "companionship services" exempt from minimum wage and OT
  - Live-In Exemption: Employees who provide domestic service in a household and reside in the household exempt from *OT only*
- 1975: DOL issues regulations interpreting the Exemptions, coverage extended to third party employers (home care agencies)
- 2007: SCOTUS holds that DOL has discretion to apply (or not) the Companionship and Live-In Exemptions to employees of home care agencies

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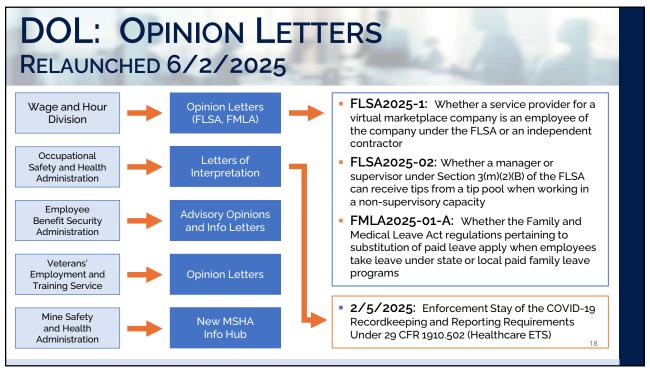
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## FLSA: DOMESTIC SERVICES EXEMPTIONS PROPOSED RESCISSION OF 2013 REGULATIONS

- 2013: DOL issued regulations narrowing the scope of the Exemptions
  - Thirty party employers (home care agencies) cannot claim Exemptions
  - Restricted amount of time companion can provide "care" for ADLs 20%
- 2015: DOL begins enforcing 2013 Regulations
- July 2, 2025: DOL issued NPRM to rescind 2013 Regulations
  - Restore Exemptions to home care agencies
  - Eliminate 20% limitation on "care" services.
- July 25, 2025: DOL issued FAB 2025-04
  - Suspends enforcement of 2013 Regulations pending rulemaking process
  - Reminder: Companionship Exemption does not apply to RNs/LPNs

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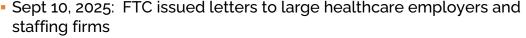






#### FTC Non-Compete Ban

- Regulation Timeline:
  - April 2024: FTC issued broad non-compete ban
  - Aug 2024: Texas federal court struck down rule (FTC lacked authority)
  - Sept 2025: FTC dropped appeals (Ryan, LLC v. FTC; Properties of the Villages v. FTC) rule is vacated



- Encouraged to review non-compete agreements and restrictive covenants
- FTC will take action against overbroad or unjustifiably restrictive non-competes that limit worker mobility or patient choice
- Existing non-competes remain enforceable, subject to state law requirements/limitations

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#### STATE NON-COMPETE LAWS Legislative Restrictions Prohibited: California, North Dakota, Oklahoma, No restrictions Full Ban Income Restrictions Other Restrictions Minnesota Income Restrictions: Colorado, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington Other Restrictions: Alabama (professionals), Arizona (broadcast industry), Arkansas (licensed professionals), Connecticut (broadcast; security guards; home health; physicians), Delaware (physicians), Hawaii (employees of tech businesses), Idaho (key employees), Florida (medical specialists), Georgia (sales; managers; key employees), Indiana (physicians), Iowa (healthcare), Kentucky (temporary health care staff), Louisiana (two years), Massachusetts (one year; broadcast; healthcare; students), Missouri (secretary, clerical), Montana (motor vehicle industry), Nevada (hourly employees), New Jersey (domestic workers), New Mexico (healthcare), New York (broadcast), Pennsylvania (healthcare), Texas (physicians), South Dakota (two years), Tennessee (direct care workers), Utah (one year; broadcast industry), Vermont (cosmetology and barber students) No Restrictions: Alaska, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, ECONOMIC North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, West Virginia, INNOVATION Wisconsin, Wyoming GROUP Updated Sept. 21, 2024 (eig.org/state-noncompete-map)



## **NLRB STATUS**

#### THE NLRB HAS BEEN WITHOUT A QUORUM SINCE JANUARY 2025



- Scott Mayer (to 2029) and James Murphy (to 2027)
- Confirmations needed to restore quorum and resume Board decisions
- Employer Impact
  - No precedential rulings until quorum restored
  - Delays in ULP cases and bargaining-related decisions
  - Greater uncertainty in labor law compliance and strategy
  - General Counsel may still issue complaints
  - States attempting to fill the gap, increasing compliance burdens for multi-state employers



