# Cohabitation Agreements in Connecticut

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

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Prepared by Connecticut Judicial Branch, Superior Court Operations, Judge Support Services, Law Library Services Unit

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• “. . .the plaintiff cites the definition, adopted by our Supreme Court in *Wolk v. Wolk*, 191 Conn. 328, 332, 464 A.2d 780 (1983), that ‘[c]ohabitation is a dwelling together of man and woman in the same place in the manner of husband and wife.’ The plaintiff apparently interprets the phrase ‘in the manner of husband and wife’ to suggest that cohabitation is for all intents and purposes synonymous with marriage, and that cohabitation raises all of the same presumptions regarding the treatment of assets as does marriage. Such an interpretation, however, would essentially transform cohabitation into common-law marriage, contrary to the refusal of this state to recognize such relationships. See *McAnerney v. McAnerney*, 165 Conn. 277, 285, 334 A.2d 437 (1973) (‘[a]lthough other jurisdictions may recognize common-law marriage or accord legal consequences to informal marriage relationships, Connecticut definitely does not. . . . It follows that although two persons cohabit and conduct themselves as a married couple, our law neither grants to nor imposes upon them marital status’ [citations omitted]).’ *Herring v. Daniels*, 70 Conn. App. 649, 655, 805 A.2d 718, 722-723 (2002).

Section 1: Validity
A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE:
Bibliographic resources relating to the validity of unmarried cohabitation agreements in Connecticut.

DEFINITIONS:

• “Contracts expressly providing for the performance of sexual acts, of course, have been characterized as meretricious and held unenforceable as violative of public policy.” Boland v. Catalano, 202 Conn. 333, 339, 521 A.2d 142, 145 (1987).

SEE ALSO:
• Section 4a: Quantum Meruit

CASES:
CONNECTICUT

• Weicker v. Granatowski, Superior Court, Judicial District of Fairfield at Bridgeport, No. 398167 (September 2, 2003) (35 Conn. L. Rptr. 333) (2003 Conn. Super. Lexis 2381) (2003 WL 22133810). “What is left is that the parties carried on a platonic relationship while living in the Guilford home for two years. . . . the court does not find probable cause that the parties expressly or implicitly agreed that the plaintiff would have an interest in the Guilford property, nor can the court divine an equitable basis for such an interest. Even if the court were to find that the parties carried on a romantic relationship while in the Guilford home, as observed supra, ’cohabitation alone does not create any contractual relationship or . . . impose other legal duties upon the parties.’ Boland v. Catalano, supra 202 Conn. at 339.”

• Herring v. Daniels, 70 Conn. App. 649, 656, 805 A.2d 718, 723 (2002). “[W]here the parties have established an unmarried, cohabiting relationship, it is the specific conduct of the parties within that relationship that determines their respective rights and obligations, including the treatment of their individual property.”

• Boland v. Catalano, 202 Conn. 333, 339, 521 A.2d 142, 145 (1987). “. . .cohabitation alone does not create any contractual relationship or, unlike marriage, impose any other legal duties upon the parties. . . . Ordinary contract principles are not suspended. . . . for unmarried persons living together, whether or not they engage in sexual activity.”

**OTHER STATES**

- **Marvin v. Marvin**, 557 P2d 106, 116 (1976) [California]. “. . .we base our opinion on the principle that adults who voluntarily live together and engage in sexual relations are nonetheless as competent as any other person to contract respecting their earnings and property rights. Of course, they cannot lawfully contract to pay for the performance of sexual services, for such a contract is, in essence, an agreement for prostitution and unlawful for that reason. But they may agree to pool their earnings and to hold all property acquired during the relationship in accord with the law governing community property; conversely they may agree that each partner’s earnings and the property acquired from those earnings remains the separate property of the earning partner. So long as the agreement does not rest upon illicit meretricious consideration, the parties may order their economic affairs as they choose, and no policy precludes the courts from enforcing such agreements.”

**WEST KEY NUMBERS:**

- **Contracts**
  - 112. Immorality.
- **Implied and Constructive Contracts**
  - 47. Cohabitants.

