

DIRECTORY · LOUISIANA

Official Offices in Louisiana: Immigration, Courts and Jury 2026

We publish no street address for any federal administrative office. Courts are different: this state has four immigration courts and their addresses are court addresses, so they are written here.

SHORT ANSWER

This document leaves out some addresses **on purpose** and says why: we publish **no street address for any immigration agency, immigration enforcement unit, border agency or Social Security Administration office**. What governs is **the address on the notice or appointment letter sent to you**. **Courts are different and addresses may be written**: this state has **four immigration courts**, a scale most states in this series do not have. **One of them sits inside a detention facility** and the agency's own page says so. **Hearings are open to the public** and **no advance notice of a visit is required**. **But the agency publishes no geographic service area for any court**; so this document sets no rule about **which court hears a case from which place**.

Why there are no addresses, and what we give instead

Not publishing an address is not the same as saying there is no office. The address is **on your appointment notice** and in the agencies' own office locators. **What is permitted here and is written**: court addresses, the location of the detention facility, and consular, city, parish and university addresses.

QUESTION	WHICH TOOL	WHAT YOU NEED
Where is my case, when is my hearing	The court agency's automated case information system	Your case number and nationality from a dropdown
Which facility is my relative held in	A separate agency's online detainee locator	Case number or first and last name; country of birth is required either way
Address report	The immigration agency's own channel	10 days ; the receipt number of every pending case
Appointments and case status	The agency's own online account	The letter sent to you, the only correct source for an address

The case information system's own warnings matter and we publish them verbatim: Not all cases, or all information about a case is displayed, the information is offered **for convenience only**, and what governs is **the documents the court sends you**. **What is on the screen does not take the place of a notice**.

THE DETAINEE LOCATOR: KNOWN USAGE RULES

- **We label this item honestly:** the relevant agency's site did not open on this network, so **we could not read the tool's own text firsthand**. What follows was compiled from secondary sources.
- Searches run **by case number** or **by first and last name; country of birth is required either way**.
- In a name search the spelling must **match exactly**.
- The system shows only people **currently in custody or released within the last 60 days**.
- **People under 18 do not appear**. The tool is free.

The four immigration courts in this state

COURT	ADDRESS	PUBLIC HOURS
New Orleans Immigration Court	One Canal Place, 365 Canal Street, Suite 500, New Orleans, LA 70130	8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Baton Rouge Immigration Court	451 Florida Street, Suite 500, Baton Rouge, LA 70801	8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
LaSalle Immigration Court	830 Pine Hill Road, Jena, LA 71342	8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. · inside a detention facility
Oakdale Immigration Court	1900 E. Whatley Road, Oakdale, LA 71463	8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

All four pages carry two sentences in common: the courts are open **Monday through Friday except federal holidays**, and You do not need to notify the immigration court in advance of your visit.

THE COURT INSIDE A FACILITY, AND THE SENTENCE MISSING FOR OAKDALE

- The LaSalle court's own page states its location plainly: This immigration court is located in a Department of Homeland Security controlled detention facility.
- Rules from the same page: all visitors pass through a **metal detector; cell phones are not admitted without facility approval**; food and drink are barred absent a judge's specific permission; and **cameras and recording devices are prohibited** in courtrooms.
- **The same sentence is absent for Oakdale**. That court's page says nothing about the type of facility, and **whether it sits inside a detention or correctional facility could not be verified**.
- Among that court's own rules: it **does not accept fax or electronic filings unless specifically requested**.
- **No facility-specific visitor rule for relatives attending a hearing inside the facility could be found**. Call before you go.

Attending a hearing, and interpreters

- **Hearings are open to the public:** all four court pages carry the same sentence, Immigration court hearings are open to the public, with limited exceptions, as specified in law.

- **To observe, you come to the courtroom.** The agency's guidance: Visitors should observe in person at the courtroom in which the hearing is scheduled and held. The route for family members is the courtroom, not the internet.
- **For an unrepresented respondent the default hearing medium is in person:** Respondents who do not have a representative of record will always have a default hearing medium of in-person. That is a transportation and time-off plan.
- **Recording and photography are prohibited** and the agency ties that to a federal regulation. If you are unsure whether your hearing is in person or online, **call the court that has your case.**
- **Court interpreters are free and the court pays:** the criminal district court in Orleans Parish states that **interpreters are provided at no cost for individuals who are parties or witnesses**, and asks that the request be made before the hearing.
- **No record was found for Turkish.** The court's brochures appear in English, Arabic, Spanish, French, Vietnamese and Mandarin; **whether any registered Turkish court interpreter exists in Louisiana could not be verified.** That is why you should make the request **early.**

NUMBERS WE DO NOT PUBLISH AND A RULE WE DO NOT SET

- **We do not publish the number, names or capacity of detention facilities in this state.** None of the relevant agency sites opened on this network, and the figures compiled from press reporting **contradict one another.**
- **The only thing certain from a primary source:** the court agency's own listing shows **four** immigration courts in the state and **at least one of them inside a detention facility.**
- **The geographic service areas of the four courts could not be measured either:** none of the pages says which parishes it covers. **That is a negative finding**, and it is why we set no rule.
- **The network and appointment capacity of immigration agency offices could not be measured.** We write nothing about the number of offices, waiting times or how easy an appointment is. **We do not say none exists; we say we could not measure it.**

Appeals: New Orleans is a hub

The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit sits in New Orleans. The court's own sentence gives its reach: hears appeals from federal district courts in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. The clerk's office is in the F. Edward Hebert Building, 600 S. Maestri Place, New Orleans.

