



Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) Policy

About FMLA

If eligible under the FMLA, you're entitled to up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave (or up to 26 weeks of unpaid military caregiver leave) in a 12-month period. In addition, Kimberly-Clark (K-C or the Company) complies with any applicable state or local law or regulation or Collective Bargaining Agreement that provides greater leave or related entitlements. The following is intended to provide you with a summary of some of the important provisions of the FMLA.

FMLA Eligibility

To be eligible for FMLA benefits, you must:

- Have worked for the Company for at least 12 months (including service as a contractor performing work for the Company) as of the date the leave is to begin, and
- Have worked for the Company at least 1,250 hours during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date the leave is to begin.*

Periods of absence from work due to or necessitated by military services covered under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) are counted in determining eligibility for FMLA leave.

Amount of FMLA Leave (Entitlement)

If eligible, you're entitled to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid family, medical and/or qualifying exigency leave, and up to 26 weeks of unpaid military caregiver leave, within an applicable 12-month period for the following reasons:

- For incapacity due to pregnancy, prenatal medical care, or child birth.
- To care for your child after birth or placement for adoption or foster care.
- To care for your spouse, partner, son, daughter, partner's son, partner's daughter, or parent who has a serious health condition
- Because of your own serious health condition that makes you unable to perform one or more of the essential functions of your position.
- To address a qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that your spouse, partner, son, daughter, partner's son, partner's daughter, or parent is on covered active duty or has been notified of an impending call or order to covered active-duty status ("qualifying exigency leave"). Covered active duty means:
 - For members of the Regular Armed Forces, duty during deployment of the member with the Armed Forces to a foreign country.
 - For members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces (members of the National Guard and Reserves), duty during deployment of the member with the Armed Forces to a foreign country under a call or order to active duty in support of a contingency operation.

**Special "hours of service" requirements apply to airline flight crew employees.*

- To care for a covered service member of whom you're the spouse, partner, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin, who has a serious injury or illness ("military caregiver leave"). A covered service member is either:
 - A current member of the Armed Forces (including a member of the National Guard or Reserves) who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, or is in outpatient status, or is on the temporary disability retired list for a serious injury or illness.
 - A veteran of the Armed Forces (including the National Guard or Reserves) who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable within the five-year period before the employee first takes military caregiver leave to care for the veteran and who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy for a serious injury or illness.

If both you and your spouse/partner are employed by K-C and eligible for FMLA leave, K-C provides that you and your spouse/partner will be entitled to your own, separate 12 weeks of leave during the applicable 12-month period for leave taken for the birth or placement of a child, to care for the child after birth, and to care for your parent with a serious health condition. Similarly, you and your spouse/partner will be entitled to your own, separate 26 weeks of leave during the applicable 12-month period for leave taken for a combination of military caregiver leave and one of the foregoing reasons.

Applicable 12-Month Period

In order to determine the applicable "12-month period" for all types of FMLA leave other than military caregiver leave, K-C uses a "rolling" 12-month period measured backward from the date you last used FMLA leave. The entitlement to leave for the birth or placement of a child for adoption or foster care expires 12 months from the date of the birth or placement.

For purposes of military caregiver leave, the "12-month period" is the 12-month period measured forward from the date your first FMLA leave to care for a covered service member begins. You may be entitled to take more than one period of 26 weeks of leave if the leave is to care for different service members or the same service member with a different injury or illness. If eligible for FMLA, you're entitled to a combined total of 26 weeks of all types of FMLA leave during the "12-month period" applicable to military caregiver leave, and no more than 12 of those 26 weeks may be taken for qualifying reasons other than military caregiver leave.

Intermittent Leave

You may use FMLA leave in one continuous block of time or, in certain circumstances, may use leave intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule. Absent the approval of K-C, FMLA leave taken in connection with the birth, adoption, or foster placement of a child may not be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule.

If your need for leave is foreseeable because of planned medical treatment, you must make a reasonable effort, subject to the approval of the health care provider, to schedule the leave so as not to unduly disrupt K-C's operations.

In certain situations involving foreseeable leave (such as when the leave is based on planned medical treatment, is for a period of recovery from a serious health condition or a serious illness or injury of a covered service member, or is used intermittently with K-C approval for the birth, adoption, or foster



placement of a child), K-C may temporarily transfer you to a position that better accommodates such leave, in which case you'll continue to receive pay and benefits equal to your prior position.

If eligible, you may take intermittent leave in time reporting increments established for your job and consistent with the designation of other types of leaves.

Requesting FMLA Leave – Employee Notice

If you need family, medical, or military FMLA leave, you must notify K-C of your need for leave. Failure to comply with the following notice procedures may result in your request for leave being delayed or denied.

