

There are three ways to terminate a marriage in the State of Ohio. These include **annulment**, **dissolution** and **divorce**.

### ***ANNULMENT***

An **annulment** means that a marriage is declared a legal nullity. The granting of an annulment voids the marriage.

The statutory grounds for annulment include: an underage spouse (age 18 for males and age 16 for females **with** parental consent); prior valid marriage with surviving spouse (bigamy); mental incompetence of one party; consent to marry obtained by fraud or force (coercion); and failure to consummate the marriage.

The time period for seeking an annulment varies depending on the grounds for the annulment. An action can be brought within the time prior to reaching the legal age to marry, the life of the former spouse or incompetent party or within two years after the marriage or discovery of the fraud.

### ***DISSOLUTION***

A **dissolution** of marriage terminates the marital relationship by agreement of the parties. A dissolution action is initiated by the filing of a petition for dissolution with a separation agreement attached.

In order to obtain a dissolution of marriage, the husband and wife **MUST** agree on both the termination of the marriage and all of the terms and conditions of the separation agreement.

A separation agreement must provide for a division of all property; spousal support (alimony) where allowed; and all matters

related to minor children of the marriage, including custody, visitation and support. It must be signed by both spouses and is a binding and valid contract. The husband and wife must be living separate and apart at the time of the signing of the separation agreement.

The Court must approve the terms of the separation agreement before a decree of dissolution can be granted. A hearing will be held sometime between 30 and 90 days after the petition is filed. For the case to proceed, both spouses must appear at this hearing. For the Court to approve the separation agreement, both husband and wife must state under oath that he/she agrees to the dissolution of the marriage and that he/she is satisfied with the terms of the separation agreement.

If one spouse advises the Court that he/she does not want the marriage to be terminated or that he/she is dissatisfied with the separation agreement, the Court **CANNOT** grant the dissolution. If this happens, one spouse can file a motion asking that the matter be converted to a divorce action.

If the Court grants the dissolution of marriage, the terms of the separation agreement become an enforceable court order.

### ***DIVORCE***

A **divorce** action is an adversarial proceeding that is initiated by the filing of a complaint alleging grounds for termination of the marriage. The other spouse can file a counterclaim alleging his/her own grounds for divorce.

Ohio does not provide for a “no-fault” divorce. Any party seeking a divorce must establish grounds for the divorce. There are a number of statutory grounds for divorce in Ohio. Some of these are bigamy; adultery; habitual drunkenness; and imprisonment in a state or federal correctional facility at the time of the filing of the complaint. However, the most commonly alleged grounds for divorce are gross neglect of duty; extreme cruelty; lived without interruption for one year, separate and apart without cohabitation; and incompatibility.

Generally, you will need at least one corroborating witness at the divorce hearing to confirm or support your testimony regarding the grounds for divorce. (For example, a corroborating witness can testify that they know that you and your spouse have lived separate and apart for one year.)

The issues that will be considered by the Court in a divorce action can be numerous and will vary from case to case. Usually the Court will address the following issues:

- a. Grounds for termination of the marriage;
- b. Division of marital assets (real and personal property including bank accounts, pensions and retirement accounts);
- c. Custody, visitation and support of any minor children born as issue of the marriage and/or adopted by the parties;
- d. Spousal support (alimony); and
- e. Division of liabilities (determination of responsibility for marital debts).

### **RESTORATION OF NAME**

At the time of termination of the marriage, a spouse may be restored to any name that the person had before the marriage.

### **LEGAL SEPARATION**

A **legal separation** is a court order where the husband and wife remain married, but live separately.

A legal separation is a civil court order that does not legally end a marriage, but allows the court to issue orders concerning division of property, spousal support (alimony), allocation of parental rights and responsibilities, child support and parent time allocation for any minor children. The parties remain married, but live separately.

A legal separation is NOT required to live separate and apart from your spouse. However, a legal separation creates an enforceable court order setting forth the rights and obligations for each spouse, such as spousal support (alimony) or child support.

### **RESIDENCY REQUIREMENT**

The spouse filing the complaint (annulment, divorce or legal separation) and at least one petitioner/spouse (dissolution) must be:

1. A resident of the State of Ohio for at least six months immediately prior to the filing of the complaint or petition; and
2. A resident of the county for at least 90 days immediately prior to the filing of the complaint or petition.

**Note:** There are some exceptions to the residency requirement in cases involving domestic violence.

If there is domestic violence in the marital relationship, a Civil Protection Order (CPO) may be helpful prior to the filing of the annulment, dissolution, legal separation, or divorce. The police will be able to provide more assistance to the abused if a CPO is in force.

**It is recommended that you obtain the advice of an attorney. You may obtain an attorney referral from your local bar association. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may contact your local legal services agency.**

Your local legal services offices include:

**COMMUNITY LEGAL AID SERVICES, INC.**

MEDINA: (330) 723-5380  
(800) 323-2154

PORTAGE: RAVENNA (330) 297-1569  
KENT (330) 673-2747

RICHLAND/ASHLAND: (419) 526-3911  
(800) 526-3050

STARK: (330) 456-8361

SUMMIT: (330) 535-4191  
(866) 584-2350

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## TERMINATION OF MARRIAGE AND LEGAL SEPARATION IN OHIO

*This pamphlet is designed to provide some information about Ohio law in matters involving the termination of a marriage and legal separation. It is informational only and not intended to serve as legal advice. Keep in mind that different facts may affect the applicability of law(s) or rules of court.*