

**Minnesota District Court Registered User Guide for
Electronic Filing**



**MINNESOTA
JUDICIAL BRANCH**

**Minnesota District Court
Registered User Guide for Electronic Filing**

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About this Guide

This guide establishes mandatory formatting and technical requirements for electronic filing in Minnesota's state trial courts. This guide also contains overviews of the electronic filing system, the use of non-notarized signatures under penalty of perjury, and the obligation of every filer to designate non-public information and separate it from public court filings.

Under Minnesota General Rule of Practice 14.03(g), the formatting and technical requirements set out in this guide have the force of law. Everyone who uses the electronic filing system must follow the formatting requirements set out in this guide. Filers who do not comply with the formatting requirements risk having their documents fail to process through the electronic filing system, which may result in missed deadlines for filing and service.

The overviews in this guide are provided for convenience and should not be relied upon as a source of legal authority. Any court filing may be subject to any number of court rules, statutes, or other sources of law that do not appear in this guide.

This guide is prepared by the Minnesota State Court Administrator's Office and is subject to periodic updates. The current, governing version of the guide is posted on the Minnesota Judicial Branch's website, www.mncourts.gov.

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Filing Documents with the eFS System

The Minnesota state trial court electronic filing and service system (called “Odyssey File and Serve” on the vendor’s website) is referred to in this guide as the “eFS System.” The eFS System is a web-based system that is used to electronically file documents in Minnesota’s state trial courts. This guide summarizes the legal requirements for using the eFS System. The eFS System is separate from E-MACS, the web-based electronic filing system used in Minnesota’s state appellate courts. Information about the appellate court E-MACS system is available at emacs.courts.state.mn.us.

Who must use the eFS System

Attorneys, government agencies, and guardians ad litem are required to use the eFS System to file documents in trial courts.¹ All government agencies are required to use the eFS System for filing. For example, social workers filing reports, and sheriff’s deputies filing proof of service documents as part of their work, are required to use the eFS System.²

All other filers, including self-represented litigants, can choose between using the eFS System and filing documents in paper form. Once a filer has filed a document through the eFS System, he or she must continue to use the eFS System to file documents for the rest of the case.³ Judges may order any filer to use the eFS System, and may prohibit any filer from using the eFS System.⁴

Judges will direct filers how to submit documents to the court for *in camera* review.⁵ A judge may or may not require that documents be submitted through the eFS System.

¹ Attorneys representing Indian tribes in juvenile protection or adoption cases are not required to use the eFS System. MINN. R. JUV. PROT. P. 3.06; MINN. R. ADOP. P. 3.09.

² MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 14.01(b)(1).

³ MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 14.01(b)(5)(i), (b)(6)(i).

⁴ MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 14.01(b)(5)(ii), (b)(6)(ii).

⁵ MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 14.06.

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Documents that Cannot be Filed with the eFS System

A few types of documents cannot be filed with the eFS System:

- Criminal complaints, citations and tab charges
(filed through other approved electronic systems)⁶
- Juvenile delinquency petitions and citations
(filed through other electronic systems when technology becomes available)⁷
- Wills deposited for safekeeping
(filed on paper)⁸
- Any documents filed in parental notification bypass proceedings
(filed on paper)⁹

The eFS System should not be used to file documents that are delivered to the court, but are not filed in any particular case file. For example, an affidavit of service should be filed through the eFS System, because affidavits of service are filed into case files. But an invoice for service of process paid by the court should not be filed through the eFS System, because the invoices are not filed into case files. Documents delivered to the court outside of the eFS System should be delivered according to judicial preferences or local court processes.

⁶ Electronic filing of criminal charging documents is governed by Minnesota Rule of Criminal Procedure 1.06, subd. 2. Criminal complaints must be filed through the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension's eCharging system. Criminal citations, as well as tab charges, must be filed by an electronic filing method approved by the State Court Administrator. (In limited situations, criminal charging documents may be filed on paper. See Comments to MINN. R. CRIM. P. 1.06. Filers should contact local court administration with questions about whether a particular criminal charging document may be filed on paper.)

