

Legal Framework for Marital Contracts

Abolition of Marital Property Regimes – A legislative movement that eliminates traditional property classifications such as community or separate property, allowing couples to define ownership solely through contract. Related terms: community property, separate property. Example: A jurisdiction that repeals community property law enables spouses to rely entirely on a prenuptial agreement to allocate assets. Challenge: Courts may still apply default rules when contracts are vague or lack statutory compliance.

Accord and Satisfaction – A legal concept where parties settle a dispute by agreeing to new terms (accord) and then performing them (satisfaction). Related terms: settlement, contractual modification. Example: A couple modifies an existing marital contract to reflect a change in income, and the subsequent performance of the revised terms constitutes satisfaction. Challenge: Proving that the accord was truly consensual can be difficult if undue influence is alleged.

Acquisition of Property – The process by which an individual obtains title to real or personal property, either through purchase, inheritance, gift, or creation. Related terms: title transfer, asset acquisition. In marital contracts, parties often specify how future acquisitions will be classified. A challenge arises when property is acquired jointly but the contract treats it as separate, leading to disputes over ownership.

Adverse Possession – A doctrine allowing a possessor who openly, notoriously, and continuously occupies land for a statutory period to claim legal title. Related terms: possessory rights, title by prescription. While not directly a marital contract issue, a prenup may address potential claims arising from a spouse's adverse possession of property. Courts may scrutinize whether the contract's allocation aligns with statutory requirements.

Affidavit of Disclosure – A sworn statement in which each party to a marital contract discloses assets, liabilities, and income. Related terms: financial disclosure, full and fair disclosure. Example: Prior to signing a prenuptial agreement, spouses submit affidavits detailing bank balances, mortgages, and business interests. Challenge: Failure to disclose accurately can render the agreement voidable for fraud or misrepresentation.

Agreement of Separation – A written contract that outlines the division of property, spousal support, and child-related matters when spouses separate but do not divorce. Related terms: separation agreement, marital settlement. Example: A couple files an agreement of separation to avoid litigation, specifying that each retains their own retirement accounts. Challenge: Courts may modify the agreement if it is deemed unconscionable or if it fails to meet public policy standards.

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) – A collective term for methods such as mediation, arbitration, and negotiation used to resolve disputes without traditional courtroom litigation. Related terms: mediation, arbitration. In the context of marital contracts, many agreements contain ADR clauses mandating that any future conflict be resolved through mediation before proceeding to court. Challenge: Enforcing ADR clauses can be problematic when parties refuse to participate in good faith.

Arbitration Clause – A provision in a marital contract that requires the parties to submit any disputes to arbitration rather than litigation. Related terms: binding arbitration, arbitration agreement. Example: A prenuptial agreement includes an arbitration clause stating that any claims regarding property division will be decided by a certified arbitrator. Challenge: Courts may invalidate arbitration clauses that are overly broad or that waive essential statutory rights.

Asset Division – The process of allocating marital and non-marital assets upon dissolution of the marriage. Related terms: equitable distribution, community property. Marital contracts often detail a predetermined scheme for asset division, such as “each spouse retains assets acquired before marriage, and all post-marital assets are split 50/50.” Challenge: Valuation of complex assets like closely-held businesses can create disputes despite clear contractual language.

Binding Arbitration – A form of arbitration where the arbitrator’s decision is final and enforceable in court, with limited grounds for appeal. Related terms: arbitration award, final award. In marital contracts, parties may elect binding arbitration to settle issues like alimony or property division. Challenge: If the arbitration process lacks procedural fairness, a court may set aside the award on public policy grounds.

Choice of Law Clause – A contractual provision specifying which jurisdiction’s laws will govern the interpretation and enforcement of the agreement. Related terms: governing law, jurisdictional selection. Example: A couple residing in different states includes a choice of law clause designating State A’s statutes to apply. Challenge: Some jurisdictions refuse to honor choice-of-law provisions that conflict with mandatory local statutes, especially in family law matters.

