House	Amendment NO
Offered By	
	for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 862, Page 40, after all of said section and line the following:
"452.335. 1. In a proceeding f	For nonretroactive invalidity, dissolution of marriage or legal
separation, or a proceeding for mainter	nance following dissolution of the marriage by a court which
lacked personal jurisdiction over the al	bsent spouse, the court may grant a maintenance order, which
may be bridge, rehabilitative, or durati	onal, to either spouse, but only if it finds that the spouse
seeking maintenance:	
(1) Lacks sufficient property, i	ncluding marital property apportioned to him or her, to
provide for his or her reasonable needs	s; and
(2) Is unable to support himsel	f or herself through appropriate employment or is the
custodian of a child whose condition o	r circumstances make it appropriate that the custodian not be
required to seek employment outside the	he home.
2. The general assembly hereb	y finds and declares that every spouse has a continuing duty
to become self-supporting following the	ne dissolution of a marriage, so long as physically and
mentally capable. Further, maintenance	ce is not intended as a substitute for gainful employment, an
open-ended obligation without limitati	on, or a guaranty of a certain standard of living. The
maintenance order shall be in such amo	ounts and for such periods of time as the court deems just, and
after considering all relevant factors, in	ncluding:
(1) The financial resources of	the party seeking maintenance, including marital property
apportioned to him or her, and his or h	er ability to meet his or her needs independently, including
the extent to which a provision for sup	port of a child, or a disabled or incapacitated adult dependent,
living with the party includes a sum fo	r that party as custodian;
(2) The time necessary to acqu	ire sufficient education or training to enable the party seeking
maintenance to find appropriate emplo	yment;
(3) The comparative earning co	apacity of each spouse and the efforts made by each spouse to
take steps to become self-supporting in	accordance with subsection 2 of this section;
(4) The standard of living estal	blished during the marriage considered in light of subsection
2 of this section;	
Action Taken	Date

- 1 (5) The obligations and assets, including the marital property apportioned to him <u>or her</u> and 2 the separate property of each party;
 - (6) The duration of the marriage;

- (7) The age[5] and the physical and emotional condition of [the spouse seeking maintenance] each party;
- (8) The ability of the spouse from whom maintenance is sought to meet his <u>or her</u> needs while meeting those of the spouse seeking maintenance;
 - (9) The conduct of the parties during the marriage; and
 - (10) Any other relevant factors.
- 3. The maintenance order shall state if it is <u>bridge</u>, rehabilitative, or durational and whether the order is modifiable or nonmodifiable. The court [may] shall order maintenance which includes a termination date <u>in accordance with the provisions of this section</u>. Unless the maintenance order which includes a termination date is nonmodifiable, the court may order the maintenance decreased, increased, terminated, extended, or otherwise modified based upon a substantial and continuing change of circumstances which occurred prior to the termination date of the original order, <u>provided</u> that no maintenance order shall be modified to extend its duration in excess of the limits established in this section, except as provided in subsection 10 of this section.
- 4. For purposes of determining maintenance only, or a modification thereto, 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 filing of a petition for dissolution of marriage or legal separation.
- 5. Bridge maintenance may be awarded to assist a party to a short-term marriage seeking maintenance with legitimate, identifiable short-term needs. The length of the maintenance shall not exceed two years. An award of bridge maintenance shall terminate upon the death of either party or upon the remarriage of the party receiving maintenance. An award of bridge maintenance shall not be modifiable in amount or duration.
- 6. (1) Rehabilitative maintenance may be awarded to assist a party to a short-term or moderate-term marriage seeking maintenance in establishing the capacity for self-support through either:
 - (a) The redevelopment of previous skills or credentials; or
- (b) The acquisition of education, training, or work experience necessary to develop appropriate employment skills or credentials.
 - (2) The length of the rehabilitative maintenance shall not exceed four years.
- (3) An award of rehabilitative maintenance may be modified or terminated based upon substantial and continuing changed circumstances, as a result of the failure, or insufficient efforts being made by the party receiving rehabilitative maintenance, to establish the capacity for self-support as provided in this subsection, or upon completion of the rehabilitative efforts contemplated

