

# Chapter 13

## Family Relationships

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### SYNOPSIS

- 13-1. Grandparents' and Great-Grandparents' Visitation Rights
  - 13-2. Custody of Grandchildren
  - 13-3. Divorce
  - 13-4. Getting Your Divorce Without a Lawyer
  - 13-5. Use of Former Name
  - 13-6. Anticipating Marriage
  - 13-7. Marriage and Public Benefits
  - 13-8. Protection from Family Violence
  - 13-9. Common Law Marriage
  - 13-10. Resources
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Family relationships are always changing, whether it be because of marriage, divorce, death, or birth. Grandparents often are affected by these changes. This chapter discusses issues that grandparents often must deal with, such as the right to visit grandchildren, and taking custody of or becoming a guardian to grandchildren. See also Chapter 14, "Grandparent Custody and Visitation Issues."

Marriage, divorce, change of name, and prenuptial agreements are issues affecting all ages. This chapter will familiarize you with the requirements for a divorce and issues to consider if you decide to remarry. You also will find out how to decide, before marriage, what rights you want to retain over certain property if divorce or death occurs.

Finally, this chapter discusses family violence and how Colorado laws can help you with protection orders.

### **13-1. Grandparents' and Great-Grandparents' Visitation Rights<sup>1</sup>**

If you have a dispute with your adult children or one of your children gets a divorce, you could be denied contact with your grandchildren. You have a remedy in court if a parent does not let you visit your grandchildren in the following situations:

- ▶ When the grandchild's parents are going through a divorce or legal separation;
- ▶ When the legal custody of the grandchild has been given to a party other than the parent, or the child has been placed outside of and does not reside in the home of the parent (but this does not cover a child who has been placed for adoption or whose adoption has been legally finalized);
- ▶ When the grandchild's parent, who is the child of the grandparent, has died;
- ▶ When the grandchild has lived with the grandparent for 182 days within the last 182 days; or
- ▶ When the grandparent has been appointed the legal guardian of the grandchild.

Grandparents have no recourse if the child and his or her parents are an intact family; they can seek a court order allowing grandparent (or great-grandparent) visitation if, and only if, one of the above situations is present. If this basic criterion is met, the grandparent must file a motion and accompanying affidavit for grandparent visitation with the district court for the district in which there has been or is a child custody case, or if there is no other child custody case, in the county where the child resides or is found. The motion and affidavit must set forth the facts supporting the requested order — that is, facts showing why it is in the child's best interest to spend time with the grandparent. Notice must be given to the party (or parties) who has legal custody of the grandchild. The court may make an order, with or without a hearing, granting (or denying) visitation rights whenever such an order would be in the best interest of the grandchild.

In order to determine that spending time with the child is in the child's best interest, some courts will order you to meet with a trained mediator and the child's parents or custodian to try to reach an agreement before the court listens to your case.

If the court gives you visitation rights, your rights continue even if the parents divorce or legally separate, or if one or both of the parents die. Your rights can end if the parents lose their rights over the child or if your grandchild is adopted. However, if your grandchild is adopted by his or her natural parent's new spouse (that is, a stepparent), you are entitled to seek grandparenting time so long as the child still remains with and in the legal custody of his or her natural parent. Ask a lawyer for advice about seeking visitation.

A motion for grandparent visitation cannot be filed more than once every two years unless there is a showing of good cause.

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<sup>1</sup> This section applies to both grandparents and great-grandparents. The word "grandparent" in this section should be understood as also meaning "great-grandparent."

If the grandchild's custodial parent does not comply with court-ordered visitation, the law provides various remedies. Under the grandparent visitation law, you may file a motion asking the court to enforce such visitation. If you prove that the grandchild's custodian has not complied with the visitation order, the court has some tools to remedy the situation and can:

- ▶ Impose additional terms and conditions consistent with the court's previous order;
- ▶ Modify the previous order;
- ▶ Require the violator to post bond or security to ensure future compliance;
- ▶ Require that missed visitations be made up;
- ▶ Hold the violator in contempt of court and impose a jail sentence or bond; or
- ▶ Award the person denied visitation his or her attorney fees.