Community Property – A marital property regime in which all assets acquired during marriage are owned jointly by both spouses, regardless of title. Related terms: separate property, equitable distribution. A prenuptial agreement may opt out of community property by declaring all assets as separate. Challenge: Courts may interpret the agreement narrowly, requiring clear language to overcome the presumption of community ownership.

Common Law Marriage – A relationship recognized by the state as a marriage without a formal ceremony, based on cohabitation and mutual intent. Related terms: de facto marriage, informal marriage. Couples in a common-law marriage may still execute a marital contract to define property rights. Challenge: Proving the existence of a common-law marriage can be difficult, affecting the enforceability of any contract entered into.

Covenant – A formal promise or agreement, often found in deeds or contracts, that imposes obligations on the parties. Related terms: restrictive covenant, contractual promise. In marital contracts, covenants may restrict one spouse from encumbering certain assets without consent. Challenge: Overly restrictive covenants may be deemed unreasonable and thus unenforceable.

Court Order – An official directive issued by a judge that requires parties to act or refrain from acting in a certain way. Related terms: judgment, injunction. While marital contracts aim to avoid court involvement, a court order may be sought to enforce or modify an agreement. Challenge: Courts balance the parties’ contractual autonomy against statutory mandates, especially concerning child welfare.

Declaratory Judgment – A judicial determination that clarifies the rights and obligations of parties without ordering any specific action. Related terms: judicial declaration, pre-emptive ruling. Parties may request a declaratory judgment to confirm the validity of a prenuptial agreement before a dispute arises. Challenge: Courts may decline to issue declaratory judgments if the issue is not yet ripe for adjudication.

Divorce Settlement – A comprehensive agreement that resolves all matters arising from the dissolution of marriage, including property, support, and parenting arrangements. Related terms: marital settlement, final decree. A well-drafted marital contract can serve as the foundation for a divorce settlement, streamlining the process. Challenge: Courts retain authority to modify settlements that are grossly unfair or contravene public policy.

Equitable Distribution – A legal principle used in many jurisdictions to divide marital property fairly, though not necessarily equally, based on factors such as contribution, need, and future earning potential. Related terms: fair division, property allocation. Marital contracts often specify the parties' preferred method of distribution, which may align with or depart from equitable distribution standards. Challenge: Courts may override contractual provisions if they result in an inequitable outcome under state law.

Enforceability – The degree to which a contractual provision can be legally upheld and compelled by a court. Related terms: validity, binding effect. Factors influencing enforceability of marital contracts include voluntariness, full disclosure, and compliance with statutory formalities. Challenge: A contract may be deemed unenforceable if it is signed under duress, contains unconscionable terms, or violates public policy.

Execution – The act of signing and delivering a contract, thereby manifesting the parties' intention to be bound. Related terms: signature, delivery. In the context of marital contracts, execution often requires notarization and, in some jurisdictions, witnesses. Challenge: Improper execution can invalidate an agreement, especially when formalities are strictly mandated.

Family Law – The area of law that governs domestic relations, including marriage, divorce, child custody, and support. Related terms: marital law, domestic relations. Marital contracts operate within the broader framework of family law, and courts interpret them in light of prevailing statutes and case law. Challenge: Balancing contractual freedom with protective statutes for spouses and children is a persistent tension.

Force Majeure – A clause that relieves parties from performance obligations when extraordinary events beyond their control occur. Related terms: act of God, unforeseeable event. In long-term marital contracts, a force majeure provision may address scenarios such as natural disasters that affect asset values. Challenge: Courts may scrutinize whether the event truly qualifies as force majeure and whether the clause was drafted with sufficient specificity.

Full Faith and Credit – A constitutional principle requiring each state to recognize the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of other states. Related terms: interstate recognition, comity. A marital contract executed in State A is generally enforceable in State B, provided it does not contravene State B's public policy. Challenge: Divergent statutes on marital property can create conflicts when a contract crosses state lines.

