

Chapter 1 : - Louisiana Legal Advisor: Fifth Edition by Stephen; Covell, Lauren Covell

The Louisiana Legal Advisor by Stephen and Lauren Covell is clearly written in layman's terms, pertinent to today's problems, and is a volume that every resident of Louisiana needs to own. Both Covells are attorneys practicing in Baton Rouge.

The commissioner is responsible for regulating all phases of insurance and approving insurance rates charged by insurance companies. The Commissioner of Insurance examines and licenses insurance agents and brokers, approves policy forms, examines articles of incorporation of insurance companies doing business in Louisiana, evaluates complaints against insurers, receives financial reports, determines the solvency of the companies, and collects insurance premium taxes and fees. Arguments have been made for making the commissioner an appointive position. State Officials Selected From Districts Supervisory and policy boards for two departments are composed entirely or in part of members elected from districts. The PSC consists of five members elected from single-member districts. The most important function of the PSC is its power to set rates that consumers may be charged by public utilities such as electric, telephone, natural gas, and water companies and by common carriers such as trucking, bus, and taxi companies. The commission determines where these firms may operate and regulates safety and service. The district offices investigate consumer complaints concerning utility rates and services. The Department of Public Service, which is headed by the PSC, is part of the executive branch but acts as a court when hearing rate cases. BESE consists of eight members elected from single-member districts and three members appointed by the governor from the state at large, with the consent of the Senate. BESE supervises and controls the public schools and certain special schools. However, BESE has no control over the business affairs of a parish or city school board, nor the selection or removal of its officers and employees. The department certifies persons as teachers and administrators, approves textbooks, sets curricula standards, collects enrollment and other data from the schools, and distributes state funding to local schools through the Minimum Foundation Program MFP, among its other responsibilities. Before, the superintendent was separately elected by the voters, and this sometimes resulted in conflict between the board and the department. Many, but not all, states have elected state education boards. Two basic reasons given for electing education boards are 1 education is too important to allow a governor to control it and 2 placing it under an independent board removes education from politics. Some, however, argue that this simply results in different political pressures and that the governor should appoint all BESE members and be held responsible for education results. State Civil Service The recruitment, pay, training, and promotion of public employees are important issues for any government. Historically, these issues were dealt with through the patronage system. Under this system, elected officials rewarded friends and supporters with state jobs. Little importance was attached to qualifications, and there were few systematic procedures for hiring, promoting, and dealing with other personnel issues. In the present State Civil Service was established by constitutional amendment. These and other measures increased the professionalism of the civil service and reduced the influence of politics on personnel decisions. Critics of the civil service system, in Louisiana and elsewhere, argue that the elaborate rules and procedures developed to insulate it from political pressures also limit the flexibility and initiative of executive branch agencies. To address these criticisms, the State Civil Service has been working to give state agencies more flexibility in hiring and in setting pay. Other efforts include speeding up discipline and employee appeals procedures, expanding employee training, and allowing the use of temporary private staffing services. Each secretary has the option of appointing a deputy secretary, subject to Senate confirmation; however, the secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections is required to appoint a deputy secretary for public safety services and a deputy secretary for corrections services, subject to Senate confirmation. Each cabinet department in the executive branch has an office of management and finance OMF. This office is under the direction and control of an undersecretary, who is the chief fiscal and accounting officer of the entire department. However, the Department of Public Safety and Corrections has an office of management and finance for public safety services and an office of management and finance for correction services, each headed by an undersecretary. Generally each

department has several statutorily created offices which are the organizational units through which programs are administered. No such program offices are specified for the Department of Veterans Affairs. An assistant secretary is the head of an office. Certain assistant secretaries bear other titles as well as the title of assistant secretary, such as the state librarian, the director of the Louisiana State Museum, and the commissioner of conservation. These officers are the assistant secretaries of the office of the state library and the office of the state museum of the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, and the office of conservation of the Department of Natural Resources, respectively. Secretaries, undersecretaries, and assistant secretaries of cabinet departments are generally appointed by the governor, with consent of the Senate, and serve at his pleasure. The Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism DCRT is a significant exception to this rule, as legislation placed that department in the office of the lieutenant governor who was made the department commissioner. The DCRT officers are appointed by the lieutenant governor and the secretary performs his functions under the general direction of the lieutenant governor. However, the deputy secretary of DCRT is appointed by the secretary. Other exceptions relative to appointment of officers of the various departments are indicated on the organization chart on the main page. The other eight departments include the State Civil Service, which is under the jurisdiction of the State Civil Service Commission and seven departments under the jurisdiction of elected state officials. These include five statewide elected officials, the Public Service Commission, and the superintendent of education who formerly was elected but now is appointed by the partially elected BESE Board of Elementary and Secondary Education. In these cases, structure is not detailed in the law so as not to over structure a small department. New boards are created every year. Some are purely advisory boards while some are management boards. Still others are quite independent. Some boards make rules and then investigate and decide whether the rules are being properly followed. These quasi-judicial agencies combine legislative, executive, and judicial functions. Several independent corporations or authorities have been created to allow them to operate their programs like businesses, free of some of the restrictions on other state agencies such as having to hire employees through civil service or follow state purchasing laws. Title 36 of the Revised Statutes as amended through the Regular Session Functions of departments directly under the governor and Civil Service.

Chapter 2 : Stephen E. Covell (Author of LOUISIANA LEGAL ADVISOR)

out of 5 stars La Legal Advisor May 4, Whether just to gain an oversight into La's unique legal system or if you need guidance with a legal problem this is the book you need.

Chapter 3 : Louisiana State Bar Association

Louisiana Legal Advisor by Stephen Covell, Lauren Covell Negotiate Louisiana's legal system with this easy guide! From buying a home and writing a will to starting a business, this reference has invaluable information that can save Louisiana residents time, money, and worry.

Chapter 4 : Louisiana Legal Advisor () by Lauren K. Covell; Ste

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Chapter 5 : calendrierdelascience.com - Government

OR IMMEDIATE RELEASE. June 27, District Attorney Warren Montgomery announces that the Louisiana Supreme Court has unanimously reversed the judgment of the courts below and rendered a decision, confirming his role as the legal advisor to St. Tammany Parish.

Chapter 6 : Pelican Product: , LOUISIANA LEGAL ADVISOR Fifth Edition

"A book every resident of Louisiana needs to own" is the way the Baton Rouge Advocate describes this book. It covers nearly every situation the average citizen may encounter with Louisiana's peculiar set of laws.

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\$20 Statement Credit Offer: This offer does not apply to deferred interest or major purchase plan purchases. This promotion is only available to the applicant for use with the Sears Mastercard, is not transferable and is subject to credit approval.

Chapter 8 : Louisiana Legal Advisor: Fifth Edition by Stephen Covell, Lauren Covell ()

Designed to allow residents to navigate a unique legal system, this is the only book on Louisiana law written for laymen. Frequently asked questions and a glossary of terms are also included.

Chapter 9 : Louisiana Legal Advisor - Stephen E. Covell, Lauren K. Covell - Google Books

He is co-author of the Louisiana Legal Advisor which is a popular book on Louisiana law written for the layman, now in its 5th edition. Lauren K. Covell Lauren Killebrew Covell is a Baton Rouge native having graduated from Robert E. Lee High School and Louisiana State University.