BIDEN-ERA MEMOS RESCINDED FEBRUARY 14, 2025					
GC 21-06	Instructing Regions to seek "the full panoply of remedies" available in ULP cases				
GC 21-07	Instructing Regions to craft settlement agreements that "ensure the most full and effective relief"				
GC 21-0	Taking the position that certain college athletes are "employees" under the NLRA				
GC 23-08	Declaring that the "proffer, maintenance, and enforcement" of noncompete agreements in employment contracts and severance agreements violate the NLRA				
GC 25-01	Taking the position that so-called "stay-or-pay" provisions are unlawful (TRAPs, repayment of sign-on bonus)				
GC 22-06	Advising Regions that they may seek a judgment to force employers to comply with the specific terms of settlement agreements in ULP cases				
GC 23-02	Raising questions about the impact of electronic monitoring on employee's Section 7 rights				
GC 23-05	Clarifying that the Board's February 2023 <u>McLaren Macomb</u> decision that non-disparagement and confidentiality provisions in severance agreements are unlawful applies retroactively to agreements already signed				





#### ONE BIG BEAUTIFUL BILL ACT

#### LONG-TERM CARE PROVISIONS

- Delays implementation of Biden-era CMS minimum staffing rule until 2034
- Reduces retroactive
   Medicaid coverage period
   from three to two months



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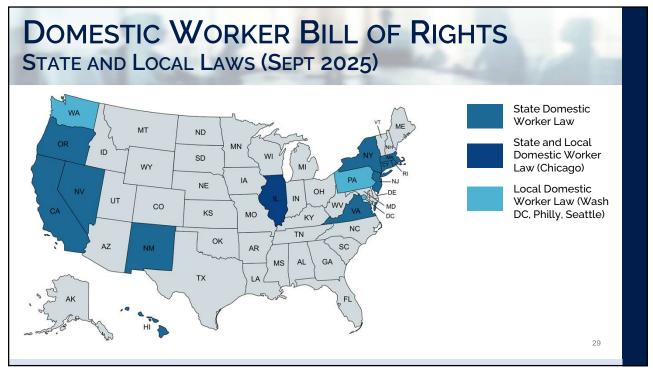
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# DOMESTIC WORKER BILL OF RIGHTS HR 3971

- Introduced in House June 12, 2025
- Previously introduced in 2019, 2021, 2024 not passed
- Domestic Employee Rights and Protections
  - Repeals FLSA domestic worker exemption from overtime
  - Extends Title VII to domestic workers
  - Requires written agreement for domestic workers
  - Paid sick time of 1 hour/every 30 hours worked; cap 56 hours
  - Provisions for work schedules, meal and rest breaks

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## ESSENTIAL WORKERS FOR ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT ACT

HR 5494 (Introduced in House Sept 18, 2025)

- Bipartisan proposal previously introduced in 2023-2024 session no action
- Creates new temporary visa (H2-C)
  - Non-seasonal, nonagricultural work that does not require college degree (including work in long-term care)
  - Visa valid for three (3) years, with two (2) renewals  $\rightarrow$  nine (9) years
- Position requirements:
  - Employer located area where unemployment rate is 7.9% or less
  - Position has been advertised for at least 30 days
  - Position has been unfilled:
    - On first day of month for three (3) consecutive months
    - For more than 60 days in 90-day period
  - Employer cannot layoff U.S. workers to hire H2-C workers

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## REMOTE I-9 VERIFICATION

#### E-Verify users may inspect I-9 documents remotely

- Employee must provide digital copies of the front and back of their employment eligibility and identity documentation
- Employer must examine the documents for authenticity
- Live video call required to confirm documents belong to employee
- Check the box on Form I-9 indicating alternative procedure was used

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#### **IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT**

- EO 14159: Protecting the American People Against Invasion
  - Prioritizes strict enforcement of immigration laws
  - Recommits to a policy of mass detention and deportation of immigrants
  - Increased enforcement and collaboration with local authorities
- Expanded Enforcement
  - ICE budget tripled → more audits/worksite enforcement
- Increased Workplace Risk
  - Workforce disruption in high-risk industries (including healthcare)