Full Disclosure – The requirement that each party to a marital contract provide a complete and accurate

account of assets, liabilities, and income. Related terms: financial disclosure, material fact. Full disclosure is a cornerstone of enforceability; courts will invalidate agreements where material information was concealed. Challenge: Determining what constitutes “material” can be subjective, especially with complex financial instruments.

General Waiver Clause – A provision in which a party relinquishes certain rights, such as the right to sue for future claims. Related terms: rights waiver, exculpatory clause. Example: A prenup may contain a general waiver of spousal support, barring either party from seeking alimony. Challenge: Courts often scrutinize waivers that appear to leave one spouse destitute, invoking public policy exceptions.

Governing Law – The body of law designated to interpret and enforce a contract’s terms. Related terms: choice of law, applicable statutes. In marital contracts, the governing law clause is critical because family law varies widely among jurisdictions. Challenge: When parties reside in different states, conflict-of-laws analysis may result in an unexpected governing law being applied.

Guardianship Clause – A stipulation that designates a guardian for minor children or incapacitated spouses in the event of death or incapacity. Related terms: custodial provision, fiduciary appointment. While not a core property issue, the clause interacts with marital contracts that address financial support for dependents. Challenge: Courts retain ultimate authority over guardianship decisions, potentially overriding contractual designations.

Harassment Provision – A contractual term that addresses abusive behavior between spouses, often linking such conduct to financial remedies. Related terms: protective clause, behavioral covenant. Example: A marital contract may state that proven domestic abuse triggers immediate forfeiture of certain assets. Challenge: Proving harassment in a contractual context can be evidentiary-intensive and may raise constitutional concerns.

Incapacity – The legal state of being unable to understand the nature and consequences of one’s actions, often due to mental illness or severe intoxication. Related terms: mental incompetence, lack of capacity. If a spouse lacked capacity at the time of signing a marital contract, the agreement may be voidable. Challenge: Courts require medical evidence and may apply a “reasonable person” standard to assess capacity.

Indemnity Clause – A provision that obligates one party to compensate the other for losses arising from specific events. Related terms: hold harmless, reimbursement provision. In a prenuptial context, an indemnity clause might require one spouse to cover tax liabilities incurred by the other’s business. Challenge: Overly broad indemnities may be struck down as punitive or contrary to public policy.

Injunction – A court order requiring a party to do or refrain from doing a specific act. Related terms: restraining order, temporary restraining order. A spouse may seek an injunction to enforce a non-competition clause embedded in a marital contract. Challenge: Courts balance the injunction’s necessity against the contract’s freedom-of-contract principles.

Intention to Create Legal Relations – The requisite mental element that parties intend their agreement to be legally binding. Related terms: contractual intent, binding agreement. Marital contracts are presumed to have this intention, but parties may argue otherwise to avoid enforcement. Challenge: Demonstrating a lack

of intent is difficult when the document is formal and signed.

Joint Tenancy – A form of property ownership where two or more persons hold equal shares with the right of survivorship. Related terms: tenancy in common, right of survivorship. A marital contract may specify that the family home is held in joint tenancy, affecting how the asset passes upon death. Challenge: Converting joint tenancy to tenancy in common may be required to honor a contract's division scheme.

Judicial Review – The power of courts to examine the legality of governmental actions, and, in the family law context, to assess contractual provisions. Related terms: court scrutiny, constitutional review. Courts may engage in judicial review when a marital contract appears to violate statutory mandates. Challenge: Balancing reverence for private agreements with the duty to protect vulnerable parties can create tension.

Judgment – The final decision of a court that resolves the dispute between the parties. Related terms: final order, court decree. When a marital contract is contested, the judgment may affirm, modify, or invalidate the agreement. Challenge: Enforcement of judgment may be hindered if the contract contains ambiguous or contradictory provisions.

