

MAINE SMALL BUSINESS

DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

2025 Mandates:

What Business Owners Need to Know

Presented By:

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Certified Business Advisors

Funded in part through a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Small Business Administration:







Purpose of this Presentation

This Webinar is an overview of several mandates that are either in effect or will be in effect in 2025/2026 that affect small business owners

- Corporate Transparency Act
- 1099/W2 Reporting (including 1099-K)
- Minimum Wage (Non-Exempt and Exempt)
 - PTO and Mandatory Retirement (briefly)
 - PWFA
- Family Leave Law (The Star of the Show!)

Slide will be sent to attendees, and the webinar is being recorded



Who Are We?

Maine SBDC Certified Business Advisors



Ali Lane



Peter Harriman USM



Dan Umphrey



Who do we serve?

- Small Business Entities (as defined by the SBA)
- Individuals Starting or Acquiring Businesses
- For-Profits*
- Maine-Based
- All Industries*
- Underserved Populations



*Some Exceptions Apply

What Do We Do?

No-Cost, Confidential Business Advising to Current & Aspiring Small Business Owners

- Business Plans/Planning
- Business Strategy & Growth
- Financing
- Marketing
- Operations & Management
- Buying/Selling/Exiting
- And More!

EIDL MERG PPP SVOG CDBG RRF LMNOP



Our Differentiators: Consistency & Quality

- 13 full-time advisors
- Certification with required professional development hours
- One-on-one advising

900 Hours/Year!

- Market Research Tools: SBDCNet & Vertical IQ
- Connections/relationships with other resources



Disclaimer

• THE SBDC DOES NOT PROVIDE TAX, LEGAL OR ACCOUNTING ADVICE. THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY, AND IS NOT INTENDED TO PROVIDE, AND SHOULD NOT BE RELIED ON FOR, TAX, LEGAL OR ACCOUNTING ADVICE. YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR OWN TAX, LEGAL AND ACCOUNTING **ADVISORS BEFORE ENGAGING IN ANY** TRANSACTION.

https://www.mainesbdc.org/





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Subscriptions





What you should know about the Maine SBDC?

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The pandemic has changed the way everything works, but what hasn't changed is our dedication to helping the small businesses of Maine! With virtual meetings and a little creativity, our Business Advisors are still here to help you out. Request Advising today: https://mainesbdc.centerdynamics.com/...

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Explore

Beneficial Ownership Information (BOI) Reporting

- Part of the 2021 Corporate Transparency Act
- Corporate Transparency=
- "The extent to which a corporation's actions are observable by outsiders"
- Note: It's going to feel like you are entering the same information twice

The correct website: <u>https://boiefiling.fincen.gov/</u>



BOI E-FILING FILE BOIR HELP

BOI e-Filing Alert: Please note that beneficial ownership information reporting requirements have been affected by a recent federal court order. The Department of the Treasury is appealing that order. In the meantime, reporting companies are not currently required to file a BOIR and are not subject to liability if they fail to do so while the applicable order remains in force.

However, reporting companies may still opt to file a BOIR.

More information is available on our website (<u>https://www.fincen.gov/boi</u> ☑).

Welcome to the BOI E-Filing System

The BOI E-Filing System supports the electronic filing of the Beneficial Ownership Information Report (BOIR) under the Corporate Transparency Act (CTA). The CTA requires certain types of U.S. and foreign entities to report beneficial ownership information to the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), a bureau of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.



News & Announcements

Jan 04 2024 Need assistance? Go to the Help section in the blue banner to find filing instructions and other guidance materials.



Need to file a BOIR? Click here! Help Looking for more information? Click here

QA

File the Beneficial Ownership Information Report (BOIR)

Select the filing method that works best for you:

 File Online BOIR Adobe Reader NOT required Prepare report online and submit now Prepare new Online BOIR when filing updates/corrections Download BOIR transcript upon submission 	PDF ±	 File PDF BOIR Adobe Reader is required Prepare report offline at your own pace, save as you go Reuse PDF BOIR when filing updates/corrections Download BOIR transcript upon submission
WEB WEB	WEB	 Adobe Reader NOT required Prepare report online and submit now Prepare new Online BOIR when filing updates/corrections



Beneficial Ownership Information (BOI) Reporting

Current situation -Deadline stay due to ongoing litigation -Voluntary submission only

• What do you do now?