Grandparents' rights vary by state. All states now have laws enabling grandparents to petition for visitation rights with their grandchildren, but there are great variations from state to state. Therefore, you will need to research grandparents' rights under the law of another state if your grandchildren live in another state and are subject to that state's laws.

## **13-2. Custody of Grandchildren**

Sometimes grandparents may have to care for grandchildren permanently or temporarily. Seniors caring for grandchildren for a brief time should get written permission from at least one parent to authorize emergency medical care for the child. A simple signed and dated note will work. If a grandchild will be with the grandparent for more than a brief time, the grandparent should have authority to protect the child, especially if the parents will be difficult to reach. There is a general provision in Colorado law governing people with disabilities that allows the child's parents to delegate "any power regarding care, custody, or property of" the child. This includes, but is not limited to, the power to make health care decisions and may be effective for up to 12 months. However, the grandparent cannot consent to the marriage or adoption of the grandchild. Legal stationery stores, some legal aid offices, law firms, and some senior centers have forms for this purpose. The Colorado form can be found online. It is generally titled "Delegation of Power by Parent or Guardian."

If you expect to care for your grandchild for an extended time, you may want legal guardianship of the child. A legal guardianship gives you ultimate authority over the child's care and well-being. You may apply to a district court to become your grandchild's guardian. If the parents do not agree to the guardianship, you must show the court why the child needs a guardian. Once you are appointed as a guardian, only the court may terminate the appointment.

With or without a guardianship, you may qualify for Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) and Medicaid coverage for a grandchild in your care. In unusual circumstances, grandparents may seek full legal custody of a grandchild. To win such a case, you must show that it is in the child's best interest to transfer custody to you.

To be able to request custody of your grandchild, your grandchild must no longer be in the custody of either of his or her natural parents, or you must have had physical custody of your grandchild for 182 days continuously. If you had physical custody of your grandchild for 182 days, then you must have filed a petition for custody within 182 days of the termination of such physical custody. Courts may show a preference for grandparents in determining custody for grandchildren as long as the child has been removed from the parents' care, and as long as the grandparents are appropriate, capable, willing, and available. When considering grandparents for custody, courts will take into consideration any credible evidence of past child abuse or neglect. The court also can order the child's parents to pay child support and your legal fees.

### **13-3. Divorce**

Divorce has become more common in recent years. In Colorado, you do not have to prove that a failed marriage is anyone's fault. A "no-fault" divorce will be granted based on your inability to get along with each other. You merely state that the marriage is "irretrievably broken."

A divorce decree restores your status to that of a single person. It also divides marital property and debts and provides for maintenance (also called alimony or spousal support) when appropriate. The court will not order spousal support if neither party needs it, nor will they order spousal support if you can prove you cannot pay it. Spousal support can also be modified or terminated if the supporting spouse can prove a substantial change in circumstance that has affected his or her ability to pay.

For couples with minor children, divorce settles custody (now called allocation of parental responsibility); visitation (also called parenting time); and child support issues. In Colorado, child support ends at age 19. A court may not order a parent to pay college costs. Either spouse may receive temporary or permanent maintenance/spousal support, if he or she cannot support himself or herself through employment or assets. The court will first apply a formula that gives the lower-earning spouse 40 percent of the parties' combined incomes, multiplied by either 80 or 75 percent, for a duration based upon the length of the marriage. The court will then look at various other factors in deciding whether and how much maintenance (spousal support) to award.

You can get a divorce in Colorado if you or your spouse has been living in Colorado for at least 91 days prior to filing for divorce. This is true if you have been living in Colorado for at least 91 days before filing and your spouse has not.

The same laws and requirements apply to an action when filing for a legal separation. A legal separation decides all the issues a divorce decides, except that it does not free you to remarry, and each spouse will retain his or her rights to the other spouse's estate. No less than 182 days after the decree of legal separation, there is an absolute right for either party to convert the legal separation to a divorce, upon filing of a written motion.

If you move to Colorado and leave your spouse behind in another state, a Colorado court may not be able to decide property, child custody, and support issues, even if the

court has jurisdiction to grant a divorce. A family law attorney can help you determine in which state you should file your case.