Legal Capacity – The ability of a person to understand the nature and consequences of a contract and to bind themselves legally. Related terms: competence, age of majority. A minor or mentally incapacitated individual lacks legal capacity to execute a marital contract. Challenge: Determining capacity often hinges on medical testimony and the timing of the contract's execution.

Legal Formalities – The statutory requirements that must be satisfied for a contract to be valid, such as notarization, witness signatures, and filing. Related terms: execution requirements, formal compliance. Failure to meet legal formalities can render a marital contract unenforceable. Challenge: Varying formalities across jurisdictions create risk for couples who move or file in multiple states.

Limited Liability Company (LLC) Clause – A provision that addresses ownership, management, and distribution of interests in an LLC owned by one or both spouses. Related terms: business interest, entity protection. Example: A prenuptial agreement may stipulate that each spouse's LLC interests remain separate property. Challenge: Courts may scrutinize whether the clause adequately protects the non-owning spouse's economic interests.

Legal Separation – A court-ordered arrangement that allows spouses to live apart while remaining legally married, often involving property and support provisions. Related terms: separation agreement, marital status. A marital contract may be incorporated into a legal separation order to streamline property division. Challenge: Some jurisdictions limit the enforceability of separation agreements once a divorce is filed.

Liability Waiver – A contractual term that releases a party from liability for certain acts or omissions. Related terms: exculpation, release of claims. In marital contracts, a liability waiver might cover debts incurred by one spouse after marriage. Challenge: Courts may refuse to enforce waivers that leave a spouse without recourse for reckless financial behavior.

Marital Property – Assets acquired during the marriage that are subject to division upon dissolution, unless excluded by contract. Related terms: community property, equitable distribution. A prenuptial agreement

can define what qualifies as marital property, potentially excluding certain assets. Challenge: Determining the character of property can be complex when assets are mixed or co-owned.

Marriage Settlement Agreement – A comprehensive contract executed before or during marriage that outlines the parties' rights and obligations concerning property, support, and other matters. Related terms: prenuptial agreement, postnuptial agreement. Example: A marriage settlement agreement may contain a clause allocating future inheritance to the receiving spouse. Challenge: Courts may intervene if the agreement is deemed unconscionable or violates statutory protections.

Material Change – A substantial alteration in circumstances, such as a significant increase in wealth, that may justify revisiting a marital contract. Related terms: substantial change, trigger event. Some contracts include a material change clause allowing amendment upon occurrence of such events. Challenge: Proving a change qualifies as "material" can be contentious, especially when parties have differing financial expectations.

Mediation Clause – A provision requiring the parties to attempt mediation before pursuing litigation or arbitration. Related terms: alternative dispute resolution, mediation requirement. Example: A marital contract stipulates that any dispute over spousal support must first be mediated by a certified mediator. Challenge: Enforcing mediation clauses may be difficult if one party refuses to participate, leading courts to impose sanctions.

Non-Compete Clause – A provision that restricts a spouse from engaging in a competing business or profession for a specified period and geographic area. Related terms: restrictive covenant, trade restriction. In a prenuptial agreement, a non-compete clause may protect a family business from dilution. Challenge: Courts often scrutinize non-compete clauses for reasonableness, especially when they limit a spouse's livelihood.

Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) – A contract that obligates parties to keep certain information confidential. Related terms: confidentiality clause, secrecy provision. Couples may attach an NDA to a marital contract to protect trade secrets or personal data. Challenge: NDAs cannot override mandatory disclosure requirements in family law, and courts may invalidate overly broad confidentiality provisions.

Notarization – The act of a notary public witnessing the signing of a document and affixing a seal to verify its authenticity. Related terms: certified signature, public officer. Many jurisdictions require notarization for marital contracts to be enforceable. Challenge: Failure to notarize can result in the agreement being deemed informal and thus unenforceable.