**DIGESTS:**

- Cynthia George et al., Connecticut Family Law Citations (2019).
  - Chapter 1. Marriage and Civil Unions
    - § 1.03. Cohabitation

**TEXTS & TREATISES:**

  - Chapter 47. Property rights and agreements between unmarried cohabitants
    - § 47.3. Validity
  - Chapter 8. Cohabitation and Financial Arrangements
- *6 Family Law and Practice*, Arnold H. Rutkin, Editor, 2020, Matthew Bender (also available on Lexis Advance).
  - Chapter 65. Unmarried Cohabitants
§ 65.04. Unmarried cohabitants’ oral agreements
[3] Summary of trend in the law
§ 65.05. Written cohabitation agreements
[1] The importance of a written agreement
[2] Negotiating a written cohabitation agreement

  Chapter 12. Agreements
  § 12.32. CHECKLIST: Determining the status of unmarried cohabitants
  § 12.33. Enforcing express contracts

  Chapter 100. Cohabitation Agreements
  § 100.61. Recognition of cohabitation agreements

  Chapter 12. Marital Agreements
  § 12.2 Use of Marital Agreements
  § 12.2.4. Cohabitation Agreements
  § 12.3 Enforceability
  § 12.3.4 Cohabitation Agreements
  Checklist 12.1 Cohabitation Agreement Checklist
“‘In the absence of an express contract, the courts should inquire into the conduct of the parties to determine whether that conduct demonstrates an implied contract, agreement of partnership or joint venture, or some other tacit understanding between the parties. . . .’ Boland v. Catalano, 202 Conn. 333, 340-41, 521 A.2d 142 (1987), quoting Marvin v. Marvin, 18 Cal. 3d 660, 665, 134 Cal. Rptr. 815, 557 P.2d 106 (1976).” Burns v. Koellmer, 11 Conn. App. 375, 380-381, 527 A.2d 1210, 1214 (1987). (Internal quotation marks omitted.)
SCOPE: Bibliographic resources relating to the requisites of express or implied contracts between unmarried cohabitants in Connecticut.

DEFINITIONS: 

• "A contract is an agreement between parties, whereby one of them acquires a right to an act by the other, and the other assumes an obligation to perform that act. . . . Contracts may be express or implied. These terms, however, do not denote different kinds of contracts, but have reference to the evidence by which the agreement between the parties is shown. If the agreement is shown by the direct words of the parties, spoken or written, the contract is said to be an express one. But if such agreement can only be shown by the acts and conduct of the parties, interpreted in the light of the subject-matter and of the surrounding circumstances, then the contract is an implied one." *Skelly v. Bristol Savings Bank*, 63 Conn. 83, 87, 26 A. 474, 475 (1893).

• “Whether [a] contract is styled express or implied involves no difference in legal effect, but lies merely in the mode of manifesting assent.’ (Internal quotation marks omitted.) *Boland v. Catalano*, 202 Conn. 333, 337, 521 A.2d 142 (1987). ‘A true implied [in fact] contract can only exist [however] where there is no express one. It is one which is inferred from the conduct of the parties though not expressed in words. Such a contract arises where a plaintiff, without being requested to do so, renders services under circumstances indicating that he expects to be paid therefor, and the defendant, knowing such circumstances, avails himself of the benefit of those services. In such a case, the law implies from the circumstances, a promise by the defendant to pay the plaintiff what those services are reasonably worth.’ (Internal quotation marks omitted.) *Bershtein, Bershtein & Bershtein, P.C. v. Nemeth*, 221 Conn. 236, 241-42, 603 A.2d 389 (1992); *Freda v. Smith*, 142 Conn. 126, 134, 111 A.2d 679 (1955). Although both express contracts and contracts implied in fact depend on actual agreement; *Coelho v. Posti-Seal International, Inc.*, 208 Conn. 106, 111, 544 A.2d 170 (1988); ‘[i]t is not fatal to a finding of an implied contract that there were no express manifestations of mutual assent if the parties, by their conduct, recognized the existence of contractual obligations.’ *Rahmati v. Mehri*, 188 Conn. 583, 587, 452 A.2d 638 (1982).” *Janusauskas v. Fichman*, 264 Conn. 796, 804-805, 826 A.2d 1066, 1072-1073 (2003).
**CASES:**