If you cannot agree on care and support for minor children or the division of property or debts, these matters will be decided by the court. There is no legal requirement that you have a lawyer, but you may decide to hire or consult with one. One lawyer cannot ethically represent both spouses. Courts will order divorcing spouses to attend mediation before allowing a divorce trial.

Colorado is not a community property state; the law requires an equitable division of marital property. As a result, you have to decide three things: (1) what is marital property, (2) what is it worth, and (3) what is a fair division. In Colorado, the court usually assumes that each party contributed to the marriage and the property of the parties and that an equal division of marital property is fair. Property each spouse had at the time of the marriage is generally separate property (not marital property subject to division). Thus, in all cases where property exists, but especially in short marriages, the court will consider the separate property each spouse had at the time of the marriage and still has at the time of the divorce, but will not divide separate assets. If one spouse has more separate property than the other, the court might not divide marital property equally.

You may have more property than you realize. Property isn't limited to your home, cars, and household items. Property also includes limited partnerships, business interests, investments, the cash value of life insurance, and pensions and retirement benefits that will pay out in the future. In the absence of a marital or prenuptial agreement, all property acquired during the marriage is subject to division regardless of how the property is titled. If part of a pension was earned during the marriage, that part is property the court can divide. If your divorce involves a pension, you should get legal advice.

### **13-4. Getting Your Divorce Without a Lawyer**

If you and your spouse can reach an agreement on all issues, or wish to proceed without attorneys, you may do your own divorce without a lawyer representing you or your spouse. Some legal aid offices or other low-cost legal services offices can help you complete the necessary forms. For example, Denver District Court has a pro se resource center, which sells packets of forms with lengthy instructions, and has a paralegal and volunteer attorneys to assist with the paperwork. Remember that any agreements not included in your court papers cannot be enforced later. You can also obtain instructions and forms online at [www.courts.state.co.us](http://www.courts.state.co.us).

If neither you nor your spouse can afford to pay the filing fee necessary to obtain a divorce, you may request a Fee Waiver Application. This allows you to file the documents free of charge, but only if you can prove to the court that you are in fact indigent and unable to pay the fee. The forms are available at the court clerk's office, or you may be able to get them from your local legal services or legal aid office..

### **13-5. Use of Former Name**

You may use whatever name you wish. When you marry, you may keep your own name or use your spouse's name. You also can resume using your own name after you have started using your spouse's name. When you divorce, any former name may be restored. You may request the change of name as part of your divorce proceeding, and the court will grant it so long as you are not trying to defraud anyone by the name change.

### **13-6. Anticipating Marriage**

Often, people marrying later in life have property or children from earlier marriages. A marital agreement (also known as a prenuptial agreement) allows the couple to decide, in advance, what rights each of them will retain over certain property if a divorce or death occurs. A verbal marital agreement is not enforceable. In order to be valid, a marital agreement must be in writing and signed by both parties, and the couple must first make a complete disclosure of their respective financial circumstances to each other, including incomes. The couple can revoke or change the agreement later only by a signed written agreement. Retirement benefits only may be waived by a current spouse. People who want such an agreement should get their own separate lawyers well before the wedding. An agreement will not be valid if both parties did not have the time and opportunity to get an attorney. The party with more assets or income should offer to pay the other person's attorney fees. If there is a divorce, dispute over a will, or other action where the property rights are an issue, a valid marital agreement will govern the matter.

Marital agreements also may be made between spouses who have been married for any period of time, so long as no action for dissolution of marriage or for legal separation has been filed or contemplated.

### **13-7. Marriage and Public Benefits**

When a person who receives public benefits marries, his or her benefits can change or stop, depending on the person's age and which benefits he or she is receiving, as well as other factors. This section will outline some effects that marriage can have on some specific public benefit programs.

#### **Social Security**

Many people receive Social Security retirement benefits as the spouse of a qualified worker. That is because an individual who does not have a sufficient work history to receive Social Security benefits may be entitled to benefits on the work record of the spouse who does. In order to receive benefits as a spouse, the recipient must have a valid marriage to the qualified worker, through either a traditional marriage or by common law marriage. The spouse of a retired or deceased worker is eligible for benefits. Under certain circumstances, a divorced spouse is also eligible.