⁷ Electronic filing of juvenile delinquency petitions is governed by Minnesota Rule of Juvenile Delinquency Procedure 6.03, subd. 2; and electronic filing of juvenile delinquency citations is governed by Minnesota Rule of Juvenile Delinquency Procedure 6.02, subd. 2. The technology for electronic filing of juvenile delinquency petitions and citations is still in development; for that reason, juvenile delinquency petitions and citations must be filed in paper form unless the technology is available.

⁸ MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 14.01(b)(2).

⁹ MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 14.01(b)(2).

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Paying Filing Fees Through the eFS System

All filing fees for electronically filed documents must be paid in the eFS System at the time of filing. The eFS System currently accepts MasterCard, Visa, and Discover credit or debit cards.

Serving Documents with the eFS System

The eFS System can also be used to serve documents. Any person who is required to use the eFS System to file documents must, in most situations, use it to serve documents upon all other people who are required to use the eFS System for filing in the case.¹⁰

There are some exceptions to this rule. Discovery materials may be served through the eFS System, but may also be served by other means agreed to by the parties.¹¹ If there is a statute, court rule, or court order that requires some other means of service, documents must be served accordingly.¹² The eFS System may not be used to serve documents upon recipients who have not used the eFS System to file a document in the case.¹³

Example

There are three parties to a case. One party is represented by an attorney, and the other two parties are self-represented. One of the self-represented parties has used the eFS System to file a document in the case, but the other self-represented party has not. The attorney and the e-filing self-represented party must use the eFS System to serve documents upon each other, but must use other means to serve the non-e-filing self-represented party. The non-e-filing self-represented party must serve the other two parties by means other than the eFS System.

¹⁰ MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 14.03(d)(1).

¹¹ MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 14.03(d)(3).

¹² MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 14.03(d).

¹³ MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 14.03(d)(2).

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How to Receive Documents Served Through the eFS System

When a document is served through the eFS System, the recipient will receive an email containing a link to the document (unless the recipient has disabled the email notification feature for his or her eFS System account). The document will be available for download for 30 days after the date of service. The recipient is responsible for downloading a copy of the document within that time. All litigants are responsible for their own record-keeping. The eFS System is not a case management system for litigants, and should not be relied upon by any litigant to gain access to documents. Litigants who do not retain copies of documents they file or timely download copies of documents served upon them will not be able to obtain additional copies of the documents through the eFS System, and will need to contact local court administration to obtain copies. Statutory copy fees may apply. Court documents may be reviewed without charge at courthouse public access terminals at any courthouse in Minnesota. Government agencies can use New MGA to access court documents.

Responsibilities of People who are Served Through the eFS System

Signing up for Service in Each Case

Every person who files a document in a case through the eFS System is required to sign up for service in that case. Registering for an account with the eFS System is not the same as signing up for service in a case. Every filer is responsible for adding him- or herself as a service contact in each case. People cannot be served through the eFS System until they have signed up for service in the case. All filers are prohibited from signing other people up for service (except for members of the same law firm, or co-counsel), and court staff are prohibited from signing anyone up for service. Filers attempting to serve someone who has not signed up for service should contact the recipient and ask that the recipient sign up. Filers should keep in mind that they may be sanctioned by the court if they fail to sign themselves up for service, or if they improperly sign other filers up for service. An attorney who

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withdraws from representation on a case must also remove him- or herself as a service contact on the case in the eFS System.

Maintaining a Working Email Address

Every eFS filer must maintain a working email address for receipt of service.¹⁴ The filer is responsible for ensuring that the eFS System has the correct email address, that the email address is functioning properly, and that it has not exceeded its size limitation.¹⁵ Filers who fail to maintain and check their email accounts may not receive service of documents, and may be barred from contesting the validity of service.

Individual Usernames and Passwords

The eFS System requires all filers to select a username and password. Every filer must have his or her own username and password, and may not share the username and password with other filers, including filers who are members of the same law firm. Every filer is responsible for the use of his or her username and password, and documents filed with a filer's username and password are presumed to have been filed by that filer. If a filer's password is compromised, he or she must immediately change the password and notify the court.¹⁶

Filers may set up their usernames and passwords by registering with the eFS System at <https://minnesota.tylerhost.net>. There is no fee to register with the eFS System.