- **McArthur v. Page**, Superior Court, Judicial District of Hartford at Hartford, No. CV095031975S (February 11, 2010) (2010 Conn. Super. Lexis 414) (2010 WL 1050661). “While it is true, that in Connecticut legal duties between two cohabiting parties are not automatically established, those same parties may subsequently enter into a contract, express or implied, in the same manner as any two non-cohabiting parties.”


- **DiCerto v. Jones**, 108 Conn. App. 184, 187, 947 A.2d 409, 411 (2008). “There was no agreement between the parties, either orally or in writing, as to what would occur. . . . if the parties later were to separate. There was, however, an agreement and understanding between the parties during their relationship and prior to separation. . . .”

- **Boland v. Catalano**, 202 Conn. 333, 340-341, 521 A.2d 142, 146 (1987). “In the absence of an express contract, the courts should inquire into the conduct of the parties to determine whether that conduct demonstrates an implied contract. . . .”

**WEST KEY NUMBERS:**

- **Contracts**
  - 112. Immorality.

- **Implied and Constructive Contracts**
  - 47. Cohabitants.

- **Marriage**
  - 54 (1). Effect of informal or invalid marriage or union. In general.

**ENCYCLOPEDIAS:**

  - § 7. Express agreement, generally
  - § 8. Implied agreement

  - §§ 11-17. Express, Implied, or Constructive Contracts

- Cause of Action by Same-Sex or Heterosexual Unmarried Cohabitant to Enforce Agreement or Understanding Regarding Support or Division of Property on Dissolution of Relationship, 35 COA2d 295 (2007).
- Monique C.M. Leahy, J.D., Proving the Property and Other Rights of Cohabitants and Domestic Partners, 95 POF3d 1 (2007).

  Chapter 47. Property rights and agreements between unmarried cohabitants
  § 47.2. Agreements between unmarried couples
  § 47.5. Particular clauses
  § 47.6. Separate property
  § 47.7. Joint purchases and contracts

  Chapter 8. Cohabitation and Financial Arrangements
  Background context
  Chapter 13. Moving On: the Substantive Legal Doctrines
  The doctrinal grounds of nonmarital legal claims

- 6 Family Law and Practice, Arnold H. Rutkin, Editor, 2020, Matthew Bender (also available on Lexis Advance).
  Chapter 65. Unmarried Cohabitants
  § 65.04. Unmarried cohabitants’ oral agreements
  [1] Express oral agreements
  [2] Implied oral agreements

  Chapter 12. Agreements
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### Table 1: Proof of Existence, Terms, And Breach, or Lack Thereof, of Oral Contract to Convey Property between Unmarried Cohabitants

Proving the Property and Other Rights of Cohabitants and Domestic Partners
95 POF3d 1
by Monique C.M. Leahy

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Section 2b: Implied Partnership Agreement or Joint Venture

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

**SCOPE:**
Bibliographic resources relating to the requisites of an implied partnership agreement or joint venture between unmarried cohabitants in Connecticut.

**DEFINITIONS:**
- “The distinction between a partnership and a joint venture is often slight, the former commonly entered into to carry on a general business, while the latter is generally limited to a single transaction.” *Travis v. St. John*, 176 Conn. 69, 72, 404 A.2d 885, 887 (1978).