In general, to receive benefits as a widow or former spouse, a person must be unmarried. Remarrying may cause benefits to stop, under certain circumstances. Contact your local Social Security office for information.

## **Disability**

When a worker becomes disabled, his or her spouse may be eligible for benefits under certain circumstances. While the spouse of a disabled worker is entitled to benefits in these situations, there are no equivalent benefits for the disabled spouse of the worker because the spouse is disabled.

Under certain circumstances, these benefits also are available to a divorced spouse of a disabled worker. In order to receive benefits, a divorced spouse of a disabled worker must not be married at the time of applying for benefits, and remarriage will cut off benefits.

While a disabled spouse is not entitled to benefits, a disabled surviving spouse or divorced spouse may be. Contact your attorney or local Social Security office for more information.

## **Supplemental Security Income (SSI)**

With Supplemental Security Income (SSI), the effect of marriage is more complicated. Marriage can cause SSI benefits to decrease or even to end. For more information regarding these and other Social Security questions, you can consult Social Security online at [www.ssa.gov](http://www.ssa.gov) or speak to an attorney.

## **Old Age Pension**

Chapter 5, "Government Programs and Financial Assistance," explains the eligibility requirements for the Colorado Old Age Pension (OAP). Each spouse receives benefits as an individual, so for a couple the combined benefit would not decrease as with SSI payments. If both spouses receive SSI and OAP, their combined SSI income will go down, but their total income will remain the same. If one of the spouses is eligible for OAP and the other is not, the income of the ineligible spouse will count as available ("deemed") to the eligible spouse. This is a serious problem because it can cause that spouse to lose Medicaid, which is an important benefit. Even if that individual had income from another source, and received only a small amount of OAP, loss of the Medicaid benefit may be crucial.

## **Medicaid for Long-Term Care**

See Chapter 4, "Medicaid," for an explanation of benefits for spouses of a Medicaid long-term care recipient. Getting married does not affect the benefits of the long-term care recipient.

## **13-8. Protection from Family Violence**

If a family member or household member has abused you physically or verbally, or stalked, harassed, or coerced you, you may request a protection order. Coercion is when someone forces or intimidates you into doing something you do not want to do, or stops you from doing something you have the right to do. You can also get protection orders when family members or household members control your property, money, or important documents, like a driver's license. The court can even issue the order against someone you used to live with, are related to, or with whom you used to be in a relationship.

Under the law, you can get an order keeping the abuser from threatening or injuring you, contacting you, or coming to your home, school, or workplace. The court can order the abuser to leave the family home if you both live there, and can issue orders for temporary custody if you have minor children. To qualify for this type of protection order, you must convince the court that there is imminent danger to the life or health of one or more people.

However, you cannot file a protection order on behalf of someone else. If there is a minor child in your life who is in need of a protection order, only a parent or guardian of that child can file a protection order. If there is an ongoing custody dispute over a child, you can obtain a protective order to restrain any parties from taking that child outside the state in which the custody proceedings are taking place.

There is also a law that provides additional protection from emotional abuse for people 60 years of age or older. It enables the court to issue an order protecting the person from the following kinds of abuse:

- ▶ Repeated acts of verbal threats or assaults;
- ▶ Repeated acts of verbal harassment;
- ▶ Repeated acts of inappropriate use or threat of inappropriate use of medications, physical restraints, or chemical restraints; or
- ▶ Repeated acts of the misuse of power or authority by a person through a Power of Attorney or in a guardianship or conservatorship proceeding, which results in a person being unreasonably confined, or his or her liberty being unreasonably restricted.

Protection orders are free and are valid either temporarily or permanently. You can get the necessary forms and instructions from the court clerk at your county courthouse. If the abuser disobeys the court order and comes to your home or office or threatens you, you can get immediate help from the police.

The victim assistance program in your county district attorney's office can help you prepare the forms. It can also refer you to safe shelters and other services.

Keep in mind that certain professionals are required to report abuse or exploitation of the elderly to law enforcement. These include doctors, nurses, dentists, chiropractors, psychologists, pharmacists, clergy members, bank personnel, and social workers.