To request leave from K-C, you must:

- 1. Contact Reliance Matrix (Matrix):** Use ones of the methods below to report your absence:
 - Call **866-658-3850**; leave can be requested 24/7, 365 days a year,
 - Go online at matrixabsence.com, or
 - Download the Matrix eServices mobile app (available for iOS and Android).

Matrix is responsible for verifying your FMLA eligibility and whether your absence qualifies for FMLA coverage.

- 2. Follow your site call-in procedure:** While Matrix is responsible for verifying your eligibility for FMLA leave and will send notice to your Team Leader about the status of your leave request, you're responsible for also providing notice of your absence to your site. If you're not familiar with your site's call-in procedure, contact your Team Leader.

Substance of Notice

When providing initial notice of a need for leave to K-C through Matrix, you must provide sufficient information for Matrix to determine whether your leave may qualify for FMLA protection, as well as give Matrix information regarding the anticipated timing and duration of the leave. Sufficient information may include that you're unable to perform job functions, that your family member is unable to perform daily activities, reference the need for hospitalization or continuing treatment by a health care provider, or to explain the circumstances supporting the need for military family leave.

When providing subsequent notice of a need for leave for a reason for which FMLA leave was previously taken or certified, you should refer either to the reason or to the FMLA.

Timing of Notice

If the need for leave is foreseeable, you're required to provide at least 30 days prior notice to K-C and Matrix as outlined in the *Employee Notice* section. If 30 days' notice is not possible, you should provide notice as soon as practicable, which typically should be either the same day or the next business day after you learn of the need for leave.

If the need for leave is not foreseeable, you must provide notice as soon as practicable, which typically should be within the time prescribed by your location or unit's call-in procedure, usually the same or next business day. Remember, you're responsible for following your site's call-in

procedure when you're absent from work for any reason, including FMLA. Notice of the need for qualifying exigency leave must be provided as soon as practicable.

Notices to Employees

After receiving initial notice that you're requesting FMLA leave, Matrix, on behalf of K-C will inform you whether you're eligible for FMLA leave. If you're not eligible, Matrix will provide you with at least one reason for the ineligibility. If you're eligible for leave, Matrix will notify you of your rights and responsibilities under the FMLA, including any additional information that may be required of you, such as the submission of a certification.

After sufficient information is obtained to determine whether the leave will be designated as FMLA protected, Matrix will notify you as to whether the leave has been designated as FMLA leave. If known at that time, Matrix will notify you of the amount of leave to be counted against your leave entitlement. If not known at that time, Matrix will notify you of the amount of leave counted against your leave entitlement upon request but no more often than once in a 30-day period during which leave was taken.

Certification

Timing

Leave will not be granted or may be delayed if a certification is not submitted within 15 calendar days of when the certification is requested, unless submission of such a certification within that time frame is not possible despite diligent, good faith efforts or due to extenuating circumstances. When you make your initial request for FMLA leave, Matrix will assist with your obligation to obtain the information needed to process your request. Matrix will notify you if efforts to obtain the needed information have been unsuccessful at which point, you're responsible for obtaining and providing the information to Matrix.

Leave Due to Your or Family Member's Serious Health Condition

If your leave is due to a serious health condition, you'll be required to provide K-C through Matrix with a medical certification issued by your or your family member's health care provider, as appropriate. Please note that for leave related to your own health condition, Matrix will also use your medical certification to determine entitlement to benefits under K-C's Short-Term Disability Plan, if eligible.

A serious health condition is an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves either an overnight stay in a medical care facility, or continuing treatment by a health care provider for a condition that prevents you from performing the functions of your job or prevents your family member from participating in school or other daily activities.

Subject to certain conditions, the continuing treatment requirement may be met by: (a) a period of incapacity of more than three consecutive, full calendar days combined with either: (i) at least two in-person visits to a health care provider (generally, one of these visits must occur within seven days of the first day of incapacity, while the other visit must occur within 30 days of the first day of incapacity); or (ii) one in-person visit to a health care provider and a regimen of continuing treatment (generally, the one visit must occur within seven days of the first day of incapacity); or (b) incapacity due to pregnancy, or for prenatal care; or (c) incapacity due to a chronic condition which requires periodic in-person visits to a health care provider (at least 2 visits per year). Other conditions may meet the definition of continuing treatment.

If necessary, Matrix, on behalf of K-C may seek authentication and/or clarification of a medical certification from the health care provider. If Matrix determines that the certification is incomplete, Matrix will provide written notification indicating what additional information is required. Matrix will seek your authorization to contact the health care provider prior to seeking clarification. Although such authorization is not required to be given, your request for leave may be denied if you refuse authorization and refuse to otherwise provide clarification.

