



EEOC - EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY IS THE LAW

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY IS THE LAW

PRIVATE EMPLOYERS, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Applicants to and employees of most private employers, state and local governments, educational institutions, employment agencies and labor organizations are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, protects applicants and employees from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment, on the basis of race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy), or national origin. Religious discrimination includes failing to reasonably accommodate an employee's religious practices where the accommodation does not impose undue hardship.

DISABILITY Title I and Title V of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, protect qualified individuals from discrimination on the basis of disability in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment. Disability discrimination includes not making reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, barring undue hardship.

AGE The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, as amended, protects applicants and employees 40 years of age or older from discrimination based on age in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment.

SEX (WAGES) In addition to sex discrimination prohibited by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, as amended, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, as amended, prohibits sex discrimination in the payment of wages to women and men performing substantially equal work, in jobs that require equal skill, effort, and responsibility, under similar working conditions, in the same establishment.

GENETICS Title II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 protects applicants and employees from discrimination based on genetic information in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment. GINA also restricts employers' acquisition of genetic information and strictly limits disclosure of genetic information. Genetic information includes information about genetic tests of applicants, employees, or their family members; the manifestation of diseases or disorders in family members (family medical history); and requests for or receipt of genetic services by applicants, employees, or their family members.

RETALIATION All of these Federal laws prohibit covered entities from retaliating against a person who files a charge of discrimination, participates in a discrimination proceeding, or otherwise opposes an unlawful employment practice.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU BELIEVE DISCRIMINATION HAS OCCURRED There are strict time limits for filing charges of employment discrimination. To preserve the ability of EEOC to act on your behalf and to protect your right to file a private lawsuit, should you ultimately need to, you should contact EEOC promptly when discrimination is suspected: The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), 1-800-669-4000 (toll-free) or 1-800-669-6820 (toll-free TTY number for individuals with hearing impairments). EEOC field office information is available at www.eeoc.gov or in most telephone directories in the U.S. Government or Federal Government section. Additional information about EEOC, including information about charge filing, is available at www.eeoc.gov.

EMPLOYERS HOLDING FEDERAL CONTRACTS OR SUBCONTRACTS

Applicants to and employees of companies with a Federal government contract or subcontract are protected under the following bases:

RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY, NATIONAL ORIGIN Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin, and requires affirmative action to ensure equality of opportunity in all aspects of employment.

PAY SECRECY Executive Order 11246, as amended, protects applicants and employees from discrimination based on inquiring about, disclosing, or discussing their compensation or the compensation of other applicants or employees.

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, protects qualified individuals with disabilities from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment. Disability discrimination includes not making reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, barring undue hardship to the employer. Section 503 also requires that Federal contractors take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified individuals with disabilities at all

levels of employment, including the executive level.

PROTECTED VETERANS The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits employment discrimination against, and requires affirmative action to recruit, employ, and advance in employment, disabled veterans, recently separated veterans (i.e., within three years of discharge or release from active duty), active duty wartime or campaign badge veterans, or Armed Forces service medal veterans.

RETALIATION Retaliation is prohibited against a person who files a complaint of discrimination, participates in an OFCCP proceeding, or otherwise opposes discrimination under these Federal laws. Any person who believes a contractor has violated its nondiscrimination or affirmative action obligations under the authorities above should contact immediately: The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP), U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210, 1-800-397-6251 (toll-free) or (202) 693-1337 (TTY). OFCCP may also be contacted by e-mail at OFCCP-Public@dol.gov, or by calling an OFCCP regional or district office, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. Government, Department of Labor.

If you believe that you have experienced discrimination contact OFCCP: 1-800-397-6251 | TTY 1-877-889-5627 | www.dol.gov.

PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

RACE, COLOR, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX In addition to the protections of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance. Employment discrimination is covered by Title VI if the primary objective of the financial assistance is provision of employment, or where employment discrimination causes or may cause discrimination in providing services under such programs. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs or activities which receive Federal financial assistance.

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of disability in any program or activity which receives Federal financial assistance. Discrimination is prohibited in all aspects of employment against persons with disabilities who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the job. If you believe you have been discriminated against in a program of any institution which receives Federal financial assistance, you should immediately contact the Federal agency providing such assistance.

