



§ 101(1)(a) of the Restatement (Second) of Contracts. The Restatement provides that a contract is enforceable only if the promisee has suffered a legal detriment. The Restatement also provides that a contract is enforceable only if the promisee has suffered a legal detriment. The Restatement also provides that a contract is enforceable only if the promisee has suffered a legal detriment.

Under the Restatement, a contract is enforceable only if the promisee has suffered a legal detriment. The Restatement also provides that a contract is enforceable only if the promisee has suffered a legal detriment. The Restatement also provides that a contract is enforceable only if the promisee has suffered a legal detriment.

The Department of Labor has proposed changes to the FMLA regulations that would significantly reduce the protection of the Act. The proposed changes would eliminate the requirement that employers provide a written notice of the employee's FMLA rights. This would leave employees in the dark about their rights and how to exercise them. The proposed changes would also eliminate the requirement that employers provide a written certification of the employee's need for leave. This would allow employers to deny leave to employees who are unable to work without any objective evidence of their condition. The proposed changes would also eliminate the requirement that employers provide a written statement of the employee's FMLA entitlement. This would allow employers to deny leave to employees who are entitled to it. The proposed changes would also eliminate the requirement that employers provide a written statement of the employee's FMLA eligibility. This would allow employers to deny leave to employees who are eligible for it. The proposed changes would also eliminate the requirement that employers provide a written statement of the employee's FMLA leave balance. This would allow employers to deny leave to employees who are entitled to it. The proposed changes would also eliminate the requirement that employers provide a written statement of the employee's FMLA leave history. This would allow employers to deny leave to employees who are entitled to it. The proposed changes would also eliminate the requirement that employers provide a written statement of the employee's FMLA leave usage. This would allow employers to deny leave to employees who are entitled to it. The proposed changes would also eliminate the requirement that employers provide a written statement of the employee's FMLA leave accrual. This would allow employers to deny leave to employees who are entitled to it. The proposed changes would also eliminate the requirement that employers provide a written statement of the employee's FMLA leave balance, history, usage, and accrual. This would allow employers to deny leave to employees who are entitled to it.

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WILLAMETTE LAW REVIEW

The following text is a scan of a page from the *Willamette Law Review*. It contains several paragraphs of text, some of which are partially obscured by a large, faint watermark or bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in a standard columnar format with a header at the top and a footer at the bottom.

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