Matrix, on behalf of K-C, in its judgment, may require you to obtain the opinion of a second health care provider at the Company's expense either before or during the leave. In cases where the second opinion differs from that of the original certification provided, K-C may require you to obtain a third opinion of a jointly designated or approved health care provider at K-C's expense, which third opinion shall be considered final and binding upon both you and K-C.

Matrix, on behalf of K-C, may require you to obtain recertification of the need for leave due to your own serious health condition or the serious health condition of your spouse, partner, son, daughter, partner's son, partner's daughter, or parent. In addition, K-C may require a new certification at the commencement of a new 12 month leave year in conjunction with an absence relating to your serious health condition or the serious health condition of your spouse, partner, son, daughter, partner's son, partner's daughter, or parent, even if the serious health condition to which the absence relates was certified in the previous leave year.

Military Caregiver Leave – Serious Injury or Illness

If you're seeking military caregiver leave for a current service member, you'll be required to provide Matrix with a certification completed by an authorized health care provider or a copy of an Invitational Travel Order or Invitational Travel Authorization. If you're seeking military caregiver leave to care for a veteran, you'll be required to provide Matrix with a certification completed by an authorized health care provider. An authorized health care provider may be a military-affiliated health care provider or a nonmilitary-affiliated health care provider. However, a second and third opinion concerning the current service member's or veteran's serious injury or illness may be required when the certification is provided by a non-military-affiliated health care provider.

For a current service member, a serious injury or illness is one that is incurred by a service member in the line of active duty that may cause the service member to be medically unfit to perform the military duties of his or her office, grade, rank, or rating. Serious injury or illness also includes injuries or illnesses that existed before the service member's active duty and that were aggravated by service in the line of duty.

For a veteran, a serious injury or illness is one that was incurred by the veteran in the line of duty in the Armed Forces or that existed before the veteran's active duty and was aggravated by service in the line of active duty, and that is either:

- A continuation of a serious injury or illness that was incurred or aggravated when the veteran was a member of the Armed Forces and rendered the service member unable to perform the duties of the service member's office, grade, rank, or rating; or
- A physical or mental condition for which the veteran has received a U.S. Department of Veteran's Affairs Service-Related Disability Rating of 50 percent or greater, and the need for military caregiver leave is related to that condition; or
- A physical or mental condition that substantially impairs the veteran's ability to work because of a disability or disabilities related to military service, or would do so absent treatment; or



- An injury, including psychological, that is the basis for the veteran’s enrollment in the Department of Veterans Affairs Program of Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers.

Qualifying Exigency Leave

If you’re seeking qualifying exigency leave, you’re required to provide K-C with: (a) a copy of the active duty orders or other military documentation that indicates that the military member is on active duty or call to active duty status in a foreign country and the dates of such service; and (b) a certification providing the appropriate facts related to the particular qualifying exigency for which leave is sought.

Qualifying exigencies may include attending certain military events, arranging for alternative childcare, addressing certain financial and legal arrangements, attending certain counseling sessions, attending post-deployment reintegration briefings, spending time with a military member who is on Rest and Recuperation leave during deployment, addressing issues arising from short notice deployment, and certain activities relating to caring for the military member’s parent.

Dishonesty or Misuse of FMLA Leave

All employees are prohibited from engaging in FMLA fraud, abuse, or misuse. The submission of false information in support of a request for FMLA leave, or the abuse or misuse of approved FMLA leave, may result in discipline, up to and including immediate termination.

Use of Paid Time Off

FMLA leave is generally unpaid leave. If you’re a salaried or hourly paid employee not covered by a Collective Bargaining Agreement, a portion of your annual allotted paid time off will automatically be used concurrently with your FMLA leave as outlined below unless prohibited by law in the state where you work:

FMLA Absences for Own Care	FMLA Absences for Care of a Family Member or Military-Related
1. All paid sick leave will be exhausted.	2. All caregiver leave (if eligible) will be applied to qualifying absences under separate Caregiver Leave Policy and exhausted (applies only to new leave requests beginning on/after January 1, 2023; intermittent absences associated with a claim filed prior to January 1, 2023, will not use caregiver leave absences).
2. All personal floating holidays will be exhausted.	3. All personal floating holidays will be exhausted.
3. All carryover vacation will be exhausted.	4. All carryover vacation will be exhausted.
4. Up to 50% of your total annual vacation allotment will be exhausted before you can take FMLA unpaid.	5. Up to 50% of your total annual vacation allotment will be exhausted before you can take FMLA unpaid.

Note: If you're a part-time (regularly scheduled 20-29 hours per week) hourly paid employee and eligible for paid time off (PTO), any FMLA absences will automatically be covered with available PTO, until exhausted, unless prohibited by law in the state where you work.