¹⁴ MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 14.02(a).

¹⁵ MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 14.02(b)(4).

¹⁶ MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 14.02(b).

Availability of the eFS System

The eFS System is available online 24 hours a day, seven days a week, at <https://minnesota.tylerhost.net>. The eFS System will occasionally be unavailable for technical upgrades. Notices of these scheduled downtimes will be posted on Judicial Branch eFile Support Center's [website](#).

Documents may be filed through the eFS System at any time, except during scheduled downtimes. A document will be deemed filed as of a particular day if it has been successfully transmitted through the eFS System by 11:59 p.m. Minnesota time on that day, unless it is subsequently rejected for filing by the court administrator.¹⁷

Troubleshooting and Technical Errors

If technical errors prevent a document from being filed or served, the filer may file a motion asking the court to order that the document be deemed filed or served on the date attempted. The filer has the burden of showing that there was a technical error. If appropriate, the court may adjust the time to respond to the document.¹⁸ Filers are responsible for complying with the formatting and technical requirements set out later in this guide. Filers who fail to comply with those requirements may face significant consequences, including missed filing deadlines and court-imposed sanctions.

¹⁷ MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 14.03(c). Court administrators are authorized to reject filing for four reasons listed in the Minnesota Rules of Civil Procedure. *See* MINN. R. CIV. P. 5.04(c).

¹⁸ MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 14.01(c).

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Filers who encounter technical difficulties should contact the Judicial Branch eFile Support

Center:

| | |
|--|---|
| Business Hours <i>(Closed on court holidays)</i> | Monday – Friday 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. |
| Phone number (area codes 612, 651, 763, and 952) | 651-227-2002 |
| Phone number (all other area codes) | 1-855-291-8246 |
| Website | <u>Support Center's website</u> |

Types of Signatures

Minnesota's court rules recognize several types of signatures. Two of these are typographical signatures and facsimile signatures. Typographical signatures are those typed in the form: /s/ Pat L. Smith. They can be typed in any word processing program without the use of paper. Facsimile signatures are optically scanned versions of signatures written by hand on paper. Unless a statute or court rule specifically requires a handwritten signature, a typographical signature can be used in lieu of a handwritten signature.¹⁹

In many situations, filers will be able to choose between using typographical signatures and facsimile signatures. Filers should keep in mind that typographical signatures do not require scanning. Scanned electronic documents have significantly larger file sizes, and cannot be searched electronically because optical character recognition data is not allowed in court documents. This makes scanned documents much more difficult for judges and other filers to work with, and means the documents will take more time to load and download.

Special Requirements for Signatures by the Filer

Some documents must be signed by the filer. (For example, Minnesota Rule of Civil Procedure 11.01 requires the filer's signature on many documents.) When these documents are filed through the eFS System, the filer's signature must be accompanied by the filer's typed name, address, telephone number, email address, and (for attorneys) attorney registration number.²⁰

¹⁹ MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 14.04(b).

²⁰ MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 14.04(b).

Non-Notarized Signatures Under Penalty of Perjury

In general, documents no longer need to be notarized.²¹ Documents may be signed under penalty of perjury, consistent with Minn. Stat. § 358.116, if the signature appears immediately below a declaration using substantially this language: “I declare under penalty of perjury that everything I have stated in this document is true and correct.” The date of signing, and the county and state where the document was signed, must be noted on the document.²²

²¹ Some types of documents still require notarization, including admissions, settlement agreements, or consents to adoption filed in juvenile protection or adoption cases.

²² MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 14.04(d), 15.

Public vs. Non-Public Information

Under General Rule of Practice 14.06, filers are responsible for appropriately designating each individual document as either public, confidential, or sealed.²³ Filers may be sanctioned if they fail to do this properly. Under General Rule of Practice 11.06, filers may only designate a document as confidential or sealed if there is a court rule that makes the document confidential or sealed, there is a court order authorizing the filing of the document as confidential or sealed, or the filer has filed a motion for leave to file the document as confidential or sealed by the time the document is filed. The eFS System will require filers to designate documents as public, confidential, or sealed in a required comment field upon filing, and to check a box acknowledging they are aware of this legal requirement.

