**In the national guard, reserves, or on active duty?**

Your work time and payment of wages will be governed by the state and federal laws applicable to public employees.

Your employment may be terminated if your employer determines that your duties are not consistent with your training and experience. If your employer changes your job responsibilities or your work schedule, you should report these changes to your human resource representative.

If your employment is terminated, you should report to your human resource representative and request that your human resource representative return your work schedule and any other personal belongings.

**Workers’ Compensation**

Your employer is required to maintain workers’ compensation insurance coverage for your employees. Each employee is covered by workers’ compensation insurance for injuries and illnesses that arise out of and in the course of employment.

If you are injured on the job, you should report the injury to your supervisor immediately. You should also report your injury to your human resource representative. Your human resource representative will assist you in filing a claim for workers’ compensation benefits.

**Unemployment Insurance**

Your employer is required to maintain unemployment insurance coverage for your employees. Each employee is covered by unemployment insurance for periods of unemployment that are not due to misconduct.

If you lose your job, you should report your unemployment to your human resource representative. Your human resource representative will assist you in filing a claim for unemployment benefits.

**OUT-OF-STATE MOTOR VEHICLES**

**A.** Any person who is a resident of a state which requires registration of the motor vehicle or motor vehicles of a person who resides in that state is required to register the vehicle(s) with the Department of Public Safety and Corrections of the state in which the person resides. The vehicle(s) must be registered in the state within thirty days of the date on which the person was employed in Louisiana.

**B.** Any person who is a resident of a state which requires registration of the motor vehicle or motor vehicles of a person who resides in that state is required to register the vehicle(s) with the Department of Public Safety and Corrections of the state in which the person resides. The vehicle(s) must be registered in the state within thirty days of the date on which the person was employed in Louisiana.

**C.** The provisions of this Section shall not be applicable to members actively serving in the armed forces of the United States.

**EDUCATION**

The right to education is a fundamental right that is protected by the Louisiana Constitution. The state and local governments are required to provide free public education to all children who are of school age and who reside in Louisiana.

**FEDERAL EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT**

The Earned Income Credit (EIC) is a tax credit that is available to taxpayers who earn wages or salaries. The credit is intended to reduce the tax burden on low-income families.

The credit is calculated based on the number of children and the amount of earned income. The credit can be claimed on the taxpayer’s income tax return or on a separate EIC return.

The credit is not available for taxpayers who are claimed as dependents on another taxpayer’s return. The credit is also not available for taxpayers who are not citizen or resident aliens.

**GENETIC DISCRIMINATION**


The act prohibits discrimination in employment, insurance, and other areas of life. The act also requires employers, insurers, and other organizations to disclose their policies regarding genetic information.

The act also prohibits discrimination in the sale or distribution of life insurance, health insurance, or any other type of insurance.

**SICKLE CELL TRAIT DISCRIMINATION**

The Sickle Cell Trait Discrimination Act of 1993 (Public Law 103-159) prohibits discrimination against individuals who have sickle cell trait.

The act prohibits discrimination in employment, insurance, and other areas of life. The act also requires employers, insurers, and other organizations to disclose their policies regarding sickle cell trait.

The act also prohibits discrimination in the sale or distribution of life insurance, health insurance, or any other type of insurance.