

Who We Are

We advocate with and for Marylanders experiencing poverty to achieve equity and social justice through free civil legal services, community collaboration, and systems change.

Established in 1911, Maryland Legal Aid is a statewide private, nonprofit law firm that provides free, civil legal services to low-income and vulnerable people to address their most fundamental legal problems. From our 12 offices throughout the state and through our community-based clinics, we help our clients preserve and access safe and affordable housing, maintain and regain custody of their children, and be safe from domestic violence. Maryland Legal Aid increases our clients’ economic security by defending against consumer debt, including foreclosures and tax sales, removing barriers to employment, and accessing critical income supports such as unemployment, food stamps and other vital public benefits. Through special projects, we represent elder adults, nursing home residents, children in alleged abuse and neglect cases, and migrant farmworkers. In its advocacy, Maryland Legal Aid seeks systemic change through impact litigation, in our advocacy, and by storytelling.



Types of Child Custody

Your criminal record may keep you from securing employment in Maryland:

Legal Custody. Legal custody is the right and obligation to make long-range decisions about important issues for your child. That means decisions about education, religious training, discipline, medical care, and other significant matters. Legal custody is not related to where a child lives. You can have legal custody even if your child is living with someone else.

Sole Legal Custody. If you have sole legal custody, you have the authority to make these long-range decisions without having to ask the other parent.

Joint Legal Custody. If you and the other parent have joint legal custody, you share an equal voice in making these long-range decisions. For joint legal custody to work, parents must be able to get along and set aside their differences for the sake of the child.

Sometimes parents communicate well enough to have joint legal custody, but they may be unable to agree from time to time. One parent may be given “tie-breaking” authority, which means that parent can make a final decision if good faith attempts at joint decision-making don’t work.

Maryland Legal Aid Offices

Centralized Intake: 1-888-465-2468
is now serving all jurisdictions:

Offices

- Allegheny/Garrett**
138 Baltimore Street
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Cumberland, MD 21502

Anne Arundel/Howard
2024 West Street
Suite 204
Annapolis, MD 21401
3451 Court House Drive
2nd Floor
Ellicott City, MD 21043

Baltimore City
500 E. Lexington Street
Baltimore, MD 21202

Baltimore County
215 Washington Avenue
Suite 305
Towson, MD 21204

Cecil/Harford
103 S. Hickory Avenue
Bel Air, MD 21014

**Lower Eastern Shore
Dorchester, Somerset,
Wicomico, Worcester**
101 Broad Street,
Salisbury, MD 21801
- Midwestern Maryland
Carroll, Frederick,
Washington**
22 S. Market Street
Suite 11
Frederick, MD 21701

Montgomery County
600 Jefferson Plaza
Suite 430
Rockville, MD 20852

Prince George’s County
8401 Corporate Drive
Suite 200
Landover, MD 20785

**Southern Maryland
Calvert, Charles,
St. Mary’s**
15045 Burnt Store Road
Hughesville, MD 20637

**Upper Eastern Shore
Caroline, Kent,
Queen Anne’s, Talbot**
106 N. Washington Street
Suite 101
Easton, MD 21601

TTY Users: Call Maryland Relay, Dial 7-1-1

www.mdlab.org
For more information

www.peoples-law.org
For self-help legal information and
community resources

7.15.2025



Maryland
Family Law:
**THE BASICS
OF CHILD
CUSTODY &
VISITATION**



Physical/Residential Custody. These two terms mean the same thing: the parent's right and obligation to provide a home for the child at given times, and to make day-to-day decisions when the child is actually with that parent.

Joint Physical or Residential Custody. This means the child spends substantial time with each parent. Joint physical custody can mean "50/50," but it doesn't have to. For example, joint physical custody can mean your child spends three days per week with you and four days with the other parent. The term is also used when a child lives with one parent during the school year and the other parent during the summer.

Split Custody. The term "split custody" only applies to families with multiple children. With split custody, one parent has sole custody of at least one child, and the other parent has sole custody of the other children. Each parent has visitation rights. Some courts also call this "divided custody."

Shared Custody. Shared custody has a very narrow meaning that has to do with child support. Maryland's child support guidelines are different for parents who have "sole" custody and parents who have "shared" custody. When looking at

child support only, shared custody means that each parent keeps his or her child overnight for more than 35 percent of the year, and that both parents contribute to the expenses of the child, as well as paying child support.

Visitation/Access

When a child lives the majority of time with one parent and spends scheduled time with the other, it is usually called "visitation." Sometimes it is called "access" or "parenting time," instead of visitation. Some judges use the words "physical custody" when referring to visitation. For example, "the father has physical custody and that is where the child makes her home, and the mother has physical custody on alternate weekends."

A judge will order "supervised visitation" if it is in the child's best interest. The judge's order will specify what type of supervision is needed. It may be that the parent can only visit with the child at a relative's home. In more serious cases, it may mean that visits can only take place at a "supervised visitation center," or in the presence of the child's therapist. Supervised visitation is not the norm, and the court will order it only when there is a very good reason.

How will a judge decide custody?

If parents cannot reach a custody agreement, one parent will need to file a custody case in court. This may be done as part of a divorce proceeding. After the case is filed, the judge usually refers the parents to mediation to try to resolve the dispute. If no agreement is reached, a court hearing will be held before a judge. The most important thing a judge looks at when deciding custody is what is in the best interest of the child. Some of the other factors that a judge considers are listed below.

- The fitness of the parents (ability to provide basic care)
- The character and reputation of the parents
- The desires of the parents and agreements between them
- The potential for maintaining relations with extended families
- The preference of the child
- The material opportunities affecting the future life of the child
- The age, health, and sex of the child
- Where the parents live and the opportunity for visitation
- The length of separation from a parent
- Whether the parent voluntarily left the child with the other parent

When deciding whether to grant joint custody, in addition to the factors above, a judge considers:

- The capacity of the parents to communicate and reach shared decisions
- The willingness of the parents to share custody
- The potential disruption of the child's social and school life
- The demands of the parents' work

Remember that custody and visitation decisions are never considered to be final. As situations change, parents may be able to return to court and request changes.