

# REQUIRED NOTICES

## FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE ACT (FMLA)

The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) of 1993 was designed to provide eligible employees with up to 12 workweeks per year of job-protected leave to address critical personal and family matters. It is the policy of **your employer** and its U.S. subsidiaries to provide eligible employees with a leave of absence in accordance with the provisions of FMLA.

**You are eligible for an FMLA leave of absence under this policy if you meet the following requirements:**

- You have completed at least 12 months of employment (need not be consecutive, but employment prior to a continuous break in service of seven or more years may not be counted).
- You have worked at least 1,250 hours during the 12-month period immediately preceding the commencement of the requested leave.
- You are employed at a work site where 50 or more employees are employed by the Company within 75 miles of that work site (“eligible employees”).

To the extent permitted by law, leave taken pursuant to FMLA will run concurrently with Workers’ Compensation, Short Term Disability, and all other Company leave policies.

The “*break in service cap*” doesn’t apply if it:

- is attributable to fulfillment of National Guard or Reserve military service obligations; or
- is addressed in a written agreement, including a collective bargaining agreement, that expresses the employer’s intent to rehire the employee after the break in service, such as a break to pursue education or raise children.

### **Procedure for Applying for FMLA Leave**

If you desire and require an FMLA leave of absence under this policy, you must notify your manager and your Human Resources Department and call your FMLA Administrator at least 30 calendar days in advance of the start of the leave when the need for such leave is reasonably foreseeable (as in the case of a birth, the placement for adoption of a son or daughter, or a planned medical treatment for a serious health condition).

However, if the date of the birth, placement, or planned medical treatment requires leave to begin in less than 30 calendar days, you must provide such notice to the aforementioned parties as soon as it is both possible and practicable. Failure to provide timely notice may result in a delay or denial of FMLA leave.