EEOC 9102 and OFCCP 8008 Versions Usable With 11/09 Supplement

Mandatory Supplement to EEOC P-11/Revised 11/09/11 EEO is the Law Poster

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION

Job Safety and Health IT'S THE LAW!



EMPLOYEES:

- You have the right to notify your employer or Iowa OSHA about workplace hazards. You may ask Iowa OSHA to keep your name confidential.
- You have the right to request an OSHA inspection if you believe that there are unsafe and unhealthful conditions in your workplace. You or your representative may participate in that inspection.
- You can file a complaint with OSHA within 30 days of retaliation or discrimination by your employer for making safety and health complaints or for exercising your rights under the OSH Act.
- You have a right to see OSHA citations issued to your employer. Your employer must post the citations at or near the place of the alleged violation for at least 3 working days.
- Your employer must correct workplace hazards by the date indicated on the citation and must certify that these hazards have been reduced or eliminated.
- You have the right to copies of your medical records or records of your exposure to toxic and harmful substances or conditions.
- Your employer must post this notice in your workplace.
- You must comply with all occupational safety and health standards issued under the OSH Act that apply to your own actions and conduct on the job.

EMPLOYERS:

- You must furnish your employees a place of employment free from recognized hazards.
- You must comply with the occupational safety and health standards issued under the OSH Act.
- Iowa OSHA Consultation can help you identify and correct hazards without citation or penalty.



To report a workplace fatality, hospitalization, amputation or the loss of an eye, visit www.iowaosha.gov or call 877-242-6742.

For assistance and information contact:
Iowa Division of Labor
1000 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0209
Phone (515) 242-5870
Email: osha@iwd.iowa.gov
www.iowaosha.gov

Rod A. Roberts
Rod A. Roberts, Labor Commissioner

Complaints About the Iowa OSHA Program
You may file a complaint about the Iowa Division of Labor's operations or administration of the OSH Act by contacting:
OSHA Regional Office
2300 Main Street, Suite 1010
Kansas City, MO 64108-2447
(816) 283-8745

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION NOTICE

It is illegal to discriminate against work-authorized individuals. Employers CANNOT specify which documents they will accept from an employee. The refusal to hire an individual because the documents have a future expiration date may also constitute illegal discrimination.

For information, please contact
The Office of Special Counsel for Immigration Related Unfair Employment Practices Office at 800-255-7688.

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE \$7.25 PER HOUR BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009

The law requires employers to display this poster where employees can readily see it.

OVERTIME PAY At least 1 1/2 times your regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

CHILD LABOR An employee must be at least 16 years old to work in most non-farm jobs and at least 18 to work in non-farm jobs declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor. Youths 14 and 15 years old may work outside school hours in various non-manufacturing, non-mining, non-hazardous jobs with certain work hour restrictions. Different rules apply in agricultural employment.

TIP CREDIT Employers of "tipped employees" who meet certain conditions may claim a partial wage credit based on tips received by their employees. Employers must pay tipped employees a cash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour if they claim a tip credit against their minimum wage obligation. If an employer does not claim a tip credit, the employer's cash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour does not equal the minimum hourly wage, the employer must make up the difference.

NURSING MOTHERS The FLSA requires employers to provide reasonable break time for a nursing mother employee who is subject to the FLSA's overtime requirements in order for the employee to express breast milk for her nursing child for one year after the child's birth each time such employee has a need to express breast milk. Employers are also required to provide a place, other than a bathroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, which may be used by the employee to express breast milk.

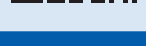
ENFORCEMENT The Department has authority to recover back wages and an equal amount in liquidated damages in instances of minimum wage, overtime, and other violations. The Department may litigate and/or recommend criminal prosecution. Employers may be assessed civil money penalties for each willful or repeated violation

of the minimum wage or overtime pay provisions of the law. Civil money penalties may also be assessed for violations of the FLSA's child labor provisions. Heightened civil money penalties may be assessed for each child labor violation that results in the death or serious injury of any minor employee, and such assessments may be doubled when the violations are determined to be willful or repeated. The law also prohibits retaliating against or discharging workers who file a complaint or participate in any proceeding under the FLSA.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Certain occupations and establishments are exempt from the minimum wage, and/or overtime pay provisions.
- Special provisions apply to workers in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- Some state laws provide greater employee protections; employers must comply with both.
- Some employers incorrectly classify workers as "independent contractors" when they are actually employees under the FLSA. It is important to know the difference between the two because employees (unless exempt) are entitled to the FLSA's minimum wage and overtime pay protections and correctly classified independent contractors are not.
- Certain full-time students, student learners, apprentices, and workers with disabilities may be paid less than the minimum wage under special certificates issued by the Department of Labor.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1-866-487-9243
TTY: 1-877-889-5627
www.dol.gov/whd