But do not scramble the order: an appeal from an immigration court decision goes **first to the board of immigration appeals**; the Fifth Circuit is the stage after that. **We could not separately verify that order from the agency's own page**; learn the path of your own case from your attorney. On the federal trial side the state has **three judicial districts**; **the full list of which parish falls in which district was not measured this round.**

The 100 air mile federal zone: a regulatory parameter

This is not a distance, it is a regulatory parameter. We take the federal regulation's two definitions verbatim:

- **External boundary:** The term external boundary ... means the land boundaries and the territorial sea of the United States extending 12 nautical miles from the baselines of the United States determined in accordance with international law. **The definition covers not only land borders but the territorial sea.**
- **Reasonable distance:** within 100 air miles from any external boundary of the United States or any shorter distance which may be fixed by the chief patrol agent for CBP, or the special agent in charge for ICE.
- **Read three things together:** the measure is **air miles**, not road distance; **100 air miles is a ceiling, not a floor**, and a sector chief may fix a shorter distance; and in unusual circumstances a longer distance is **reported to headquarters**.
- The regulation also lists what is weighed in setting the distance: **topography, the convergence of transportation arteries from the border, population density** and the inconvenience to the traveling public.
- **We derive no distance from a map.** Louisiana is a coastal state, so the parameter runs from the coast as well; but **how much of the state falls inside the zone is not written here**. This is a legal question, not a geography question.

THE STATE CRIMINAL STATUTE: WE SET NO DEFINITE SENTENCE ON WHETHER IT IS IN FORCE

- An act passed in 2024 added a new subpart titled Unlawful Entry Into This State By An Alien to the state criminal code, and its contents were readable.
- **Penalties:** for a first offense **up to six months in jail, a fine of up to \$1,000** or both; for second and subsequent offenses **imprisonment of not less than one and not more than two years, a fine of up to \$10,000** or both.
- **There are two affirmative defenses**, and the provision does not apply to a person who is a **material witness or a victim** of the offenses the statute lists.
- **But two records contradict each other on the effective date:** two major legal compilations still carry a **contingent effectiveness** note at the head of the sections; the legislature's own record page shows the sections as **effective August 1, 2026**.
- **We could not open that page.** So we state no definite sentence on whether it is or is not in force. The correct frame: **the effective date was changed in 2026; verify the current status**.
- **Litigation or an injunction: research could not reach any.** We do not say none exists.

VOTER REGISTRATION AND JURY SERVICE: THE CITIZENSHIP REQUIREMENT

- **Voter registration is for United States citizens only.** Registering or voting as a non-citizen directly affects your immigration case.
- **The registry is kept by the parish, not the state:** each parish has its own registrar of voters and address changes go there. Moving to another parish requires **registering again**.
- **Jury work also runs at the parish level;** in one parish the jury function is listed among the clerk of court's duties. **Jury service depends on citizenship.**
- **If a summons reaches you although you are not a citizen,** it is usually an error produced by cross-matched lists. **Do not ignore it:** report your situation as the summons instructs and **keep a copy of your answer.**
- **The voter registration question can come up at a license counter,** and the agency's policy document on this **could not be downloaded this round;** what a non-citizen applicant is asked at the counter could not be verified. **Check no box and tell the clerk your situation plainly.**
- **Do not confuse one thing:** a voter registration card appears among the documents one parish accepts for the property tax exemption, **but it is an alternative;** a Louisiana identification card is on the same list.

- 1 **Write down the date, time, address and court name on your notice.** If the address on the notice conflicts with one you read online, **the notice governs.**
- 2 **If your address changes, report it to the immigration agency within 10 days** and update every pending case separately.
- 3 **If you need an interpreter, make the request in writing before the hearing;** with no record found for Turkish, early notice matters even more.
- 4 **If you have no attorney, go to the courtroom unless you are told otherwise in writing.**
- 5 **Do not guess which court holds a detained relative's case;** use the right tool for the right question and have the case number ready.
- 6 **If a jury summons arrives, answer it properly,** keep a copy and consult your attorney before sending it.
- 7 **Missing a hearing costs more than anything else in this document:** an order entered in absentia is very hard to undo.
- 8 **For local detail see** [New Orleans](#), [Baton Rouge](#), [Metairie](#), [Mandeville](#) and [Lake Charles](#).



TURKISH-SPEAKING IMMIGRATION ATTORNEY IN LOUISIANA

Have a question about your immigration status?

Attorney Asim Clinch serves clients across Louisiana, in Turkish and English. Free evaluation:
clinchlaw.com/free-evaluation · +1 866-491-7669

Office: 321 N Central Expy, Ste 206, McKinney, TX 75070

Attorney responsible for this guide: Asim Clinch, Esq., Clinch Law Firm P.C. Attorney Asim Clinch is a member of the Missouri Bar (No. 76084) and practices U.S. federal immigration law.

Attorney advertising. This guide is general information only. It is not legal advice and is not a substitute for the advice of an attorney. Information compiled from official sources as of October 14, 2026; fees and procedures change, so check the official site before you act. Reading this guide does not create an attorney-client relationship. The choice of a lawyer is an important decision and should not be based solely upon advertisements. Latest version: clinchlaw.com/city-guides/louisiana-immigration-attorney