Parental Rights Waiver – A clause in which a parent relinquishes certain rights, such as custody or visitation, often in exchange for financial consideration. Related terms: custody waiver, parental relinquishment. While controversial, some marital contracts include parental rights waivers as part of broader settlement terms. Challenge: Courts rarely enforce waivers that are contrary to the best interests of the child, invoking a strong public policy exception.

Parol Evidence Rule – A principle that excludes oral or extrinsic evidence intended to alter or contradict the written terms of a contract. Related terms: extrinsic evidence, interpretation limitation. In disputes over a

marital contract, parties may invoke the parol evidence rule to prevent the introduction of prior verbal agreements. Challenge: Exceptions exist for fraud, ambiguity, and subsequent modifications, allowing courts to consider outside evidence.

Partition Action – A lawsuit seeking to divide jointly owned property, either by physically splitting the asset or by ordering its sale. Related terms: property division, co-ownership dispute. A marital contract may anticipate a partition action by detailing a buy-out formula for a jointly owned residence. Challenge: Courts may intervene when the contract's formula is deemed unfair or when market conditions have drastically changed.

Party-Specific Clause – A contract provision that addresses obligations or rights unique to one spouse. Related terms: individual obligation, personal clause. Example: A clause may require Spouse A to maintain a certain level of health insurance for both parties. Challenge: Enforcing party-specific obligations may be difficult if circumstances evolve beyond the clause's scope.

Per Capita Distribution – A method of dividing assets equally among each individual, often used in estate contexts but occasionally referenced in marital contracts. Related terms: equal share, per head division. A contract may stipulate that, upon divorce, any remaining assets be divided per capita among children. Challenge: Courts may adjust the method if it results in inequitable outcomes for minors.

Petition for Divorce – The formal legal document filed by one spouse to initiate dissolution of marriage. Related terms: complaint for dissolution, divorce filing. While a marital contract is separate, the petition may reference the agreement to streamline property and support determinations. Challenge: Courts retain discretion to modify contractual terms that conflict with statutory guidelines.

Pre-Marital Agreement (Prenup) – A contract executed before marriage that outlines the parties' rights and responsibilities regarding property, support, and other matters. Related terms: marriage settlement agreement, prenuptial contract. Example: A prenup may allocate all future earnings to the earning spouse while preserving each party's premarital assets as separate. Challenge: Enforceability hinges on full disclosure, absence of duress, and compliance with jurisdictional statutes.

Precedent – Prior judicial decisions that guide the interpretation and application of law in subsequent cases. Related terms: case law, stare decisis. Courts often rely on precedent when determining whether a marital contract complies with public policy. Challenge: Divergent precedents across jurisdictions can create uncertainty for parties drafting multi-state agreements.

Probate – The legal process of administering a deceased person's estate, including validation of wills and distribution of assets. Related terms: estate administration, inheritance process. A marital contract may contain provisions that affect probate, such as designating certain assets to pass outside the estate. Challenge: Courts may override contractual probate provisions if they violate forced-share statutes.

Provisional Remedy – A temporary court order issued to preserve the status quo pending final adjudication, such as a temporary restraining order. Related terms: interim relief, preliminary injunction. In disputes over a marital contract, a provisional remedy may freeze asset transfers. Challenge: Obtaining such relief requires demonstrating immediate harm and likelihood of success on the merits.

Public Policy Exception – A doctrine allowing courts to refuse enforcement of contractual provisions that contravene fundamental societal interests. Related terms: policy override, legislative intent. Marital contracts that waive child support or impose illegal restraints are commonly struck down under this exception.

Challenge: Determining what constitutes a public policy violation can be subjective and varies by jurisdiction.

Qualified Domestic Relations Order (QDRO) – A court order that divides retirement benefits in accordance with divorce or separation agreements. Related terms: pension division, benefit allocation. A marital contract may reference a QDRO to streamline the distribution of a spouse's pension. **Challenge:** QDROs must comply with both plan rules and statutory requirements; errors can delay or invalidate the division.

