

WEST VIRGINIA CODE: §48-1A-601

§48-1A-601. Enforcement.

(a) A premarital agreement is not enforceable if the party against whom enforcement is sought proves that:

- (1) That party did not execute the agreement voluntarily;
- (2) Either party was under the age of 18 when the marriage occurred; or
- (3) The agreement was unconscionable when it was executed and, before execution of the agreement, that party:

(A) Was not provided adequate financial disclosures of the other party as set forth in subsection (b) of this section;

(B) Did not voluntarily and expressly waive, in writing, any right to disclosure of the property or financial obligations of the other party beyond the disclosure provided; and

(C) Did not have, or reasonably could not have had, an adequate knowledge of the property or financial obligations of the other party.

(b) A party has adequate financial disclosure under this section if the party:

(1) Receives a reasonably accurate description and good-faith estimate of value of the property, liabilities, and income of the other party;

(2) Expressly waives, in a separate signed record, the right to financial disclosure beyond the disclosure provided; or

(3) Has adequate knowledge, or a reasonable basis for having adequate knowledge, of the information described in subdivision (1) of this section.

(c) If a provision of a premarital agreement modifies or eliminates spousal support and that modification or elimination causes one party to the agreement to be eligible for support under a program of public assistance at the time of separation or marital dissolution, the family court, notwithstanding the terms of the agreement, may require the other party to provide support to the extent necessary to avoid that eligibility.

(d) A court may refuse to enforce a term of a premarital agreement if, in the context of the agreement taken as a whole:

- (1) The term was unconscionable at the time of signing; or

(2) Enforcement of the term would result in substantial hardship for a party because of a material change in circumstances arising after the agreement was signed.

(e) The issues of unconscionability of a premarital agreement or substantial hardship shall be decided by the family court as a matter of law.