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

If you become unemployed, you may be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. If you are still employed but working fewer hours than your regular full-time work week and are earning less than your regular full-time wages, you may be entitled to partial benefits. Unemployment insurance benefits are made possible by taxes paid by this employer. No deductions are made from your paycheck for unemployment insurance.

The same week you become unemployed, you may file a new unemployment insurance claim online or in-person.



Go to www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov and click on the Apply for Unemployment link. You should file an initial claim the same week you are unemployed or working reduced hours. Your unemployment insurance claim DOES NOT begin on the date your job ended or your hours were reduced. Your claim is effective the Sunday of the week you apply.



If you do not have access to a computer, visit the nearest **IowaWORKS Center**. Delay in filing an unemployment insurance claim can result in the loss of all or part of the benefits you may be entitled to receive.



For complete information about your unemployment insurance rights and responsibilities, review the Unemployment Handbook at www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov. To register for work and learn more about available work in your area, go to www.iowaworks.gov or visit your nearest **IowaWORKS Center**.

IOWAWORKS CENTER LOCATIONS

- Burlington
- Carroll
- Cedar Rapids
- Council Bluffs
- Creston
- Davenport
- Decorah
- Des Moines
- Dubuque
- Fort Dodge
- Iowa City
- Marshalltown
- Mason City
- Ottumwa
- Sioux City
- Spencer
- Waterloo

IowaWORKS Centers are located in 17 cities.

For the location of the **IowaWORKS Center** nearest you, call: 866-239-0843 or visit www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov.



Equal Opportunity Employer/Program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. For deaf and hard of hearing, use Relay 711.
LAW REQUIRES DISPLAYING THIS POSTER WHERE IT CAN EASILY BE SEEN BY ALL EMPLOYEES.
70-8010 (08/18)

PAYDAY NOTICE

Regular Paydays for Employees of

(Company Name)
Should be as follows:

Weekly Bi-Weekly Monthly Other

By: _____ Title: _____

WITHHOLDING STATUS

YOU MAY NEED TO CHECK YOUR WITHHOLDING

Since you last filed Form W-4 with your employer did you...

- Marry or divorce?
- Gain or lose a dependent?
- Change your name?
- Were there major changes to...
 - Your non-wage income (interest, dividends, capital gains, etc.)?
 - Your family wage income (you or your spouse started or ended a job)?
 - Your itemized deductions?
 - Your tax credits?
- If you can answer "YES"...

To any of these questions or you owed extra tax when you filed your last return, you may need to file a new Form W-4.

See your employer for a copy of Form W-4 or call the IRS at 1-800-829-3676.

Now is the time to check your withholding. For more details, get Publication 919, How Do I Adjust My Tax Withholding?, or use the Withholding Calculator at www.irs.gov/individuals on the IRS web site.

Employer: Please post or publish this Bulletin Board Poster so that your employees will see it. Please indicate where they can get forms and information on this subject.



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EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS | EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

The Employee Polygraph Protection Act prohibits most private employers from using lie detector tests either for pre-employment screening or during the course of employment.

PROHIBITIONS Employers are generally prohibited from requiring or requesting an employee or job applicant to take a lie detector test, and from discharging, disciplining, or discriminating against an employee or prospective employee for refusing to take a test or for exercising other rights under the Act.