Ratification – The affirmation of a contract after the fact, often to validate an agreement initially lacking full capacity or consent. Related terms: validation, affirmation. A spouse who initially signed a contract under duress may later ratify it, removing the duress defense. **Challenge:** Courts scrutinize the timing and circumstances of ratification to ensure it was truly voluntary.

Reasonable Notice – The requirement that a party be given sufficient warning before a contractual provision takes effect, particularly when it imposes obligations. Related terms: adequate warning, notice period. A marital contract may stipulate that changes to support obligations require thirty days' reasonable notice. **Challenge:** Determining what is "reasonable" often depends on the specific context and the parties' expectations.

Reciprocal Clause – A provision that imposes identical obligations on both parties, ensuring symmetry in the agreement. Related terms: mutual obligation, balanced provision. Example: A reciprocal clause may require each spouse to maintain separate insurance policies of equivalent value. **Challenge:** If circumstances change disproportionately, the reciprocity may become burdensome for one party, prompting judicial adjustment.

Release of Claims – A clause where a party relinquishes the right to pursue future legal actions related to specified matters. Related terms: waiver of rights, settlement release. In a marital contract, a release of claims may cover any future property disputes. **Challenge:** Courts will not enforce releases that contravene statutory rights, such as the right to child support.

Remedy – The legal means by which a right is enforced or a violation is compensated. Related terms: relief, court order. If a marital contract is breached, remedies may include specific performance, monetary damages, or rescission. **Challenge:** Courts may limit remedies to equitable relief when monetary compensation is inadequate.

Restrictive Covenant – A contractual promise that limits a party's actions, often used to protect business interests. Related terms: non-compete, confidentiality clause. Within a marital contract, a restrictive covenant may prevent one spouse from disclosing family trade secrets. **Challenge:** Enforcement hinges on the covenant's reasonableness in scope, duration, and geographic reach.

Right of Survivorship – The automatic right of a co-owner to inherit the deceased owner's share of property. Related terms: joint tenancy, tenancy by the entirety. A marital contract may designate that certain assets be held with right of survivorship, simplifying transfer upon death. **Challenge:** Some jurisdictions restrict

survivorship rights in marital property to protect creditors or children.

Separation Agreement – A contract entered into by spouses who are living apart, outlining the division of assets, support, and parenting responsibilities. Related terms: marital settlement, legal separation. Example: A separation agreement may allocate the family home to one spouse while providing the other with a lump-sum payment. Challenge: Courts may alter agreements if they are unconscionable or if the parties later file for divorce.

Settlement Clause – A provision that outlines how disputes will be resolved, often specifying arbitration, mediation, or litigation. Related terms: dispute resolution clause, conflict provision. A marital contract may include a settlement clause that mandates a specific arbitration forum. Challenge: Overly restrictive settlement clauses can be deemed unenforceable if they deny a party a meaningful avenue for relief.

Spousal Support (Alimony) – Financial assistance paid by one spouse to the other following separation or divorce. Related terms: maintenance, support award. Marital contracts frequently contain support waivers or predetermined support schedules. Challenge: Courts may modify support provisions that are unreasonable or that leave a spouse unable to meet basic needs, invoking public policy.

Specific Performance – An equitable remedy ordering a party to fulfill its contractual obligations rather than paying damages. Related terms: court-ordered performance, enforcement. If a spouse refuses to transfer a promised asset under a marital contract, the court may order specific performance. Challenge: Courts may decline specific performance for personal services, preferring monetary damages.

Statute of Frauds – A legal principle requiring certain contracts to be in writing and signed to be enforceable. Related terms: written contract requirement, formal compliance. Marital contracts fall within the statute of frauds in most jurisdictions, necessitating a signed written agreement. Challenge: Oral agreements or partially written documents may be invalidated under the statute.

