

2026 Regular Session

SENATE BILL NO. 76

BY SENATOR MILLER (On Recommendation of the Louisiana State Law Institute)

CHILDREN. Provides relative to the modification of child custody. (8/1/26)

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AN ACT

To enact Civil Code Art. 138, relative to the modification of child custody; to provide with respect to the evidentiary burdens required to modify child custody; and to provide for related matters.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Section 1. Civil Code Art. 138 is hereby enacted to read as follows:

**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 award, 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. In all other cases, an award of custody may be modified by the court**

1 upon a change in circumstances that materially affects the welfare of the child  
2 if the modification is in the best interest of the child.

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

7 Revision Comments – 2026

8 (a) This revision codifies the standard set by the Louisiana Supreme Court  
9 for modification of custody orders pursuant to considered decrees in *Bergeron v.*  
10 *Bergeron*, 492 So. 2d 1193, 1200 (La. 1986), with modifications. It also codifies the  
11 existing, and lesser, standard for modifying consent decrees. See, e.g., *McCorvey v.*  
12 *McCorvey*, 916 So. 2d 357, 370-71 (La. App. 3 Cir. 2005). This revision is not  
13 intended to abrogate the jurisprudence interpreting *Bergeron*; rather, it is intended  
14 to add clarity by codifying the *Bergeron* standard and by calling attention to the often  
15 jurisprudentially overlooked alternative weighing standard set forth in *Bergeron*.

16 (b) Louisiana jurisprudence explains that a consent decree subject to the best  
17 interest standard is one made through "a stipulated judgment, such as when the  
18 parties consent to a custodial arrangement, and no evidence of parental fitness is  
19 taken ." Alternatively, a considered decree is one "wherein the trial court receives  
20 evidence of parental fitness to exercise care, custody, and control of a child."  
21 *McCorvey v. McCorvey*, 916 So. 2d 357, 370-71 (La. App. 3 Cir. 2005); see also  
22 *Evans v. Lungrin*, 708 So. 2d 731 (La. 1998). Some Louisiana courts have noted that  
23 judgments may be the result of "hybrid" proceedings, as when the court received  
24 some evidence of parental fitness, but the parties enter into a stipulated judgment  
25 prior to the court's ruling. Such judgments should be treated under the modification  
26 standard applicable to consent decrees. *McCorvey, supra* at 371.

27 (c) The use of "in all other cases" in Paragraph B of this Article contemplates  
28 application of the lesser evidentiary standard to modification of a consent decree, a  
29 considered decree once five years have elapsed from the date of that decree, and a  
30 judgment as a result of hybrid proceedings.

31 (d) The change in circumstances described in Paragraph B of this Article  
32 refers to a change that materially affects the child's welfare. *Burns v. Burns*, 236 So.  
33 3d 571, 574 (La. App. 1 Cir. 2017). A parent's remarriage, engagement, and similar  
34 life changes do not necessarily rise to such a level. See *id.*

35 (e) The standards set forth in this Article apply to modifications of judgments  
36 of custody rendered by consent decree or considered decree and generally apply to  
37 both physical and legal custody. They do not, however, apply to minor changes, such  
38 as a change in visitation of a parent from a Tuesday night to a Wednesday night.

39 (f) Interim, temporary, or interlocutory custodial orders are not governed by  
40 the standards set forth in this Article.

41 (g) Custodial orders entered by hearing officers, whether interim or  
42 otherwise, are not "considered decrees" in accordance with this Article, as they are  
43 not custodial awards made by a "trial court."

44 (h) On account of the enactment of this Article, Comment (d) of the 1993  
45 Revision Comments to Article 131 has been superseded. This Article should be  
46 consulted, as it elaborates upon and modifies jurisprudential treatment of custody  
47 modification.