You may request to use more vacation than what's required if you want to continue to receive pay during your absence. Flex days, if eligible and elected, are separate from your annual vacation allotment and won't be applied to absences unless you request it. Once all paid time off is exhausted or if you don't request to use paid time off beyond what's automatically applied, FMLA-approved absences will be unpaid.

If you work in a state that prohibits the automatic application of paid time off as outlined above, your leave will be unpaid. It's your responsibility to notify Matrix if you want to apply paid time off to a qualifying FMLA absence. If you direct Matrix to apply paid time off, Matrix will use the hierarchy outlined above.

You won't be eligible to receive holiday pay for a designated K-C holiday if you're on leave on the holiday.

If you're an hourly paid employee covered by a Collective Bargaining Agreement, refer to your agreement or check with your HR Representative on how paid time off works with FMLA leave.

Disability/Workers' Compensation Benefits

If you're on FMLA leave due to your own serious health condition or workplace injury, you may be eligible for payments from other sources such as disability or workers compensation benefits. Contact Matrix if you're not sure whether you're eligible for these benefits.

Continuation of Benefits

If you take FMLA leave, you won't lose any employment benefit accrued prior to the date your leave began. However, seniority and employment benefits will not continue to accrue during the leave period, except to the extent a specific policy, plan or Collective Bargaining Agreement provides otherwise.

If, at the time of leave, you're eligible for coverage under K-C's health insurance plans, then, during the leave period, K-C shall maintain coverage for you under the same conditions of coverage as would have existed had you continued working for the duration of the leave, provided that you continue to make any contributions (e.g., premium payments) that you made to the plan before taking leave. If you're on a paid leave, your payment will continue to be deducted from your paycheck. If you're on an unpaid leave, it's your responsibility to timely pay your portion of the premium. If premium payments are more than 30 days late, insurance coverage may be terminated. You may be required to reimburse the Company for any premium payments you missed that the Company pays on your behalf and, to the extent permitted by law, K-C may deduct these missed premium payments from your paycheck upon your return to work.

If you choose not to participate in the plan(s) while on leave (or lost coverage due to your failure to make timely payments), you may re-enroll, within 30 days following your return from FMLA leave, in the same plan(s) in which you participated prior to leave.



Return to Work/Restoration of Position

During the leave, K-C may require periodic reports from you regarding your status and intent to return to work. Unless otherwise permitted by law, where the leave is taken due to your serious health condition, you must provide a return-to-work release from your health care provider before you return to work. The return-to-work release should state that you're able to resume work and that you're able to perform all essential functions of your position. The return-to-work release should be submitted to your site's Occupational Health representative.

At the end of the approved FMLA leave, you'll be offered restoration to the same position you held when the leave commenced, or to an equivalent position with equivalent employment benefits, pay, and other terms and conditions of employment so long as you're able to perform the essential functions of your position, with or without reasonable accommodation. However, you have no greater right to reinstatement or to other benefits and conditions of employment than if you had been continuously employed during the leave period. Thus, for example, restoration may not apply if there has been a workforce reduction, a reorganization, or similar business change affecting your position while you were on FMLA leave. In addition, K-C may choose to exempt from this requirement certain "key employees," as defined by the FMLA, and not restore them to employment on completion of the FMLA leave, in accordance with the FMLA.

If your leave exceeds 12 weeks (or 26 weeks for military caregiver leave) within the applicable 12-month period you will not be guaranteed a job upon return from the leave, unless otherwise required by law. Failure to return to work at the conclusion of your approved leave may result in termination of your employment.

Protecting Employee Rights

It's against K-C's policy to interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of any right provided by the FMLA, or to discharge or discriminate against any person for opposing any practice made unlawful by the FMLA or for participating in any proceeding under or related to the FMLA.

Employees who have concerns with how their FMLA leave requests have been handled are encouraged to bring their concerns to the attention of Human Resources. Employees also may file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor or may bring a private lawsuit against the Company. Additional information may be obtained through the Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division at **866-4US-WAGE (866-487-9243)** (TTY **877-889-5627**) or wagehour.dol.gov.

The FMLA doesn't affect any Federal or State law prohibiting discrimination or supersede any State or local law or Collective Bargaining Agreement which provides greater family or medical leave rights.

Note: This policy supersedes all prior policies regarding FMLA leave and is intended to comply with the FMLA and applicable state laws. As such, this policy shall be construed in all cases consistent with such statutory requirements.

This is a corporate policy and preempts any site-specific policies. K-C expects this policy to continue indefinitely. However, K-C reserves the right to make changes to and even discontinue this policy. If K-C were to terminate this policy or designate a partial termination with respect to a specific group of employees, each employee will have no further rights or obligations for future use of this policy.

Policy Effective Date: February 5, 1993

Policy Revision Date: January 1, 2024