FIRST REGULAR SESSION HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 194

100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

0333H.04C

DANA RADEMAN MILLER, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal section 452.335, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to maintenance orders.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Section 452.335, RSMo, is repealed and one new section enacted in lieu 2 thereof, to be known as section 452.335, to read as follows:

452.335. 1. In a proceeding for nonretroactive invalidity, dissolution of marriage or legal
separation, or a proceeding for maintenance following dissolution of the marriage by a court
which lacked personal jurisdiction over the absent spouse, the court may grant a maintenance
order to either spouse, which may be bridge-the-gap, rehabilitative, or durational, but only
if it finds that the spouse seeking maintenance:
(1) Lacks sufficient property, including marital property apportioned to him or her, to
provide for his or her reasonable needs; and
(2) Is unable to support himself or herself through appropriate employment or is the

(2) Is unable to support nimself or nerself through appropriate employment or is the
 custodian of a child whose condition or circumstances make it appropriate that the custodian not
 be required to seek employment outside the home.

2. The maintenance order shall be in such amounts and for such periods of time as thecourt deems just, and after considering all relevant factors including:

(1) The financial resources of the party seeking maintenance, including marital property
apportioned to him or her, and his or her ability to meet his or her needs independently,
including the extent to which a provision for support of a child living with the party includes a
sum for that party as custodian;

17 (2) The time necessary to acquire sufficient education or training to enable the party18 seeking maintenance to find appropriate employment;

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

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19 (3) The comparative earning capacity of each spouse;

20 (4) The standard of living established during the marriage;

(5) The obligations and assets, including the marital property apportioned to him or her
 and the separate property of each party;

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(6) The duration of the marriage;

24 (7) The age, and the physical and emotional condition of the spouse seeking 25 maintenance;

(8) The ability of the spouse from whom maintenance is sought to meet his or her needs
while meeting those of the spouse seeking maintenance;

(9) The conduct of the parties during the marriage; and

29 (10) Any other relevant factors.

30 3. The maintenance order shall state if it is bridge-the-gap, rehabilitative, or 31 durational and whether the order is modifiable or nonmodifiable. The court may order 32 maintenance which includes a termination date in accordance with the provisions of this 33 section. Unless the maintenance order which includes a termination date is nonmodifiable, the 34 court may order the maintenance decreased, increased, terminated, extended, or otherwise 35 modified based upon a substantial and continuing change of circumstances which occurred prior to the termination date of the original order; provided that, no maintenance order shall be 36 37 modified to extend its duration in excess of the limits established in this section.

4. For purposes of determining maintenance only, a short-term marriage is a marriage having a duration of less than seven years; a moderate-term marriage is a marriage having a duration of seven years or more but less than seventeen years; and a long-term marriage is a marriage having a duration of seventeen years or more. The duration of a marriage is the period of time from the first day of the marriage until the date of the most recent filing of an action of dissolution of marriage or legal separation.

5. Bridge-the-gap maintenance may be awarded to assist a party leaving a shortterm marriage by providing support to allow the party to make a transition from being married to being single. Bridge-the-gap maintenance shall be designed to assist a party with legitimate, identifiable short-term needs. The length of the maintenance shall not exceed two years. An award of bridge-the-gap maintenance shall not be modifiable in amount or duration.

6. (1) Rehabilitative maintenance may be awarded to assist a party leaving a short term, moderate-term, or long-term marriage in establishing the capacity for self-support
 through either:

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(a) The redevelopment of previous skills or credentials; or

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(b) The acquisition of education, training, or work experience necessary to develop
 appropriate employment skills or credentials and the development and implementation of
 a career plan and career goals.

57 (2) In order to award rehabilitative maintenance, there shall be a specific and 58 defined rehabilitative plan, which shall be included as part of any order awarding 59 rehabilitative maintenance. The length of the maintenance shall not exceed five years.

60 (3) An award of rehabilitative maintenance may be modified or terminated based 61 upon a substantial change in circumstances, upon noncompliance with the rehabilitative 62 plan, or upon completion of the rehabilitative plan; provided that, the length of the 63 maintenance shall not be modified to exceed the limits set forth in this subsection.

7. Durational maintenance may be awarded to provide for the reasonable needs as they were established during a short-term, moderate-term, or long-term marriage. An award of durational maintenance may be modified in accordance with the provisions of subsection 3 of this section; provided that, the length of the maintenance shall not be modified to exceed the limits set forth in this section.

8. Absent exigent circumstances, a court shall not order durational maintenance
that remains in effect for more than:

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(1) Three years if the duration of the marriage was less than seven years;

(2) Five years if the duration of the marriage was seven years or more but less than
 ten years;

(3) Seven years if the duration of the marriage was ten years or more but less than
 seventeen years;

76 (4) Ten years if the duration of the marriage was seventeen years or more but less
 77 than twenty-five years; or

78 (5) Fifteen years if the duration of the marriage was twenty-five years or more.
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80 For purposes of this subsection, "exigent circumstances" shall mean a medicallydeterminable physical or mental impairment or other compelling substantial impediment 81 82 that prevents such spouse from earning sufficient income to provide for the spouse's 83 reasonable needs. In reaching its determination, the court may consider whether a 84 physical or mental impairment is the result of domestic violence or other substantial abuse 85 by the spouse paying the maintenance. If the spouse seeking maintenance in a marriage 86 of twenty-five years or more duration lacks sufficient property, including marital property 87 apportioned to him or her, to provide for his or her reasonable needs, and has not been 88 meaningfully engaged in the workforce, and if such spouse cannot reasonably reenter the workforce even if reasonable retraining or other rehabilitative efforts were undertaken, 89

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90 then the court may consider such spouse's lack of marketable skills an exigent
91 circumstance. The court shall consider that the lifestyle of both spouses may reasonably
92 decline following a dissolution of marriage or legal separation.

93 9. An award of bridge-the-gap, rehabilitative, or durational maintenance shall 94 terminate upon a valid written agreement between the parties submitted to the court, the 95 death of either party, or the remarriage of the party receiving maintenance.

96 10. For purposes of modification of prior orders establishing maintenance, the
97 standards set forth in this section shall be applicable to all initial actions and modifications
98 decided after August 28, 2019.

99 11. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit parties from reaching an 100 agreement, submitted in writing to the court, regarding the type or duration of modifiable 101 or nonmodifiable maintenance, even if the duration of maintenance in such agreements

102 exceeds the limits described in this section.

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