Be prepared to file but, technically, right now (12/19/24) you are not required to do so
Watch the news in the coming weeks before the original 1/1/25 deadline

FORMS! FORMS! FORMS!

Form 1099-K reports payments from payment apps or online marketplaces and from credit, debit or stored-value cards

The (Sort of) Original Schedule

2023 - \$20,00 Threshold

2024 - \$5,000 Threshold

2025

COO Threadeald



shutterstock.com - 765234040



2026 - \$600 Threshold

2025 - \$2,500 Threshold



What Does This MEAN?

Or Put Another Way...

What Does This NOT Mean?



Swarm of Forms

(The (mostly) true technical term that refers to many forms)



1099/W2 Reporting - Maine requires you to report if you have more than 10 TOTAL forms with the Maine Tax Portal (Previously only required when it was 200)

I9 form - New Form as of 8/1/2023 - should have
an expiration date of 5/31/2027 - Rule of 3 - I9 needs
to be completed within 3 days of hire and be kept for
3 years (or 1 year after employment ends, whichever is later)



USCIS

Form I-9

OMB No.1615-0047

Expires 05/31/202

Minimum Wage; To Exempt or Not Exempt

 A non-exempt employee is a worker who is entitled to overtime pay under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) for working more than 40 hours in a workweek. These employees are typically paid hourly (but can be salaried) and must receive at least the federal minimum wage.

Federal Minimum Wage = \$7.25/Hour

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Maine State Minimum Wage =	\$14.15	\$14.65
"Tipped" Wages =	\$7.08	\$7.33
Portland/Rockland Minimum Wage =	\$15.00	\$15.50
"Tipped" Wages =	\$7.50	\$7.75



"I am Exempt!"

• An exempt employee is someone who is not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act's (FLSA) overtime and minimum wage regulations:

Compensation

• Exempt employees are paid a salary or fee, and are typically paid the same amount each work week, regardless of how much or how well they work.

Job duties

 Exempt employees usually perform high-level tasks that require independent judgment and expertise, and often have executive, professional, or administrative responsibilities.

Maine Salary Requirements:

- 2024 \$42,450.20 annually or \$816.35 weekly
- 2025 \$43,951 annually or \$845.21 weekly

**NOTE – Legislation to increase to \$58,656 annually or \$1,128 weekly



First, Some Worker Provisions Already on the Books - PTO and Mandatory Retirement

PTO (January 1, 2021) - Applied to Employers with more than 10 employees in Maine for more than 120 days (except seasonal industries*).

• Employee accrues 1 hour Earned Paid Leave for every 40 hours worked, up to 40 hours in a year.

Mandatory Retirement (January 17, 2024) - An Employer with 5 or more employees (part time or full time) throughout the year needs to (at a minimum) set up the employee in the Maine MERIT system - https://meritsaves.org/

Requires employees to contribute toward retirement or opt out ***Might be able to offset any costs with Secure Act 2.0 Credit***

FEDERAL - PWFA - Pregnant Workers Fairness Act Final Rules Effective June 18, 2024

- Generally, the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act (PWFA) requires a covered employer to provide a "reasonable accommodation" to a qualified employee's or applicant's known limitations related to, affected by, or arising out of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, unless the accommodation will cause the employer an "undue hardship."
- PWFA applies to private and public-sector (state & local gov) employers with 15 or more employees

Some examples of possible reasonable accommodations under the PWFA include:

- Additional, longer, or more flexible breaks to drink water, eat, rest, or use the restroom;
- Changing food or drink policies to allow for a water bottle or food;
- Changing equipment, devices, or workstations, such as providing a stool to sit on, or a way to do work while standing;
- Changing a uniform or dress code or providing safety equipment that fits;
- Changing a work schedule, such as having shorter hours, part-time work, or a later start time;
- Telework;
- Temporary reassignment;
- Temporary suspension of one or more essential functions of a job;
- Leave for health care appointments;
- Light duty or help with lifting or other manual labor; or
- Leave to recover from childbirth or other medical conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth.