**CASES:**
- *Paollela v. Paollela*, 42 Conn. Supp. 184, 185-186, 612 A.2d 145, 146 (5 Conn. L. Rptr. 520) (1991). “The existence of a partnership relationship is determined from all of the facts and circumstances of the case. . . . And, when closely related individuals are involved, the facts and circumstances between them do not have the same significance they would have if the parties were strangers.”
- *Boland v. Catalano*, 202 Conn. 333, 340-341, 521 A.2d 142, 146 (1987). “In the absence of an express contract, the courts should inquire into the conduct of the parties to determine whether that conduct demonstrates. . . . agreement of partnership or joint venture. . . .”
- *Electronic Associates, Inc. v. Automatic Equipment Development Corporation et al.*, 185 Conn. 31, 35-36, 440 A.2d 249, 251 (1981). “A joint venture is a special combination of two or more persons who combine their property, money, effects, skill, and knowledge to seek a profit jointly in a single business enterprise without any actual partnership or corporate designation. . . . As a matter of law, parties to joint ventures undertake fiduciary duties to each other concerning matters within the scope of the joint venture. During negotiations which the parties hope will lead to a joint venture, a fiduciary duty may arise as a matter of fact although the law would not infer it merely from the relationship of the parties.” (Citations omitted).

**WEST KEY NUMBERS:**
- **Joint Adventures**
  1.2. Essential elements.
- **Partnership**
  408. What is a partnership.
  422. Community of interest.
  426(9). As compensation for services in general; partnership or employment relationship.
430. Mutual agency.
431. Subject matter or purpose.
447. Form, requisites and validity of agreement.

**ENCYCLOPEDIAS:**
  § 9. Partnership agreement or joint venture

**TEXTS & TREATISES:**
- Monique C.M. Leahy, J.D., Proving the Property and Other Rights of Cohabitants and Domestic Partners, 95 POF3d 1 (2007).

**TEXTS & TREATISES:**
  Chapter 47. Property rights and agreements between unmarried cohabitants
    § 47.1. In general

  Chapter 13. Moving On: the Substantive Legal Doctrines
    Dealing with the typical claims - Disputes over business interests
Table 3: Proof of Existence and Breach of Joint Venture Regarding Real Property

Proving the Property and Other Rights of Cohabitants and Domestic Partners
95 POF3d 1
by Monique C.M. Leahy

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Section 3: Form and Content
A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE:
Bibliographic resources relating to the form and content of a written cohabitation agreements.

FORMS:

  - § 139:130. Form drafting guide
  - § 139:131. Form drafting guide—Checklist—Matters to be considered in drafting nonmarital cohabitation agreement
  - § 139:134. Nonmarital agreement—Between parties living together remaining unmarried—With attorneys’ certification
  - § 139:135. Nonmarital agreement—Between parties living together remaining unmarried—Residence owned by one party
  - § 139:136. Nonmarital agreement—Between parties living together remaining unmarried—Provisions for custody and support
  - § 139:137. Nonmarital agreement—Between parties living together remaining unmarried—Joint purchase of real estate
  - § 139:138. Nonmarital agreement—Between parties living together remaining unmarried—Joint purchase of real estate—One party has child from prior relationship
  - § 139:139. Nonmarital agreement—Between parties living together remaining unmarried—To share residence, earnings, and accumulated property—No provision for support
  - § 139:140. Nonmarital agreement—Between parties living together remaining unmarried—Parties have child
  - § 139:141. Agreement to terminate cohabitation agreement—Parties have children
  - § 139:142. Agreement to terminate cohabitation agreement—One party has child from prior relationship—One party to buy out other’s interest in jointly owned real estate
  - §§ 139:143 - 153. Optional provisions

- 7AP1 Am Jur Pleading and Practice Forms Contracts (2011).
  - § 48. Complaint, petition, or declaration—Breach of implied contract—Cohabitation Agreement

- 6 Family Law and Practice, Arnold H. Rutkin, Editor, 2020, Matthew Bender (also available on Lexis Advance).
  - Chapter 65. Unmarried cohabitants
    - § 65.05. Written cohabitation agreements
      - [3] Terms to be included in the agreement
    - § 65.06. SAMPLE FORM: Cohabitation agreement
  Chapter 100. Cohabitation Agreements
  §§ 100.10 – 37. Forms

• 7 West’s Legal Forms Domestic Relations (2006).
  Chapter 9. Cohabitation Agreements
  § 9:12. Cohabitation agreement—Parties have child
  § 9.13. —Joint purchase of real estate with buy-out provision
  § 9:14. Cohabitation agreement between parties with no children—Joint purchase of real estate
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WEST KEY NUMBERS:

• Implied and Constructive Contracts
  47. Cohabitants.

