

Annulments

Divorce

Divorce is painful. It does not mean the divorced person is no longer part of the Church. The divorced person is encouraged to attend Mass, receive the Sacraments and participate in parish life just like always. The Church needs to be a place of strength and healing. We want to be that for our divorced members. We hope you take the time to read the following material and ponder it. If this is the right time for you, perhaps you will contact your parish priest or another priest of your Diocese to talk more about the process. It may take time for that to happen. Accept the following words as information. Know that you are loved and cared for, and that we stand ready to help you deal with the transitions you are facing. The Church is your home. We are here for you. Don't forget that!

When a couple marries, they intend to stay together for life. Their future hopes and dreams are very much linked together. As time goes on, they can find that Marriage is very difficult indeed. They can grow apart over the course of time, to the point that one or both of the partners no longer work on the Marriage commitment. Divorce can be the result. The Catholic Church teaches infallibly that once a marriage is a sacramental marriage, there may never be another, unless one of the partners should die. The annulment process is an investigation to determine whether the marriage was a sacrament from the very first day.

Marriages don't fail because couples want them to. They fail for very real reasons. The annulment process looks at those reasons and tries to determine if there were signs of these reasons from the beginning. The

Catholic Church expects certain qualities and capabilities to be present in those getting married. These need to be present in order for the marriage to be sacramental and valid in the eyes of the Catholic Church.

An annulment does not say there was never a marriage or that children born of the union are illegitimate. It simply deals with the sacramental character of the marriage. If an annulment is granted, that means the person would be free to marry within the Catholic Church. The following information is provided to help you understand some of the terms and the process into which you are asking to enter.

MARRIAGE

The Catholic Church believes:

Marriage is a covenant by which a man and a woman establish between themselves a partnership of the whole of life, which is by its nature ordered toward the good of the spouses and the procreation and education of offspring; this covenant between baptized persons has been raised by Christ the Lord to the dignity of a sacrament.

DECLARATION OF NULLITY (Annulment)

A declaration of nullity within the Catholic Church is a decision that a given marriage lacked one of the essential elements listed above from the beginning and was therefore not a sacramental marriage. It is a judgment that one or both of the parties did not give proper consent to marriage. This judgment is reached through a full and careful inquiry into the history of the individuals and the marriage. A marriage is presumed

to be valid unless proven otherwise. Consent refers to the words and intentions of the couple at the time of the marriage ceremony. A declaration of nullity within the Catholic Church has no effects whatsoever in civil law. It does not affect in any manner the legitimacy of children.

PROCEDURE

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION FORM

The annulment process is most often initiated by meeting with the local parish priest or lay pastoral minister who will assist you in completing a preliminary investigation form. [A preliminary investigation form can also be requested directly from the Tribunal Office on the Diocesan website (Toledodiocese.org.)] The completed form is then sent to the Tribunal Office and the priest who is the Presiding Judge will contact you within a couple of weeks to inform you that your case has been accepted, or that further information is required. If the case is accepted you will be informed of the grounds on which the case is being tried.

NOTIFICATION OF FORMER SPOUSE

[The former spouse of the person who submits a petition for a formal marriage case is known as a respondent.] Your former spouse will be notified that you have filed a petition and will be offered an opportunity to testify. It is most helpful if both parties provide testimony. However if he or she chooses not to be involved in the process, this will ordinarily not jeopardize the final decision. If at all possible, you will be expected

to provide the name and address of your former spouse. If that is not possible, you will be asked to provide the most current information you have regarding his or her whereabouts, and an attempt will be made to locate the respondent. It is necessary that a former spouse be contacted in all cases if at all possible. Every effort must be made to give the respondent the right to participate in the process.

WITNESSES

Supporting witnesses are required. Witnesses are very important and should be selected with care. As far as possible, select witnesses who have knowledge of you, your former spouse and marriage by their personal observation. It is preferable that they knew you before the marriage and during the early years of your marriage, not only toward the end of it. It is important too that witnesses are willing to share the information they have openly, and it is important that they be able to express themselves clearly about what they saw, heard and knew. Friends and relatives are acceptable witnesses.

PROFESSIONAL REPORTS

If you received counseling or other psychological services before, during or after your marriage, a report from the professional providing the service may be of help in understanding you and your marriage. Such reports would be requested only with your written permission.

DECISION

A decision from the Tribunal will be rendered as soon as possible. You will be informed of the decision, and will be offered the opportunity to review the decision.

APPEAL

Cases receiving a negative decision can be appealed by the petitioner. The ordinary Appellate Court of the diocese of La Crosse is the Archdiocese of Milwaukee. The Appellate Court must either ratify the decision of the Toledo Diocesan Tribunal or initiate a new trial.

LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED TO COMPLETE A CASE

In some dioceses a case is completed approximately nine months from the date it is accepted by the Tribunal Office. However it may take longer if there is a delay in obtaining the necessary materials. Encourage your witnesses to answer their questions and promptly return their responses to the Tribunal.

Fee

The Diocese of Toledo Tribunal charges no fee for processing a formal annulment case. The Diocesan Tribunal is a pastoral ministry of the diocesan church and, like any other ministry, requires people who do that work and must be specially trained, office where the work can be done, utilities and insurance. Given the costs incurred for staff salaries,

insurance, office expenses and the like, the ordinary “cost” of an annulment is \$800. Thanks to the generous support of the People of God, the Annual Catholic Appeal (ACA) funds the work of the diocesan Tribunal. However, should you wish to offer a donation to help defray this cost and to support the ministry of the Tribunal, your gift would be greatly appreciated.

Contact Information

If you have questions or wish to request further information, we can be reached at:

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