Filers should carefully review the Rules of Public Access to Records of the Judicial Branch, as well as the rules for the applicable case type, to determine whether a filing is public or non-public. The court rules, as well as detailed tables of non-public records maintained by the State Court Administrator's Office, are available at www.mncourts.gov/rules. A particular document may be non-public in its entirety, such as a medical record. Alternatively, a particular document may include certain information, such as a social security number, which the filer must redact or segregate onto a special, confidential form before submitting the document for filing. The particular process for redacting or segregating social security numbers and financial account numbers is set forth in General Rule of Practice 11, summarized below. Additional redaction and segregation requirements apply in juvenile protection matters, also summarized below. The summaries below in this guide do not contain all of the types of non-public information, but identify several that frequently affect filers. For a more extensive list, please consult the Rules of Public Access and the Case Records Table posted on the courts' public website at www.mncourts.gov/rules.

²³ "Confidential" means that the document is not accessible to the public. "Sealed" means that the document is not accessible to the public and is not accessible to the majority of court employees.

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The distinction between medical records and medical information, and the distinction between redaction and segregation, are also briefly discussed below.

General Rule of Practice 11

Minnesota General Rule of Practice 11 applies to all documents filed with any trial court. The rule requires filers to segregate restricted identifiers and financial source documents from public court filings. “Restricted identifiers” include Social Security numbers, employer identification numbers, and financial account numbers. (Filers do not need to segregate the last four digits of a financial account number from a public filing unless the account number is also a Social Security number.) The State Court Administrator’s Office has published a [Rule 11 Financial Account Numbers Cheat Sheet](#) to help guide filers on what is considered a “financial account number” requiring segregation. Filers should keep in mind that filings may be stricken by court administration staff, and sanctions imposed by judges, if restricted identifiers are not removed from public documents or confidential documents are not designated as such when filed.²⁴

The eFS System requires filers to check a box certifying that their filings contain no restricted identifiers, except as permitted by Rule 11.02. Filers should keep in mind that the certification applies only to documents *filed* through the eFS System. The eFS System will require filers to check the box for documents that are *served*, but not filed, through the eFS System even though the certification applies only to documents *filed* through the eFS System.

Juvenile Protection Procedure Rule 8.04

Juvenile Protection Procedure Rule 8.04 lists several types of confidential information and confidential documents that must be segregated from public filings in juvenile protection (CHIPS) cases.

²⁴ See, e.g., MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 11.04.

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The State Court Administrator's Office has published a form, Confidential Documents and Confidential Information in CHIPS Proceedings,²⁵ to help guide filers who are filing documents in juvenile protection cases. Filers should keep in mind that they may be subject to sanctions, including monetary fines, if they fail to properly segregate confidential information and confidential documents in juvenile protection cases.

Juvenile Protection Procedure Rule 8.04 requires filers to use a Form 11.3 cover sheet to submit confidential documents, and a Form 11.4 to submit confidential information. The Form 11.3 cover sheet is public, and allows the public to see what types of confidential documents have been filed. Form 11.3 should only be used to file the documents listed on Form 11.3. A Form 11.4 is used only for pieces of confidential information (such as the location of a child in foster care) that cannot appear in public documents in juvenile protection cases. Unlike Form 11.3, Form 11.4 is a confidential document and cannot be used as a cover sheet for other documents.

Minor Victims in Criminal Sexual Conduct Cases

The identity of a minor victim of sexual assault is non-public information in criminal and delinquency cases with charges of violations of Minn. Stat. §§ 609.322, .342, .343, .344, .345, .3451, or .3453 (sex trafficking and criminal sexual conduct charges).²⁶ Every person who files a document into these cases is responsible for ensuring that the minor victim is not identified in public documents. Public documents may identify minor victims by generic references such as "Child 1" or "Victim 2," or by initials and by year of birth, or by descriptions such as "the defendant's daughter." The fact that members of the community may be able to deduce the victim's identity from the initials does not change the fact

²⁵ The form's content is taken directly from Minnesota Juvenile Protection Procedure Rule 8.04, subd. 2.