DIGESTS:

• Cynthia George et al., Connecticut Family Law Citations (2019).
  Chapter 1. Marriage and Civil Unions
  § 1.03. Cohabitation

TEXTS & TREATISES:

  Chapter 47. Property rights and agreements between unmarried cohabitants
  § 47.1. In general
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  § 47.8. Enforcement of cohabitation agreements
  § 47.9. Termination of living together agreements

• 6 Family Law and Practice, Arnold H. Rutkin, Editor, 2020, Matthew Bender (also available on Lexis Advance).
  Chapter 65. Unmarried cohabitants
  § 65.07. CHECKLIST: Provisions of a cohabitation agreement

  Chapter 6. Division of Property
  Chapter 12. Agreements
  § 12.32. CHECKLIST: Determining the status of unmarried cohabitants
• 2 Lindey and Parley on Separation Agreements and Antenuptial Contracts, 2nd ed., by Alexander Lindey and Louis I. Parley, 2019, Matthew Bender. Chapter 100. Cohabitation Agreements

  § 12.2. Use of Marital Agreements
  § 12.2.4. Cohabitation Agreements
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<tr>
<td><strong>Support</strong></td>
<td>• No obligation to support joint resident. <strong>Lindey</strong> §100.20</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>• No provision for support. <strong>Am Jur Legal Forms</strong> § 139:139</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Promise to support during joint residency; Effect of termination or breach. <strong>Lindey</strong> §100.21</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Provisions for custody and support. <strong>Am Jur Legal Forms</strong> § 139:136</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Support in exchange for services; Sexual services not included. <strong>Lindey</strong> §100.22</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Support of one party by the other. <strong>Am Jur Legal Forms</strong> § 139:144</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Support, maintenance, and education of children. <strong>Am Jur Legal Forms</strong> § 139:145</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Waiver of right to support or other compensation. <strong>Am Jur Legal Forms</strong> § 139:153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taxes</strong></td>
<td>• Taxes. <strong>Lindey</strong> §100.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Termination</strong></td>
<td>• Criteria for dividing property; Use of marital property concepts. <strong>Lindey</strong> §100.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Termination agreement; No preexisting agreement. <strong>Lindey</strong> §100.34</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Terminating events; Consequences of termination. <strong>Lindey</strong> §100.28</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Termination of cohabitation agreement—Parties have children. <strong>Am Jur Legal Forms</strong> § 139:141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Termination of cohabitation agreement—One party to buy out other’s interest in jointly owned real estate. <strong>Am Jur Legal Forms</strong> § 139:142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Termination agreement. <strong>West</strong> §9:15</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Visitation</strong></td>
<td>• Visitation rights. <strong>Lindey</strong> §100.32</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**Rutkin** = 6 *Family Law and Practice*, Arnold H. Rutkin, Editor, 2020, Matthew Bender (also available on Lexis Advance).

**West** = 7 *West’s Legal Forms* Domestic Agreements, 2006.
Section 4: Remedies & Enforcement
A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE: Bibliographic resources relating to remedies for and the enforcement of cohabitation agreements in Connecticut.

DEFINITIONS:
- **Unjust enrichment**: “This doctrine is based upon the principle that one should not be permitted unjustly to enrich himself at the expense of another but should be required to make restitution of or for property received, retained or appropriated.” *Franks v. Lockwood*, 146 Conn. 273, 278, 150 A.2d 215, 218 (1959).

CASES:
- *Burns v. Koellmer*, 11 Conn. App. 375, 385, 527 A.2d 1210, 1216 (1987). “Unjust enrichment and quantum meruit are forms of the equitable remedy of restitution by which a plaintiff may recover the benefit conferred on a defendant in situations where no express contract has been entered into by the parties.”

WEST KEY NUMBERS:
- **Contracts** 112. Immorality.
- **Implied and Constructive Contracts**
- **Marriage** 54 (1). Effect of informal or invalid marriage or union. In general.
- **Trusts** 103 (1). Contracts and transactions between persons in confidential relations. In general.

