

You just met with a new client, Robyn. Robyn moved to Colorado in 2010 to be with her boyfriend (now husband), Taylor, who was starting law school. She just learned that Taylor wants a divorce.

Both Robyn and Taylor had undergraduate student loans. Taylor took on additional loans to get through law school, which were only used to cover tuition and books, not living expenses. While Taylor was in law school, Robyn worked to support them. Taylor worked during the summers while he was in law school, but the income from those jobs was used to repay his student loans.

Robyn wanted to get married when Taylor was in law school, but Taylor wanted to wait until he was no longer covered by his parents' health insurance. In 2013, shortly after Taylor graduated from law school, he received a job offer from Law Firm that included a signing bonus if he passed the July 2013 Bar Exam (which he did). Robyn and Taylor decided to get married and agreed to use his bonus to pay for their wedding. Robyn and Taylor got married in early 2014. Although they had agreed to use Taylor's bonus to pay for the wedding, Taylor decided to use his bonus to pay for clothing and networking events. Robyn and her parents ended up paying for the wedding and for Robyn's engagement ring and matching wedding rings for Robyn and Taylor.

After they got married, Robyn and Taylor maintained separate accounts. Robyn continued paying nearly all their expenses on her salary as an elementary school teacher but they used Taylor's income to pay down his student loans. Taylor also paid if the parties went out to dinner and for other social activities.

Robyn owned a 2005 Subaru when she moved to Colorado. Her parents helped her pay for repairs several times. Eventually, she traded in the 2005 Subaru, and her parents bought her a new Subaru.

Taylor has now paid off all of his student loans. Robyn paid off half of her loans, and the remaining balance was forgiven under the Public Service Loan Forgiveness program.

The parties started saving for their new home after Taylor paid off his loans. However, once they started looking for a condo, Taylor told Robyn that he wanted a divorce. He moved out, bought a condo in downtown Denver without a mortgage, and fully furnished it. He said he didn't need anything from their apartment because the parties' belongings did not match the standard of living he wanted as a Shareholder at Law Firm.

Robyn is extremely upset and feels she has spent the past 10 years supporting Taylor, while he alone benefits from all she has done to support him and his career. Taylor told Robyn she should take care of filing for divorce because he is too busy.

Based on that information please do the following:

- a. List each asset and debt subject to an order for property division.
- b. For each listed item, identify whether that asset or debt is separate or marital property.
- c. If the fact pattern leaves you unable to classify an asset or debt as separate or marital, identify the additional information you will need from your client in order to make that determination.

Do not address who you believe will be allocated each asset or debt or issues regarding spousal maintenance.