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- by this subsection, provided that the length of the maintenance shall not be modified to exceed the limits set forth in this subsection, except in accordance with subsection 10 of this section.
- 7. Durational maintenance may be awarded to provide for the needs and necessities of life as they were established during a moderate-term or long-term marriage. Durational maintenance may be awarded if such an award is appropriate upon consideration of the factors set forth in subsection 2 of this section.
- 8. Except as provided in subsection 10 of this section, a court shall not order durational maintenance that remains in effect for more than:
- (1) Five years if the duration of the marriage was seven years or more but less than twelve years;
- (2) Seven years if the duration of the marriage was twelve years or more but less than seventeen years; or
 - (3) Ten years if the duration of the marriage was seventeen years or more.

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 subsection, except as provided in subsection 10 of this section.

- 9. In establishing the term of durational maintenance, and for purposes of all maintenance modifications decided on or after August 28, 2024, the court shall consider all relevant factors including, but not limited to:
- (1) The retirement, or the prospect and ability of the payor of maintenance to retire, from full-time employment or reduce his or her employment status to part-time or accept lower paying employment as part of a plan to retire;
 - (2) The age of the party paying maintenance;

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- (3) The duration and amount of maintenance already paid, and the efforts made by the party seeking maintenance to become self-supporting;
- (4) The likelihood that the lifestyle of both spouses may reasonably decline following a dissolution of marriage or legal separation and as the parties approach retirement age; and
 - (5) The provisions of subsection 2 of this section.
- 30 10. Notwithstanding the limits set forth in subsections 6 and 8 of this section, a court may award durational maintenance or modify rehabilitative or durational maintenance in excess of the limits set forth in this section if the court specifically finds, after consideration of all relevant factors, including those set forth in subsection 2 of this section, that:
 - (1) Such limits will result in a substantial and continuing hardship for the party seeking, or currently receiving maintenance;
 - (2) The party seeking maintenance meets the criteria in subdivisions (1) and (2) of subsection 1 of this section;

- (3) The party seeking maintenance will be unable to establish the capacity for self-support within the maintenance limits set forth in subsection 6 or 8 of this section for the applicable marital duration at issue; and
 - (4) Extending the maintenance further under this subsection is just and fair to both parties.

- If the court extends the duration of the maintenance under this subsection, the court shall enter written findings of fact and conclusions of law setting forth the grounds for exceeding the limits set forth in this section in the order establishing or modifying rehabilitative or durational maintenance, specifically addressing subdivisions (1) to (4) of this subsection. The court shall also incorporate as part of any modifiable maintenance order entered under this chapter a specific order that the party receiving maintenance has an affirmative duty to make reasonable and continuing efforts to establish the capacity for self-support and to become self-supporting, and the failure to do so may be relied upon by the court as grounds for a modification or termination of maintenance in any future proceeding unless the physical or mental condition of the party seeking maintenance or the application of subsection 12 or 13 of this section makes the inclusion of such a provision in the order unreasonable or inappropriate.
- 11. Except as otherwise provided by subsection 12 or 13 of this section, an order awarding maintenance shall be subject to modification, if modifiable, or termination if it can be shown that the recipient and another person are cohabitating or have entered into a mutually supportive relationship that is the functional equivalent of marriage or a committed partnership that has existed for at least twelve months of an eighteen-month period.
- 12. For purposes of modification of prior orders establishing maintenance, the standards set forth in this section shall be applicable to all initial actions and modifications decided on or after August 28, 2024. Notwithstanding provisions to the contrary contained in this section or section 452.370, either party to any maintenance order entered prior to August 28, 2024, may file a modification under section 452.370 seeking to classify maintenance being paid under an existing maintenance order as bridge, rehabilitative, or durational or to shorten or lengthen the term of maintenance being paid under any such order, provided that the time limits, public policy statements, and other provisions of this section and section 452.370 shall control in all such actions initiated under those sections, including, without limitation, the durational limits on maintenance specified in this section. There shall be a presumption in favor of modifying such existing orders to bring them into conformity with the provisions of this section and section 452.370 and specifically the public policy set forth in this section and section 452.370, and courts shall have the latitude to give credit for maintenance paid under an existing order toward any modified maintenance term entered as part of a modification order.
- 13. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit parties from reaching an agreement, submitted in writing to the court, regarding the type or duration of modifiable or nonmodifiable maintenance, regardless of whether the duration of maintenance in such agreement exceeds the limits described in this section.

