SENATE BILL 521

D4 SB 663/24 – JPR

By: Senator Charles

Introduced and read first time: January 23, 2025 Assigned to: Judicial Proceedings

A BILL ENTITLED

1 AN ACT concerning

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Child Custody – Rebuttable Presumption of Joint Custody

FOR the purpose of establishing a rebuttable presumption in certain child custody proceedings that certain custodial arrangements are in the best interests of a child and establishing factors a court may consider when determining the best interests of the child; authorizing the court to award sole custody under certain circumstances based on a preponderance of the evidence after entering factors considered by the court on the record; requiring the court to award visitation in a certain manner under certain circumstances; and generally relating to child custody determinations.

- 10 BY adding to
- 11 Article Family Law
- 12 Section 9–109
- 13 Annotated Code of Maryland
- 14 (2019 Replacement Volume and 2024 Supplement)
- 15 SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND,
 16 That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:
- 17

Article – Family Law

18 **9–109.**

(A) IN AN INITIAL CHILD CUSTODY PROCEEDING, WHETHER PENDENTE LITE OR PERMANENT, INVOLVING THE PARENTS OF A CHILD, REGARDLESS OF A PARENT'S MARITAL STATUS OR GENDER, THERE IS A REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION THAT:

22 (1) JOINT LEGAL CUSTODY IS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD; 23 AND

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS INDICATE MATTER ADDED TO EXISTING LAW. [Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.



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$\frac{1}{2}$	(2) JOINT PHYSICAL CUSTODY FOR APPROXIMATELY EQUAL PERIODS OF TIME IS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD.
$\frac{3}{4}$	(B) IN DETERMINING THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD, THE COURT MAY CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING FACTORS:
5 6 7	(1) THE PREFERENCES OF THE CHILD IF THE COURT DETERMINES THAT THE CHILD IS OF A SUFFICIENT EMOTIONAL MATURITY AND MENTAL CAPACITY REGARDLESS OF THE AGE OF THE CHILD;
8	(2) THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE RESIDENCES OF THE PARENTS;
9 10	(3) THE DISTANCE BETWEEN EACH PARENT'S RESIDENCE AND THE CHILD'S SCHOOL;
11	(4) THE FLEXIBILITY OF EACH PARENT'S WORK SCHEDULE;
12 13	(5) EACH PARENT'S ABILITY TO ASSIST WITH AFTER SCHOOL CARE; AND
14	(6) ANY OTHER FACTOR THE COURT FINDS RELEVANT.
$\begin{array}{c} 15\\ 16\\ 17\end{array}$	(C) (1) IF THE COURT DETERMINES BY A PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE THAT A JOINT CUSTODY ARRANGEMENT IS NOT IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD, THE COURT:
18	(I) MAY AWARD SOLE CUSTODY TO ONE PARENT; AND
19 20	(II) SHALL ENTER ON THE RECORD THE FACTORS CONSIDERED BY THE COURT IN REACHING ITS DECISION.
$21 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 24 \\ 25$	(2) WHEN THE COURT DETERMINES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH (1) OF THIS SUBSECTION, THAT JOINT CUSTODY IS NOT IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD, THE COURT SHALL AWARD VISITATION IN A MANNER THAT ENSURES FREQUENT AND CONTINUING CONTACT BETWEEN THE CHILD AND THE NONCUSTODIAL PARENT.
$\frac{26}{27}$	SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect October 1, 2025.