Louisiana Electronic Monitoring Compliance Overview

A public educational overview of selected Louisiana electronic-monitoring requirements and responsibilities. | Reviewed September 2026

Louisiana law establishes requirements involving electronic-monitoring equipment, provider registration, reporting, monitoring conditions, noncompliance, and program administration. This guide summarizes selected provisions; the statutes and controlling court orders remain authoritative.

Core Statutory Framework

Authority	Public-facing subject
R.S. 15:571.36	Equipment and provider requirements; case docket information; notifications and periodic reporting; violation reporting; penalties for intentional reporting failures.
R.S. 15:571.37	Electronic-monitoring programs; monitored-person responsibilities; active monitoring; noncompliance; payment/nonpayment procedures for covered adult criminal proceedings.
R.S. 15:571.38	Offense involving intentional entry into or failure to exit an exclusion zone, or violation of a curfew order; definitions and penalties.
R.S. 15:835	Provider certification and parish-level registration; registry removal provision; conflict-of-interest restriction.

Provider Registration

R.S. 15:835 requires a person or entity providing electronic-monitoring services for pretrial or post-conviction persons in Louisiana to certify in writing that it meets the criteria in R.S. 15:571.36 and to register with the court and sheriff of each parish where services are provided. The statute identifies provider name, principal contact information, and primary office address among the registration information. It also states that services may not be provided before the registration requirements are satisfied.

Equipment, Access, and Operational Requirements

- R.S. 15:571.36 lists mandatory subject areas for electronic-monitoring requirements, including secure storage, periodic visual inspection, inventory, backup equipment, malfunction response, restricted password access, maintenance, location capability, inclusion/exclusion zoning, and specified alert capabilities.
- The statute also calls for simultaneous access for an authorizing judge or law-enforcement agency to monitoring records of an electronic-monitoring provider.
- When a court places an individual on electronic monitoring, the provider name and contact information must be entered in the case docket.

Reporting and Notification

Louisiana law imposes several distinct reporting duties. R.S. 15:571.36 includes next-day information to appropriate law enforcement and the prosecuting authority, monthly reporting, annual reporting, and prompt reporting of specified verified violations. The exact recipients, information elements, and timing should be

checked against the current statute and the controlling court order.

Monitoring Conditions and Noncompliance

R.S. 15:571.37 requires providers operating in Louisiana to actively monitor persons subject to electronic monitoring for compliance and report violations in accordance with R.S. 15:571.36. It also addresses responsibilities of monitored persons and court action following findings of noncompliance. R.S. 15:571.38 separately defines certain intentional conduct involving exclusion zones and curfew orders as a criminal offense.

Payment and Nonpayment Procedures

Act 858 of 2026 amended R.S. 15:571.37. For covered adults in criminal proceedings, the law addresses payment arrangements, delinquency reporting, notice, hearings, continuation of monitoring during specified periods, possible transition to another qualified provider, surety participation when bail may be affected, and victim-safety notice provisions. See the separate Act 858 overview in this resource library.

What This Means for Public-Sector and Justice-System Users

- Courts: electronic-monitoring orders, provider information, reports, hearings, and monitoring records can intersect with statutory duties.
- Prosecuting authorities: statutes provide for receipt of specified notifications, reports, and noncompliance information.
- Law enforcement: statutes contemplate receipt of specified information and access to monitoring records in defined circumstances.
- Providers: registration, equipment, active monitoring, reporting, recordkeeping, and court-process obligations require organized operational controls.
- Sureties and bail agents: specified violation reports and Act 858 procedures can require notice or participation when a bail undertaking may be affected.

ComplyWise / EMAP Boundary

EMAP is designed to support organized information, communication, documentation, and workflow associated with electronic monitoring. Use of software does not itself establish legal compliance. Each organization remains responsible for its legal obligations, court orders, policies, and professional advice.

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Official Sources

Louisiana R.S. 15:571.36

Louisiana R.S. 15:571.37

Louisiana R.S. 15:571.38

Louisiana R.S. 15:835

Act 858 of 2026 / HB 968