EXEMPTIONS Federal, State and local governments are not affected by the law. Also, the law does not apply to tests given by the Federal Government to certain private individuals engaged in national security-related activities. The Act permits polygraph (a kind of lie detector) tests to be administered in the private sector, subject to restrictions, to certain prospective employees of security service firms (armored car, alarm, and guard), and of pharmaceutical manufacturers, distributors and dispensers. The Act also permits polygraph testing, subject to restrictions, of certain employees of private firms who are reasonably suspected of involvement in a workplace incident (theft, embezzlement, etc.) that resulted in economic loss to the employer. The law does

not preempt any provision of any State or local law or any collective bargaining agreement which is more restrictive with respect to lie detector tests.

EXAMINEE RIGHTS Where polygraph tests are permitted, they are subject to numerous strict standards concerning the conduct and length of the test. Examinees have a number of specific rights, including the right to a written notice before testing, the right to refuse or discontinue a test, and the right not to have test results disclosed to unauthorized persons.

ENFORCEMENT The Secretary of Labor may bring court actions to restrain violations and assess civil penalties against violators. Employees or job applicants may also bring their own court actions.

THE LAW REQUIRES EMPLOYERS TO DISPLAY THIS POSTER WHERE EMPLOYEES AND JOB APPLICANTS CAN READILY SEE IT.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1-866-487-9243
TTY: 1-877-889-5627
www.dol.gov/whd

DISCRIMINATION

Equal Employment Opportunity is the LAW

What Does Equal Employment Opportunity Mean?

It guarantees the right of all persons to apply and be considered for job opportunities on the basis of the person's ability to do the job. While employed, you should not be treated unfairly because of any of the protected characteristics.

What Does the Law Cover?

Chapter 216 of the Code of Iowa, as amended, (The Iowa Civil Rights Act), prohibits discrimination in employment because of a person's:

- Race
- Creed
- Color
- Sex
- Pregnancy
- Religion
- Age (18 and older)
- National Origin
- Gender Identity
- Sexual Orientation
- Disability

To Whom Does the Law Apply?

- Persons who apply for employment with, or employees of, private employers, state and local governments, and public and private educational institutions with four or more employees.
- Employment agencies, labor unions, contractors, and sub-contractors, and apprenticeship programs.

What Other Resources Are Available to Help with a Discrimination Problem?

You may also contact the local human rights, civil rights or human relations agency in your area, or the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), a federal agency. The EEOC District Office is located at:

310 West Wisconsin Ave., Suite 800
Milwaukee, WI 53203-2292
414-297-1111

EEOC enforces Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin; the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA), which protects persons age 40 or older; and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

What Action Will an Agency Take?

The Commission's staff can answer questions about your rights under the Act and help you take the necessary steps to file a complaint if you decide to pursue a claim. Once a complaint is filed, the Commission will take all appropriate actions to correct the complaint. There is no charge to file a complaint and you do not need an attorney to file a complaint with the Commission.

What Should I Do if I Believe I've Been Discriminated Against?

You should immediately contact:

Iowa Civil Rights Commission
400 E. 14th Street, Grimes Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
515-281-4121, 1-800-457-4416
515-242-5840 (FAX)
<http://www.state.ia.us/government/crc>

You may contact the Commission by telephone or mail for information, or assistance in filing a complaint. The Commission's office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. You may leave a message at 515-281-4121 after hours for a return call.
Your complaint must be filed within 300 days of the discriminatory act.

"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." – Martin Luther King, Jr.

FMLA - FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS Eligible employees who work for a covered employer can take up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave in a 12-month period for the following reasons:

- The birth of a child or placement of a child for adoption or foster care;
- To bond with a child (leave must be taken within 1 year of the child's birth or placement);
- To care for the employee's spouse, child, or parent who has a qualifying serious health condition;
- For the employee's own qualifying serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the employee's job;
- For qualifying exigencies related to the foreign deployment of a military member who is the employee's spouse, child, or parent.

An eligible employee who is a covered servicemember's spouse, child, parent, or next of kin may also take up to 26 weeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember with a serious injury or illness. An employee does not need to use leave in one block. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, employees may take leave intermittently or on a reduced schedule.

Employees may choose, or an employer may require, use of accrued paid leave while taking FMLA leave. If an employee substitutes accrued paid leave for FMLA leave, the employee must comply with the employer's normal paid leave policies.

BENEFITS & PROTECTIONS While employees are on FMLA leave, employers must continue health insurance coverage as if the employees were not on leave. Upon return from FMLA leave, most employees must be restored to the same job or one nearly identical to it with equivalent pay, benefits, and other employment terms and conditions.

