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Affirmative Action Task Force 3



Faegre Drinker **Affirmative Action Task Force**

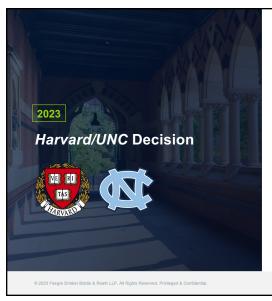
- Multi-disciplinary task force created shortly before 6/29/23 SCOTUS decision
 - Affirmative Action Task Force Assembled to Support
- Lots of client alerts and presentation material to this point
 - https://www.faegredrinker.com/en/insights/topics/affirm ative-action-task-force#tab-Overview
- Task force members speaking all across the country
- Representing clients on these issues in many industries:
 - higher education
 - construction

 - public utilities

 - corporate trade associations
 - manufacturing
 - banking/finance
 - health systems
 - charitable foundations

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Background

- At both Harvard and UNC, race was used as a plus factor during an extremely competitive admissions process. For some applicants, race was a determinative factor.
- Both programs were structured in a manner consistent with the prior Supreme Court guidance.
- Students for Fair Admissions challenged these race-conscious admissions programs. (Two cases, one decision)

Grantmaking Considerations in the wake of Students for Fair Admissions





Is the Harvard/UNC decision limited to higher education admissions?

No. While the direct holding in the case only applies to higher education admissions, the rationale clearly applies much more broadly.

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What is the essential rationale of the decision?

- Race-conscious programs or policies designed to address historical inequities or to promote diversity in higher education – even though potentially valuable to a university – are not lawful on that basis.
- Any racial classifications made by the government or by other organizations that are legally required to act without race consciousness are prohibited unless they are narrowly tailored, temporary, and further a compelling interest — like remediating specific instances of recent discriminatory actions.

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How would the rationale apply to organizations as a legal matter?

- Because organization is a government
- Because organization receives federal funds or is a party to a federal contract
- Because organization is employer covered by federal and/or state anti-discrimination laws
- Because organization has contracts with other private persons or entities that identify race as a material consideration for the provision of benefits
- Note: Organizations in some states should expect new laws to be considered and/or passed aimed at forbidding preferences and DEI in various contexts





What are likely non-admissions contexts for application of the rationale?

- Education
 - Admissions based on facially neutral criteria that serve as proxies for race/ethnicity
 - Minority scholarships, financial aid and other awards
 - Campus programming and affinity groups
- Employment
 - Hiring, retention, and promotion goals targeting racial and ethnic minorities
 - Public spending on minority recruitment programs (e.g., targeting HBCUs)
 - Pipeline and mentoring programs
 - DEI programs and training
- Reevaluation of existing programs aimed at addressing past discrimination
- Contracting and supplier diversity
- XBE programs (MBE, WBE, VBE, other)
- Public support of supplier diversity organizations
- State and local government programs and spending, including to self-identifying minority organizations
- Federal contracting, spending and grant programs in contexts that support race-
- Private philanthropy with race conscious elements secured by agreement

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How would the rationale apply to organizations as a legal matter?

- In theory, rationale could apply to any protected class
- However, at least under traditional Equal Protection Clause analysis, race-based action would be most disfavored - with the application of "strict scrutiny"
- Gender-based classifications must further important government interests by means substantially related to that interest
- Other classifications (e.g., disability, veterans) might only be subject to rational basis
- In the employment discrimination context, the standard is whether an employee of any protected class has been subjected to an "adverse employment action"
 - Note: There is a case pending in the U.S. Supreme Court that could change the trigger for Title VII applicability to events that do not rise to an "adverse employment action"





Litigation after SFFA v. Harvard/UNC

- Ultima Services Corp.
 - federal SBA minority business government contracting program struck down
- Landscape Consultants v. City of Houston
- City contractors suing to invalidate long-standing MBE and WBE program criteria
- - challenging private grant program open only to black women-owned businesses; 11th Circuit preliminarily enjoined program
- Perkins Coie, MoFo, Winston & Strawn
 - challenge to law firm minority fellowship or summer hiring programs; program changes have led to voluntary dismissals of *Perkins* and *MoFo* cases
- Compass Group
 - Former manager sued employer after termination for requesting religious accommodation to avoid managing diversity program available only to women and people of color
- U.S. Military Academy
 - SFFA has sued U.S. Military Academy at West Point for race-conscious admissions policies (SCOTUS reserved question of application to service academies)
- - Lawsuit under Title VI and Title IX alleging law school law review improperly gives admission preference to groups other than white, heterosexual men

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- 1. Hiring, retention, and promotion goals targeting racial and ethnic minorities
 - Recent AGC Release: Hourly Wages for Production Workers Climb 5.1 Percent over the Year, Outpacing Overall Private Sector; Association Survey Finds Most Contractors Plan to Add to Headcount in 2024 but Anticipate Difficulty
 - Mandated affirmative action (federal or state contract requirements)
- 2. Pipeline and mentoring programs (e.g., targeting HBCUs or similar educational institutions at varying levels)
- 3. DEI programs and training