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## TERMINATION OF TPS PROGRAMS STATUS AS OF SEPT 29, 2025\*

\*Dates subject to change based on litigation – check USCIS website before re-verifying

COUNTRY	DEADLINE TO RE-REGISTER	REVERIFICATION OF REGISTRATION	FINAL DATE FOR EAD	REVERIFICATION OF EAD
Haiti	Aug 3, 2025	Aug 4, 2025	Feb 3, 2026	Feb 4, 2026
Nicaragua	Passed	Passed	Sept 8, 2025	Sept 9, 2025
Venezuela (2023)	April 2, 2026	April 3, 2026	Oct 2, 2026	Oct 3, 2026
Venezuela (2021) (Re-registered by Sept 10, 2025)	Sept 10, 2025 April 2, 2026	Sept 11, 2025 April 3, 2026	Oct 2, 2026	Oct 3, 2026
Venezuela (2021) (Did Not Re-register by Sept 10, 2025)	Sept 10, 2025	Sept 11, 2025	Nov 7, 2025	Nov 8, 2025
Honduras	Passed	Passed	Sept 8, 2025	Sept 9, 2025

### IMPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYERS

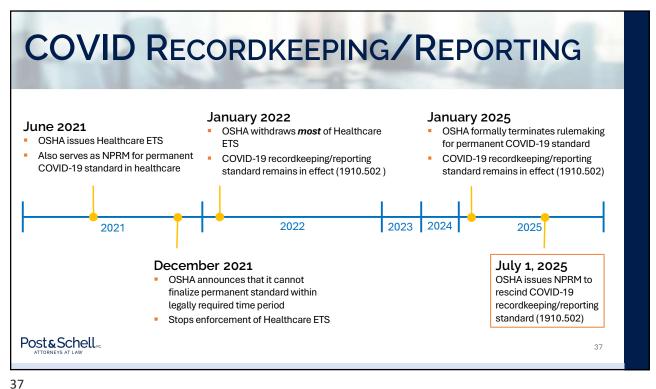
- Strengthen employment eligibility verification practices
  - Periodic internal audits and reverification of EADs/TPS eligibility
  - Train those responsible for I-9 process on proper completion, recordkeeping
  - Conduct extra review if remote I-9 verification was performed
- Prepare for Increased Audits and Enforcement Actions
  - · Review policies on hiring, onboarding, and retention of foreign nationals
  - Have ICE response plan in place
- Reevaluate Recruitment and Hiring Strategies
  - Review sponsorship policies to determine the impact of potential delays or denials on workforce planning
- Engage counsel early to mitigate penalties

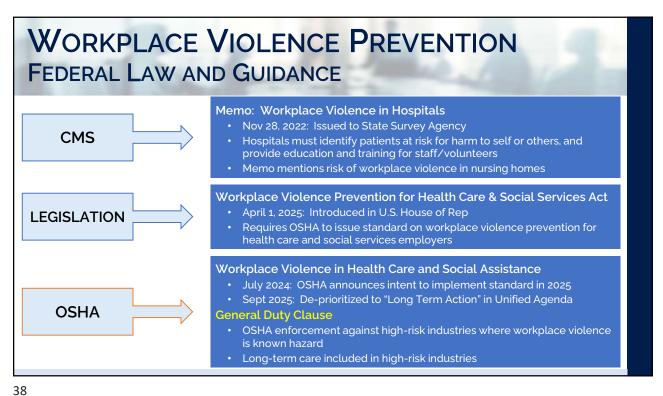
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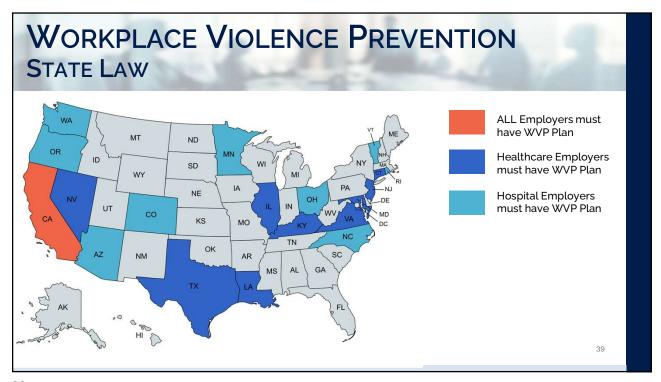
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### STATUS UNDER FEDERAL LAW

