Louisiana Civil Code 2027, Updated Articles

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Art. 14. Use of sex

Unless the context indicates otherwise, words used with reference to one sex apply to the other sex.

Acts 1991, No. 923, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1992; Acts 2025, No. 488, §1; Acts 2026, No. 814, §1.

Art. 138. Modification of custody award

A. When a court has awarded custody pursuant to a judgment rendered by considered decree, the award may be modified by the court within the period of five years after the date of the judgment, in accordance with the best interest of the child, only upon proof of either of the following:

(1) By clear and convincing evidence that the harm likely to be caused by a change of custody is substantially outweighed by the advantages to the child.

(2) That the continuation of the present custody award is so harmful to the child as to justify modification.

B. After five years have elapsed from the date of a judgment rendered by considered decree, and in all other cases, an award of custody may be modified by the court upon a change in circumstances that materially affects the welfare of the child if the modification is in the best interest of the child.

C. A judgment is "rendered by considered decree" when the trial court receives evidence of parental fitness to exercise care, custody, and control of a child and enters a final and appealable judgment based on its evaluation of that evidence.

Acts 2026, No. 93, §1.

Art. 2315.14. Liability for damages caused by offenses related to obstruction of freedom of worship in a church or other place of worship

A. In addition to general and special damages, a prevailing plaintiff shall be awarded court costs and reasonable attorney fees upon proof that the injuries on which the action is based were caused by conduct prohibited by R.S. 14:38.6 resulting in the injury to the person, obstruction of the freedom of worship in a church or other place of worship, or damage to property, regardless of whether the defendant was arrested, charged, or prosecuted for such conduct.

B. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to limit any other cause of action or remedy provided by law.

C. As used in this Article, a defendant includes any person who knowingly aided, abetted, financed, funded, solicited, conspired, or otherwise provided material support or assistance for conduct prohibited by R.S. 14:38.6.

D.(1) Recoverable damages pursuant to this Article may include but are not limited to damages for physical injury, mental anguish, emotional distress, property damage, lost income, interference with the free exercise of religion, and any other damages authorized by law.

(2) In addition to any other remedy provided by law, a court may grant temporary restraining orders, preliminary injunctions, permanent injunctions, or declaratory relief, as well as court costs and reasonable attorney fees, to prevent the conduct, or to prevent the continuation of the conduct, that is prohibited by R.S. 14:38.6.

Acts 2026, No. 379, §2, eff. May 22, 2026.

Art. 2674. Ownership of the thing

A lease of a thing that does not belong to the lessor may nevertheless be binding on the parties.

A lease of a corporeal movable that does not belong to the lessor has effect against the owner if the lessor has possession of the thing with the consent of the owner, is a merchant customarily selling or leasing similar things, and leases the thing for fair value in the regular course of the lessor's business to a lessee in good faith.

Acts 2004, No. 821, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2026, No. 240, §1.

Art. 2711. Transfer of thing by lessor does not terminate lease

The transfer of the leased thing by the lessor does not terminate the lease. The lessee has an action against the lessor for any loss that the lessee sustains as a result of the transfer.

Acts 2004, No. 821, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2026, No. 240, §1.

Art. 2712. Transfer of thing does not transfer rights and obligations of lease

The transferee of a thing that is subject to a lease is not legally subrogated to the rights of his transferor and is not personally bound by the transferor's obligations under the lease unless the transferee assumes them.

Acts 2004, No. 821, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2026, No. 240, §1.

Art. 2713. Right to sublease, assign, or encumber

Each party has the right to assign or encumber his rights in the lease, and the lessee has the right to sublease the leased thing. These rights may be expressly prohibited by the contract of lease, except as otherwise provided by legislation.

A provision in a lease of an immovable that prohibits the right of the lessee to assign, encumber, or sublease is deemed to prohibit the others, unless a contrary intent is expressed. In all other respects, a provision that prohibits the lessee of an immovable from assigning, encumbering, or subleasing is to be strictly construed against the lessor.

Acts 2004, No. 821, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2026, No. 240, §1.

Art. 2713.1. Rights of sublessee or assignee

Except as otherwise provided by legislation, a person to whom a lessee subleases the thing or assigns his rights in the lease acquires no greater rights than the lessee to the use and enjoyment of the thing.

Acts 2026, No. 240, §1.

Art. 2681. Form

A lease may be made orally or in writing.

Acts 2004, No. 821, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2026, No. 240, §1.

Art. 2681.1. Lease of an immovable

A lease of an immovable has effect against third persons from the time that it is filed for registry in the manner prescribed by legislation.

Acts 2026, No. 240, §1.

Art. 2681.2. Lease of a movable

A lease of a corporeal movable has effect against third persons upon actual delivery of the movable to the lessee who is in good faith and ceases to have that effect when the thing is returned to the lessor or his successor.

Acts 2026, No. 240, §1.