### **13-9. Common Law Marriage**

In Colorado, there are two factors that must be present to establish a common law marriage. First, there must be a mutual consent between you and your partner to enter into a marriage. If there is evidence that points to a lack of mutual consent to be married, the common law marriage will not be recognized. An agreement to marry in the future is not sufficient to prove a common law marriage. If there is no express agreement between you and your partner to be married, a common law marriage can be inferred from your conduct.

Second, you must hold yourselves out to be married — that is, you must publicly acknowledge the marriage by telling other people you are married or representing to other people that you are married by owning property in joint tenancy or filing joint tax returns or health insurance forms, etc. There is no one defining factor to determine a common law marriage; rather, all evidence regarding a common law marriage is considered by the court in the larger context of the relationship.

Without a mutual intent to enter into a marriage and without holding yourselves out as being married, you are not common law married, regardless of how long you have lived together and whether you have children together.

Same-sex couples can also enter into common law marriage. Although ceremonial marriage for same-sex couples was legalized in 2015, the courts will now recognize any common law marriage entered into by a same-sex couple before or after 2015. However, a common law marriage entered into by a same-sex couple may not have the “public acknowledgement” of the marriage that is typically required to prove a common law marriage. In this scenario, some objective evidence of the relationship combined with the mutual consent of the parties to enter into a marriage will be sufficient to establish a common law marriage.

Common law marriage is real marriage. Common law spouses have all the same rights and responsibilities as ceremonially married people.

Be aware that there is no such thing as common law divorce. Once you are married, whether by ceremony or by common law, you can terminate the marriage only by formal divorce. If you do not get a divorce after a common law marriage, all future marriages will be void, and your common law spouse will have all the benefits of a spouse, including the right to take a portion of your estate against your will and to receive various survivor benefits from the government or even from your retirement plan.

If you have received a divorce from a partner but have reconciled the relationship, you may have entered into a “common law remarriage.” The factors for proving a common law remarriage are essentially the same as those proving a common law marriage; however, the standards for evidence of a common law remarriage, such as holding yourselves out to be married, are much lower for establishing a remarriage than they are for establishing a first marriage.

## **13-10. Resources**

See general resource lists of Chapters 5, 11, and 15 for legal services offices, legal aid offices, and more.

### **Aging and Adult Services**

#### **Colorado Department of Human Services**

1575 Sherman St.  
Denver, CO 80203  
(303) 866-5700  
[www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdhs/older-adults](http://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdhs/older-adults)

#### **Douglas County Adult & Senior Outreach Services**

100 3rd St.  
Castle Rock, CO 80104  
(303) 660-7400  
TTY: (303) 663-7791  
[www.douglas.co.us/community/senior-adult-services/](http://www.douglas.co.us/community/senior-adult-services/)

#### **Colorado Center for Aging**

P.O. Box 102662  
Denver, CO 80250  
(303) 832-4535  
[www.coloradocenterforaging.org](http://www.coloradocenterforaging.org)

#### **Disability Law Colorado (Formerly the Legal Center for People with Disabilities and Older People)**

Denver Office:  
455 Sherman St., Ste. 130  
Denver, CO 80203  
(303) 722-0300

Grand Junction Office:  
322 North 8th St.  
Grand Junction, CO 81501  
(970) 241-6371

### **Family Law Services**

#### **Denver District Court Pro Se Center**

1437 Bannock St., Room 281  
Denver, CO 80202  
(303) 606-2442  
[www.courts.state.co.us/denverselfhelp](http://www.courts.state.co.us/denverselfhelp)

**Colorado Legal Services**

1905 Sherman St., Ste. 400  
Denver, CO 80203  
(303) 837-1313  
[www.coloradolegalservices.org](http://www.coloradolegalservices.org)

**Family Law Legal Clinic**

1200 Federal Blvd., Room 1018  
Denver, CO 80204  
(303) 860-1115

\*Only available on the third Tuesday of each month, 5:30 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.

**Jewish Family Service**

3201 S. Tamarac Dr.  
Denver, CO 80231  
(303) 597-5000  
<http://jewishfamilyservice.org>