An employer may not interfere with an individual's FMLA rights or retaliate against someone for using or trying to use FMLA leave, opposing any practice made unlawful by the FMLA, or being involved in any proceeding under or related to the FMLA.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS An employee who works for a covered employer must meet three criteria in order to be eligible for FMLA leave. The employee must:

- Have worked for the employer for at least 12 months;
- Have at least 1,250 hours of service in the 12 months before taking leave; and
- Work at a location where the employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of the employee's worksite.

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

REQUESTING LEAVE Generally, employees must give 30-days advance notice of the need for FMLA leave. If it is not possible to give 30-days notice, an employee must notify the employer as soon as possible and, generally, follow the employer's usual procedures.

Employees do not have to share a medical diagnosis, but must provide enough information to the employer so it can determine if the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. Sufficient information could include informing an employer that the employee is or will be unable to perform his or her job functions, that a family member cannot perform daily activities, or that hospitalization or continuing medical treatment is necessary. Employees must inform the employer if the need for leave is for a reason for which FMLA leave was previously taken or certified.

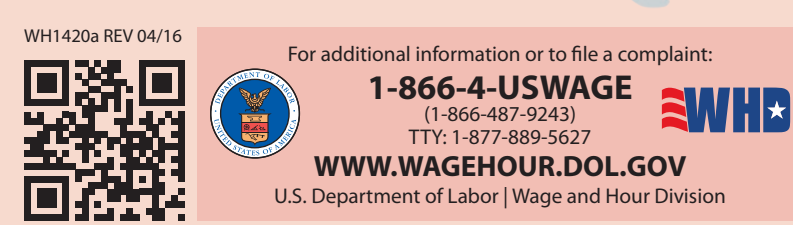
Employers can require a certification or periodic recertification supporting the need for leave. If the employer determines that the certification is incomplete, it must provide a written notice indicating what additional information is required.

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES Once an employee becomes aware that an employee's need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, the employer must notify the employee if he or she is eligible for FMLA leave and, if eligible, must also provide a notice of rights and responsibilities under the FMLA. If the employee is not eligible, the employer must provide a reason for ineligibility.

Employers must notify its employees if leave will be designated as FMLA leave, and if so, how much leave will be designated as FMLA leave.

ENFORCEMENT Employees may file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, or may bring a private lawsuit against an employer.

The FMLA does not affect any federal or state law prohibiting discrimination or supersede any state or local law or collective bargaining agreement that provides greater family or medical leave rights.



IOWA MINIMUM WAGE

Your Rights Under The Iowa Minimum Wage Law

Hourly Minimum Wage

\$7.25

The minimum wage applies to most hourly wage earners employed in Iowa. Most small retail and service establishments grossing less than \$300,000 annually are not required to pay the minimum wage. The majority of supervisory and administrative employees paid a salary are not covered by the law. Employers may pay an initial employment rate of \$6.35 for the first 90 calendar days of employment.

TIP CREDIT – The employer's share for tipped employees who customarily and regularly receive more than \$30.00 a month in tips must be at least \$4.35 an hour.

Enforcement

The Iowa Division of Labor may bring action against employers who violate the state's minimum wage law. Courts may order payment of back wages. No employer can discriminate against or discharge an employee for filing a complaint or participating in a proceeding under this law.

Contact Information
Iowa Division of Labor
150 Des Moines Street
Des Moines, IA 50309-1836
Phone: 515-275-5619
Fax: 515-275-4123
www.iowadivisionlabor.gov

Federal Minimum Wage & Overtime Pay

Applicants of the minimum wage rates under federal law differ from those under Iowa Law. Iowa employers must comply with the more stringent applicable law. Overtime is covered by the federal Fair Labor Standards Act. Questions concerning federal law should be directed to:

U.S. Department of Labor
Wage & Hour Division
210 Walnut Street
Des Moines, IA 50309
Phone: 515-284-4625
www.dol.gov

The law requires displaying this poster where it can easily be seen by all employees.

Equal Opportunity Employer/Program
Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. For deaf and hard of hearing, use Relay 711.

Revised 01.20.21

USERRA - UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

YOUR RIGHTS UNDER USERRA