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# California Labor and Employment Law Updates for 2025

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As we move into 2025, California continues its trend of enacting progressive and comprehensive labor and employment laws. The new legislative updates span a range of critical issues, including whistleblowing, discrimination, workplace safety, artificial intelligence, and paid leave. Employers across the state must act swiftly to update their workplace policies and practices to comply with these changes, which take effect January 1, 2025. Below, we outline the most significant updates and what employers need to know.

## Whistleblower Protections

California has expanded protections for whistleblowers with two significant updates:

- **AB 2299** requires employers to prominently display a list of employees' rights and responsibilities under whistleblower laws, including the whistleblower hotline number. Notices must use lettering larger than 14-point type. To assist employers, the Labor Commissioner will provide a model list.
- **AB 2455** extends whistleblower protections to contractors reporting improper governmental activity while providing services to local governments.

## Sexual Harassment Training

Under **AB 2364**, employers must pay increased fees under the Property Service Worker Protection Act to fund sexual violence and harassment prevention training. This change emphasizes California's ongoing commitment to workplace safety and education.

## Employee Benefits

**AB 2434** adds new requirements for employer associations offering large group healthcare service plan contracts to small group employer members. The law aims to ensure consistency and fairness in health care coverage options.

## Expanded Leave for Victims of Violence

With **AB 2499**, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) now allows employees to take leave if they or a family member are victims of violence. Employers are also required to provide reasonable accommodations, such as implementing workplace safety measures. Additionally, employees can now use paid sick leave for "safe" time

purposes, further expanding the scope of leave protections.

### **Artificial Intelligence and Robotics**

**AB 2602** prohibits employment agreements that allow the creation or use of a digital replica of an individual's voice or likeness to perform work the individual would otherwise perform in person. This law reflects growing concerns over the use of artificial intelligence in the workplace.

### **Workplace Safety Enhancements**

California continues to prioritize safety with these new laws:

- **AB 2738** allows local prosecutors to enforce labor code violations in the live entertainment and concert industries.
- **AB 2975** mandates that hospitals implement weapons detection screening policies. CalOSHA regulations for these requirements must be adopted by 2027.

### **Child Labor Transparency**

Employers participating in child labor compliance audits must comply with **AB 3234**, which requires employers to post a clear and conspicuous link to the audit findings on their website. This aims to promote transparency and accountability in addressing child labor concerns.

### **Strengthened Anti-Discrimination Protections**

California is further solidifying its anti-discrimination framework with these updates:

- **AB 3281** nullifies waivers that remove protections based on immigration status and empowers the Department of Civil Rights to enforce the federal Age Discrimination in Employment Act.
- **SB 1137** clarifies that the Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) protects individuals based on the intersectionality of traits, including combinations of protected characteristics and perceived traits.
- **SB 1340** enables local governments to enforce local anti-discrimination laws, provided certain procedural requirements are met.
- **Berkeley Ordinance No. 7,905-N.S.** bans employment discrimination based on family or relationship structure.

### **Harassment Protections**

Under **SB 428**, employers now have expanded authority to seek restraining orders on behalf of employees who have been harassed, strengthening workplace safety measures.

### **Paid Family Leave Enhancements**

**SB 1090** allows employees to file claims for State Disability Insurance

(SDI) and Paid Family Leave (PFL) benefits up to 30 days before the first compensable day. This change enables better planning for leaves of absence.

### **Paid Family Leave Updates**

**AB 2123**, effective January 1, 2025, eliminates employers' ability to require employees to use up to two weeks of company-provided vacation before receiving paid family leave (PFL) benefits. This change aligns with California's ongoing efforts to strengthen employee rights and streamline access to PFL benefits. Employers must now reassess their policies regarding extended leaves, vacation (or PTO), and employee benefits to adapt to this significant shift. The new law also creates opportunities for employers to consider alternative approaches, such as allowing employees to "top off" partial state PFL benefits with vacation pay, which could ease administrative challenges and align with compliance requirements for ordinances like San Francisco's Paid Parental Leave Ordinance (PPLO).

### **New Job Posting Requirements**

Employers must comply with **SB 1100**, which prohibits job postings that require a valid driver's license unless driving is an essential job function and there is no reasonable alternative.

### **Paid Sick Leave for Agricultural Workers**

**SB 1105** amends the Healthy Workplace, Healthy Families Act to require paid sick leave for agricultural employees during emergencies such as smoke, heat, or flooding conditions declared by local or state authorities.

### **Freelance Worker Protections**

**The Freelance Worker Protection Act (SB 988)** introduces stringent requirements for businesses contracting with freelancers. Employers must now provide clear, written contracts with specific payment terms and adhere to timelines for payments.

### **Restrictions on Mandatory Meetings**

**SB 399**, known as the California Worker Freedom from Employer Intimidation Act, bans employers from requiring employees to attend meetings to discuss religious or political opinions, including union-related matters. Employers are also prohibited from retaliating against employees who refuse to attend such meetings.

### **What Employers Should Do**

With these changes, California employers must take proactive steps to remain compliant:

1. **Review Policies and Contracts:** Update employment agreements and policies to align with new whistleblower, AI, and freelance requirements.
2. **Audit Payroll:** Ensure compliance with updated minimum wage

requirements and verify that exempt employees meet new salary thresholds.

3. **Update Workplace Notices:** Display updated whistleblower rights and adjust postings for leave and discrimination protections.
4. **Train Managers and HR Staff:** Provide training on expanded harassment, discrimination, and workplace safety obligations.
5. **Enhance Safety Measures:** Incorporate Narcan in first aid kits and prepare for weapons detection policies where applicable.

California employers must remain vigilant and prepare ahead of time to address these wide-ranging updates. By acting now, businesses can mitigate compliance risks and ensure a smooth transition into the new legal landscape.

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