452.370. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6 of section 452.325, and in accordance with the provisions of section 452.335, the provisions of any judgment respecting maintenance or support may be modified only upon a showing of [ehanged circumstances so] substantial and continuing [as to make the terms unreasonable] changed circumstances. In a proceeding for modification of any child support or maintenance judgment, the court, in determining whether or not [a] substantial [ehange in] and continuing changed circumstances [has] have occurred, shall consider all financial resources of both parties, including the extent to which the reasonable expenses of either party are, or should be, shared by a spouse or other person with whom he or she cohabits, and the earning capacity of a party who is not employed. If the application of the child support guidelines and criteria set forth in section 452.340 and applicable supreme court rules to the financial circumstances of the parties would result in a change of child support from the existing amount by twenty percent or more, a prima facie showing has been made of [a change of circumstances so] substantial and continuing [as to make the present terms unreasonable] changed circumstances, if the existing amount was based upon the presumed amount pursuant to the child support guidelines.

- 2. When the party seeking modification has met the burden of proof set forth in subsection 1 of this section, the child support shall be determined in conformity with criteria set forth in section 452.340 and applicable supreme court rules.
- 3. Unless otherwise agreed in writing or expressly provided in the judgment, the obligation to pay future statutory maintenance is terminated upon the death of either party or the remarriage of the party receiving maintenance.
- 4. Unless otherwise agreed in writing or expressly provided in the judgment, provisions for the support of a child are terminated by emancipation of the child. The parent entitled to receive child support shall have the duty to notify the parent obligated to pay support of the child's emancipation and failing to do so, the parent entitled to receive child support shall be liable to the parent obligated to pay support for child support paid following emancipation of a minor child, plus interest.
- 5. If a parent has made an assignment of support rights to the family support division on behalf of the state as a condition of eligibility for benefits pursuant to the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and either party initiates a motion to modify the support obligation by reducing it, the state of Missouri shall be named as a party to the proceeding. The state shall be served with a copy of the motion by sending it by certified mail to the director of the family support division.
- 6. The court shall have continuing personal jurisdiction over both the obligee and the obligor of a court order for child support or maintenance for the purpose of modifying such order. Both obligee and obligor shall notify, in writing, the clerk of the court in which the support or maintenance order was entered of any change of mailing address. If personal service of the motion cannot be had in this state, the motion to modify and notice of hearing shall be served outside the state as provided by supreme court rule 54.14. The order may be modified only as to support or

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maintenance installments which accrued subsequent to the date of personal service. For the purpose of 42 U.S.C. Section 666(a)(9)(C), the circuit clerk shall be considered the appropriate agent to receive notice of the motion to modify for the obligee or the obligor, but only in those instances in which personal service could not be had in this state.

- 7. If a responsive pleading raising the issues of custody or visitation is filed in response to a motion to modify child support filed at the request of the family support division by a prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney or an attorney under contract with the division, such responsive pleading shall be severed upon request.
- 8. Notwithstanding any provision of this section which requires a showing of substantial and continuing [change in] changed circumstances, in a IV-D case filed pursuant to this section by the family support division as provided in section 454.400, the court shall modify a support order in accordance with the guidelines and criteria set forth in supreme court rule 88.01 and any regulations thereunder if the amount in the current order differs from the amount which would be ordered in accordance with such guidelines or regulations."; and

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Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.