- Marijuana remains illegal under the Controlled Substances Act
- Classified as Schedule I Drug
  - High potential for abuse
  - No currently accepted medical use in the U.S.
  - Lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision
- Schedule I includes:
  - Marijuana
  - Heroin
  - LSD
  - MDMA (Ecstasy)
  - Peyote

- Methaqualone (Quualude)
- Psilocybin (Magic Mushrooms
- Bath Salts

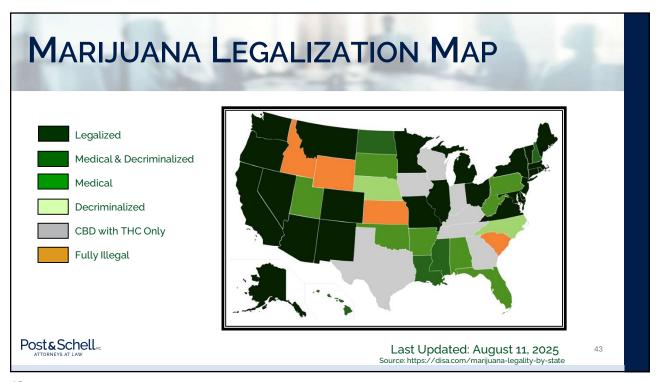


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#### POTENTIAL RESCHEDULING August 2025 April 2024 October 2022 President Trump states that Administration August 2024 DOJ issues opinion President Biden is looking at reclassification; decision in **DEA** announces affirming HHS's twodirects HHS and DEA coming weeks hearing on proposed part test for "currently to reexamine rulemaking to Nine Republican Reps send letter to AG accepted medical use" marijuana scheduling reschedule marijuana Bondi opposing rescheduling 2023 2022 2024 2025 September 2025 October 2024 -August 2023 May 2024 Florida Rep reintroduces HHS recommends DEA issues notice of January 2025 Marijuana 1-to-3 Act to moving marijuana proposed rulemaking Progress on proposed legislatively move to Schedule III to move marijuana rulemaking stalled due marijuana to Schedule III to Schedule III to procedural challenges Post&Schell.







## **WORKFORCE LEGISLATION**

#### SB 114

### **CNA TRAINING REFORM**Passed by Senate Sept 9, 2025

- Standardizes CNA curriculum, competency testing, and training in PA
- Permits nursing students and graduates to qualify for CNA exam
- Imposes timeline for Dept of Ed to approve facility-based training programs

## SB 115 SKILLS COMPETENCY IN LIEU OF DIPLOMA OR GED

#### Passed by Senate May 7, 2025

- Skills competency exam in lieu of diploma/GED to certain individuals seeking DCW position in personal care or assisted living
- Certain individuals:
  - Citizen of or educated in another county:
  - Lawfully resides in U.S.
  - Otherwise qualified as DCW
- If individual meets requirements 1-3, facility not required to obtain waiver

#### SB 116

## GRADUATION CREDITS FOR HS EMPLOYMENT

Intro in Senate Jan 22, 2025

- High school juniors and seniors may earn up to two (2) elective credits towards graduation for working in facility, on paid or voluntary basis
- Facility includes:
  - Long-term Care Facility
  - Personal Care Home
  - · Assisted Living Residence

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# PA FAIR CONTRACTING FOR HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONERS

- Any non-compete entered into after 1/1/25 with Health Care Practitioner (HCP) that is greater than one (1) year is void and unenforceable:
  - · HCP: MDs, DOs, CRNAs, CRNPs. PAs
  - Non-compete covenant: Agreement that has effect of impeding ability of HCP to continue treating patients or accepting new patients after the term of employment
- Reason for departure
  - Non-competes may not be enforced if HCP is dismissed
  - If HCP is not dismissed, non-competes of one (1) year or less may be enforced
- May recover reasonable expenses from HCP if expenses are:
  - Directly attributable to the HCP and accrue within three (3) years prior to separation (unless caused by dismissal)
  - Related to relocation, training and establishment of patient base
  - Amortized over a period of up to five (5) years from the date of separation

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