DIGESTS:
- Cynthia George et al., Connecticut Family Law Citations (2019).
  - Chapter 1. Marriage and Civil Unions
    - § 1.03. Cohabitation

ENCYCLOPEDIAS:

Once you have identified useful cases, it is important to update them to ensure they are still good law.
• Cause of Action by Same-Sex or Heterosexual Unmarried Cohabitant to Enforce Agreement or Understanding Regarding Support or Division of Property on Dissolution of Relationship, 35 COA2d 295 (2007).
  § 34. Remedies—generally
  § 35. Apportionment of joint property
  § 36. Permanent or temporary support

  Chapter 13. Moving On: the Substantive Legal Doctrines
  Dealing with the typical claims
  Chapter 14. The nonmarital dissolution process

  Chapter 100. Cohabitation Agreements
  § 100.69. Termination, remedies, and defenses
Section 4a: Quantum Meruit
A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

**SCOPE:**
Bibliographic resources relating to unmarried cohabitant seeking equitable relief under the doctrine of quantum meruit.

**DEFINITIONS:**
- “Literally translated, the phrase ‘quantum meruit’ means ‘as much as he deserved.’ ‘Quantum meruit’ is a liability on a contract implied by law . . . . It is premised on the finding of an implied promise to pay the plaintiff as much as he reasonably deserves, and it is concerned with the amount of damages resulting from an implied promise by the defendant to pay.” *Derr v. Moody*, 5 Conn. Cir. 718, 721-722, 261 A.2d 290, 293 (1969).

- “. . .unjust enrichment has been the form of action commonly pursued in this jurisdiction when the benefit that the enriched party receives is either money or property . . . . Quantum meruit, by comparison, is the form of action which has been utilized when the benefit received was the work, labor, or services of the party seeking restitution.” *Burns v. Koellmer*, 11 Conn. App. 375, 384, 527 A.2d 1210, 1215-1216 (1987).

- *Weathers v. Maslar*, Superior Court, Judicial District of Middlesex at Middletown, No. CV990088674S (January 31, 2000) (26 Conn. L. Rptr. 297) (2000 Conn. Super. Lexis 221) (2000 WL 1575). “The sixth count fails to allege that the defendant represented to the plaintiff that she would be compensated in the future for rendering homemaking services to him. As pleaded, the court can only infer that plaintiff performed homemaking services for the defendant out of consideration of the fact that they lived together. Accordingly, the sixth count fails to state a claim based on the theory of quantum meruit.”

**CASES:**
- *Hrostek v. Massey*, Superior Court, Judicial District of Fairfield at Bridgeport, No. CV030407894S (May 25, 2007) (2007 Conn. Super. Lexis 1316) (2007 WL 1677009). “Consistent with the equitable theories of quantum meruit or unjust enrichment, a party may recover, even in the absence of a valid contract. These theories are grounded in concepts of restitution . . . . They are based on the principle that one should not be permitted unjustly to enrich himself at the expense of another, but should be required to make restitution for property received, returned, or appropriated.” (Citation omitted).

- *Burns v. Koellmer*, 11 Conn. App. 375, 383-384, 527 A.2d 1210, 1215 (1987). "Quantum meruit is the remedy available to a party when the trier of fact determines that an implied contract for services existed between the

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parties, and that, therefore, the plaintiff is entitled to the reasonable value of services rendered. . . . Such contracts are determined from the evidence of the parties’ course of conduct which implies a promise to pay for the services rendered. The pleadings must allege facts to support the theory. . . .”

- **Boland v. Catalano**, 202 Conn. 333, 340-341, 521 A.2d 142, 146 (1987). “The courts may also employ the doctrine of quantum meruit, or equitable remedies such as constructive or resulting trusts, when warranted by the facts of the case.”

**WEST KEY NUMBERS:**

- *Implied and Constructive Contracts*
  - 30. Work and labor in general; quantum meruit.