Statutory Obligation – A duty imposed by legislation rather than by private contract. Related terms: legislative duty, mandatory requirement. Even a comprehensive marital contract cannot waive statutory obligations such as child support mandates. Challenge: Determining the hierarchy between statutory duties and contractual waivers often requires judicial interpretation.

Stipulation of Merit – A clause asserting that a particular provision is reasonable and enforceable. Related terms: affirmation clause, contractual assertion. While not a common term in marital contracts, a stipulation of merit may be used to pre-empt challenges to enforceability. Challenge: Courts assess the substantive merits regardless of such stipulations.

Surrogate Court – A specialized court that handles probate, estate, and sometimes family law matters. Related terms: probate court, estate jurisdiction. When a marital contract includes provisions affecting inheritance, the surrogate court may be called upon to interpret those terms. Challenge: Conflicts can arise if the contract's provisions clash with forced-share statutes administered by the surrogate court.

Tax Allocation Clause – A provision that assigns responsibility for tax liabilities arising from the contract's execution. Related terms: tax responsibility, fiscal allocation. Example: A marital contract may specify that

any capital gains tax from the sale of jointly owned property be borne by the selling spouse. Challenge: Tax laws may change after execution, necessitating amendment or judicial reinterpretation.

Termination Clause – A section that outlines the conditions under which the contract ends or becomes void. Related terms: expiry provision, contract dissolution. A marital contract may terminate upon death, divorce, or a specific date. Challenge: Courts may intervene if termination results in an inequitable distribution of assets.

Third-Party Beneficiary – An individual who, though not a signatory to a contract, is intended to benefit from its provisions. Related terms: beneficiary clause, non-signatory rights. In marital contracts, children are often considered third-party beneficiaries of support or inheritance provisions. Challenge: Enforcement of beneficiary rights may depend on statutory recognition of such status.

Time-Barred Claim – A claim that cannot be pursued because the statutory period for filing has expired. Related terms: statute of limitations, lapsed claim. A marital contract may contain a clause limiting the time within which a spouse may raise a claim for additional assets. Challenge: Courts may refuse to enforce time-bar clauses that conflict with statutory limitation periods.

Title Transfer – The legal conveyance of ownership rights from one party to another. Related terms: deed, ownership change. Marital contracts often dictate the method and timing of title transfers for real estate. Challenge: Failure to follow proper recording procedures can result in disputes over actual ownership.

Trust Provision – A clause that creates or references a trust to hold and manage assets for the benefit of designated parties. Related terms: trust agreement, fiduciary arrangement. A marital contract may establish a marital trust to protect assets from creditors. Challenge: Courts may scrutinize trusts for attempts to evade marital property laws.

Undue Influence – Improper persuasion that overcomes a party's free will, rendering a contract voidable. Related terms: coercion, improper pressure. Evidence of undue influence is common in challenges to prenuptial agreements, especially when there is a significant power imbalance. Challenge: Proving undue influence requires showing that the influencer had a confidential relationship and used it to obtain an unfair advantage.

Uniform Premarital Agreement Act (UPAA) – A model statute adopted by many states to standardize the requirements for enforceable marital contracts. Related terms: state statutes, model law. The UPAA outlines disclosure, voluntariness, and fairness standards. Challenge: Not all states have adopted the UPAA, and variations can affect cross-jurisdictional enforceability.

Uniform Marriage and Divorce Act (UMDA) – A comprehensive model law addressing marriage, divorce, and related property issues. Related terms: family law statutes, model legislation. While the UMDA does not directly govern contracts, its provisions influence how courts interpret marital agreements. Challenge: Divergent state adoption leads to inconsistent applications.

Unilateral Modification – A change made by one party without the consent of the other, typically invalid under contract law. Related terms: one-sided amendment, unauthorized change. A marital contract may

expressly forbid unilateral modifications, requiring written mutual consent. Challenge: Disputes arise when one spouse attempts to alter support terms unilaterally.

Usury Clause – A provision that sets interest rates on financial obligations, ensuring they do not exceed legal limits.