²⁶ MINN. R. PUB. ACC. 4, subd. 1(m). The rule specifies the additional case types to which this restriction applies. There is a different standard in juvenile protection cases, in which the mere allegation that a child has committed or been subjected to a sexual assault makes the child's identity confidential. MINN. R. JUV. PROT. P. 8.04, subd. 2(j).

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that the document is public. Unless the presiding judge directs otherwise, the transcript of a public court hearing may contain the minor victim's name if the name was used in a public court proceeding. The identity of an adult victim of sexual assault is public information. The identity of a minor victim of a crime other than one of the seven criminal statutes listed above is public information. The identity of a minor victim of sexual assault is public in case types such as marital dissolutions or restraining orders.

Medical Records and Medical Information

Medical records are, in general, non-public documents when filed with the courts.²⁷ But medical information may, in general, be disclosed in public documents. For example, a doctor's report filed in support of a motion for summary judgment would be a non-public document. But the memorandum of law supporting the motion would be a public document, even though it includes information or language quoted directly from the doctor's report. With limited exceptions, a public document may refer to the contents of a non-public document.²⁸

Medical records admitted into evidence as exhibits in public court hearings are available for public inspection.²⁹ (Exhibits admitted at hearings are not "filed" with the courts, and so are not subject to the same rules as documents that are filed into a case.)

Segregation and Redaction

There are two ways of keeping non-public information out of public court filings: segregation and redaction.

"Segregation" means that the non-public information never becomes part of the public document.

²⁷ MINN. R. PUB. ACC. 4, subd. 1(f).

²⁸ MINN. R. PUB. ACC. 4, subd. 4.

²⁹ MINN. R. PUB. ACC. 8, subd. 5(a). There is an exception: medical records filed in civil commitment proceedings are inaccessible, but medical records admitted as exhibits at hearings in civil commitment proceedings are only publicly accessible as ordered by the presiding judge. *Id.*, subd. 5(b).

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Example

An attorney is drafting a petition for dissolution of marriage. She does not type the petitioner's Social Security number in the petition. Instead, she types language such as "Petitioner's Social Security number is listed on confidential form 11.1 and submitted along with the Petition.", and types the Social Security number in a separate Form 11.1. The Social Security number is never part of the public dissolution petition.

"Redaction" is used to remove non-public information that is already present in a public document.

Example

An attorney is preparing to file statements from a charged-off credit card account in a consumer credit contract case. Statements from charged-off accounts can be filed as public documents under General Rule of Practice 11. But the account numbers continue to be non-public, even after the account has been charged off. The attorney redacts the account numbers from the account statements before filing them as public documents.

Filers should take care to ensure that the redaction removes the confidential information in a way that it cannot be retrieved. **Redaction methods that were sufficient for paper documents (such as blackening out) may not be sufficient for electronic documents.** Covering text with a black rectangle,³⁰ highlighting it in black, reducing its size, or changing its color to white are generally not effective means of redaction. It is usually easy to retrieve text that has been "redacted" by these means. Filers should also ensure that there is no confidential information in any document's metadata. Any filer who fails to properly redact confidential information may be sanctioned by the court.

³⁰ Some software can effectively redact documents using black rectangles, but not all software that can draw black rectangles can effectively redact documents. Every filer is responsible for ensuring that he or she uses an effective form of redaction when redaction is necessary.

These formatting and technical requirements are established by the State Court Administrator under Minnesota General Rule of Practice 14.03(g). All electronically filed documents *must* comply with these requirements.

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These formatting and technical requirements are designed to ensure that every document can be readily processed through the eFS System. The requirements also help make the documents readily accessible to judges, court employees, government agencies, and members of the public who request access to court documents. Every filer is responsible for complying with these formatting and technical requirements. Documents that do not comply with these requirements may fail to process through the eFS System. In those situations, the filer is responsible for preparing the document again and resubmitting it to the court. Documents that have failed to process through the eFS System have not been filed with the court. Thus, filers who do not prepare documents in accordance with these formatting and technical requirements risk missing filing deadlines. The responsibility lies on the filer.