FEDERAL - PWFA - Pregnant Workers Fairness Act - KEY DEFINITIONS

- Covered Employer Private and public sector employers that have 15 or more employees.
- Qualified Employee An employee who can perform all of the "essential functions" of the job, or is only temporarily unable to do so.
- Undue Hardship Employer does not have to provide reasonable accommodation if it causes *significant difficulty* or *expense*.

MAINE - Paid Family Leave

- Beginning in 2026, eligible workers in the private and public sector will have 12 weeks of paid time off available to them for family or medical reasons including illness, to care for a relative, or for the birth of a child.
- Starting Jan 1, 2025 employers will begin collecting and sending payments to MDOL
- May 1, 2026 is when first benefits expected to start being paid out

 Under 15 employees 0.5% rate from EITHER employer or employee wages
 15 or more employees 1% rate with no more than 0.5% from Employee
 wages

Portal will be created and live January 6th, first payment to State in April Self employed can also elect to pay into the system

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PFML FUND

- The contribution per employee is 1% of an individual's wage rate, split between the employee and employer.
- Employers with fewer than 15 employees are exempted from the employer share of contributions but they must still withhold 50% of the premium from their employees wages. Self-employed individuals who opt-in are only responsible for the 50% premium rate.

Example of contribution breakdown for employers/employees:

For employers with 15 or more employees

For an employer with an annual payroll of \$1 million a year, the annual premium would be 10,000 ($1M \times 1\%$). The employer would contribute \$5,000 per year (0.5%) and the employees, combined, would contribute \$5,000 per year (0.5%).

For employers with less than 15 employees

For an employer with an annual payroll of 250,000, the annual premium would be 1,250 ($250K \times 0.5\%$). The employer may deduct the entire amount from the employees' wages and would be responsible for remitting the premium.

Reasons and Types of Leave

Reasons for requesting leave:

Family leave: To care for a new child (birth, adoption, fostering), to care for family with serious health condition.

Medical leave: To care for one's own medical needs.

Safe leave: For victims of domestic abuse.

Military deployment: For emergencies related to military deployment (qualifying exigency).

Types of leave

Continuous leave: An employee is taking leave that is ongoing for days or weeks at a time. (Ex. Employee is taking 6 weeks off to bond with newborn).

Intermittent leave: An employee is still working but will need to take time off in increments (Ex. An employee undergoing chemotherapy works in the morning, has chemotherapy treatment in the afternoon, and will need a day to recover).

Reduced leave: An employee is still working but is on a reduced schedule working certain number days of the week while on leave for the rest. (Ex. Employee normally works Monday-Friday but is now only working Monday, Wednesday and Thursday for the next 8 weeks to care for a family member with a serious medical condition).

REQUIREMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY

- Absent an emergency, illness or necessity to take leave, an employee must give "reasonable notice" to the employer of their intent to take leave.
- Proof must be provided that the individual qualifies under one of the approved reasons for leave.
- The individual must have earned at least six times the state average weekly wage (SAWW) in four of the last five completed quarters before accessing the benefit.
- The scheduling of an employee taking leave must not cause "undue hardship" on the employer.



IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR EMPLOYERS

- Individuals who have not worked for an employer for at least 120 days are not guaranteed job protections when taking leave.
- An employer may apply for a private plan substitution showing what they offer is "substantially equivalent" to the state plan. They may opt out and administer their own plan as long as their plan meets the obligations required under the PFML law (rights, protections and benefits).
- The Department holds the right to withdraw approval of a private plan if any of the terms and conditions are violated.
- If an employer fails to provide notice about the Maine PFML program and the employee's right to take it if necessary, the employee's obligation to inform the employer they are taking leave is waived.

Questions

Type your questions in the chat below or "Raise Your Hand" and unmute yourself!