- *Trusts*
  - 63.9. Creation and existence in general
  - 103 (1). Contracts and transactions between persons in confidential relations. In general.

**ENCYCLOPEDIAS:**

  - IV. Recovery for Work, Labor, Services, and Materials; Quantum Meruit
    - b. Other Relationships; Brothers and Sisters, Uncles and Nephews, Etc.
      - § 67. Husband and wife; unmarried cohabitation

  - § 13. Quantum meruit for services

- *Cause of Action by Same-Sex or Heterosexual Unmarried Cohabitant to Enforce Agreement or Understanding Regarding Support or Division of Property on Dissolution of Relationship*, 35 *COA2d* 295 (2007).
  - § 15. Constructive trust
  - § 16. Resulting trust
  - § 17. Quantum meruit

**TEXTS & TREATISES:**

  - Chapter 13. Moving On: the Substantive Legal Doctrines
    - The doctrinal grounds of nonmarital legal claims

  - Chapter 100. Cohabitation Agreements
    - § 100.64[2][c]. Resulting Trust
    - § 100.64[2][d]. Constructive Trust
### Table 6: Constructive Trust

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constructive Trust</th>
<th>Case Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Facchini v. Facchini</strong>, Superior Court, Judicial District of New London at New London, No. 541837 (February 4, 1998) (1998 Conn. Super. Lexis 307) (1998 WL 59469).</td>
<td>“The establishment of a confidential relationship places a significant burden of proof on the party defendant claimed to be the constructive trustee. ‘[W]here a confidential relationship has been established, there is substantial authority that the burden of proof rests on the party denying the existence of a trust—and then by clear and convincing evidence to negate such a trust.’ <em>Hieble</em>, p. 62, 316 A.2d 777.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Castaldo v. Castaldo</strong>, Superior Court, Judicial District of Fairfield, Housing Session, No. SPBR 9412-28656 (July 12, 1995) (15 Conn. L. Rptr. 135) (1995 Conn. Super. Lexis 2309) (1995 WL 476798).</td>
<td>“There is no common law marriage in the State of Connecticut but we do recognize contract claims. <em>Boland v. Catalano</em>, supra 340. Furthermore the allegations of the pleadings indicate that the plaintiff and the defendant are still related one to another, to wit; they have a parental obligation to a minor child issue of their dissolved marriage. This is sufficient under Connecticut law to allege a special or confidential relationship to be able to satisfy the allegations of a constructive trust.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gulack v. Gulack</strong>, 30 Conn. App. 305, 310, 620 A.2d 181, 185 (1993).</td>
<td>“The elements of a constructive trust are the intent by a grantor to benefit a third person, the transfer of property to another who stands in a confidential relationship to the grantor with the intent that the transferee will transfer the property to the third person, and the unjust enrichment of the transferee if the transferee is allowed to keep the property. A constructive trust is created by operation of law when these elements are present.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Once you have identified useful cases, it is important to update the cases before you rely on them. Updating case law means checking to see if the cases are still good law. You can [contact your local law librarian](#) to learn about the tools available to you to update cases.
Table 7: Resulting Trust

| Resulting Trust | “When the purchase money for property is paid by one and the legal title is taken in the name of another, a resulting trust ordinarily arises at once, by operation of law, in favor of the one paying the money’. . . . The party seeking to impose the resulting trust need only show that the purchase money was paid by him and legal title was taken in another to gain the benefit of the presumption. *Farrah v. Farrah*, 187 Conn. 495, 501, 446 A.2d 1075 (1982).” |
| Saradjian v. Saradjian, 25 Conn. App. 411, 414, 595 A.2d 890, 892 (1991). | “The law on resulting trusts in Connecticut is well settled. Resulting trusts arise by operation of law at the time of a conveyance when the purchase money for property is paid by one party and the legal title is taken in the name of another.” |

Farrah v. Farrah, 187 Conn. 495, 500, 446 A.2d 1075, 1078 (1982).

Once you have identified useful cases, it is important to update the cases before you rely on them. Updating case law means checking to see if the cases are still good law. You can contact your local law librarian to learn about the tools available to you to update cases.