The transition to electronic documents does require some changes from the paper-based document system. The best practice is to prepare and file court documents electronically, without creating paper versions. As described earlier in this guide, court documents do not require handwritten signatures, and do not require notarization. Filers should not print documents on paper and scan them before filing them. **Scanned documents are much more likely to fail to process through the eFS System.** Filers who choose to print documents on paper and scan them before filing are responsible for the documents' failure to process through the eFS System.

A. PDF Format

All electronically filed documents must be submitted as PDF files.

Searchable (Converted) PDFs

PDF files can be either searchable or non-searchable. "Searchable" means that the PDF file's text can be read by a computer without any optical character recognition data. *Whenever possible*, documents must be submitted as searchable PDFs. To meet this requirement, filers should convert documents to

These formatting and technical requirements are established by the State Court Administrator under Minnesota General Rule of Practice 14.03(g). All electronically filed documents *must* comply with these requirements.

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PDF files electronically. Many word processing programs can convert documents to PDF files, and PDF conversion software is available without charge online.

Searchable PDFs are preferable to scanned PDFs for several reasons:

1. In general, searchable (converted) PDFs have significantly smaller file sizes than scanned PDFs. The smaller file size allows the documents to be opened more rapidly in the court's electronic records system, facilitates record-keeping by litigants, and allows for faster downloads of documents once they are served.
2. Litigants can prepare converted PDFs much faster, and much more cheaply, than scanned PDFs. Scanned PDFs require both paper and a document scanner.
3. Converted PDFs are free of the visual artifacts that may be present in scanned PDFs.
4. Converted PDFs are readily text-searchable, which makes them much easier for judges and litigants to work with.

Non-Searchable (Scanned) PDFs

In limited situations, it is not possible to convert an electronic document directly to PDF format. This should be the exception, not the norm. **In general, filers should not print documents on paper and scan them as PDF files. This greatly increases document file size, and makes the documents difficult for the court and other filers to work with.** As discussed above, court rules generally do not require handwritten signatures on court filings. In the limited situations where it is not possible to convert a document directly to PDF format, the document may be scanned as a non-searchable PDF. The documents shall not contain any optical character recognition data. Some scanners are set to add optical character recognition data to PDF files; these scanners should be set to omit optical character recognition data before being used to scan documents for filing. Inclusion of optical character recognition data may cause the eFS System to reject the document for filing.

If it is necessary to scan a document, the document should not be scanned in color. For example, a document that has been signed on paper in blue ink (despite the lack of a legal requirement for a

These formatting and technical requirements are established by the State Court Administrator under Minnesota General Rule of Practice 14.03(g). All electronically filed documents *must* comply with these requirements.

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handwritten signature) should be scanned in black and white, not in color. Documents that are scanned in color may not be fully viewable by the appellate courts if the case is appealed. Additionally, documents scanned in color have even larger file sizes than documents scanned in black and white. The larger file size makes the document even more difficult for judges, court staff, and other parties to work with.

Some examples of documents that may be scanned, rather than converted, are:

- Attachments to affidavits that exist only in paper form (such as a contract that was signed on paper)
- Handwritten documents
- Photographs not available in electronic form

Combining Searchable and Non-Searchable PDFs

It is permissible to combine a non-searchable portion of a document with a searchable portion:

Example

A stipulated proposed order is signed on paper, because one of the parties does not have access to an electronic device to create a typographical signature. The signature page could be scanned as a PDF, while the text of the stipulated proposed order could be converted directly to a PDF. The two PDFs could then be combined into a single document, the majority of which is searchable.

B. Viewable and Legible

Every document filed must be readily viewable in its entirety with PDF viewing software.

Corrupt or incomplete files may fail to process through the eFS System. Before filing documents, filers should verify that the files are complete and are not corrupted.

Documents shall include only legible words and viewable images. Filers who submit scanned documents are responsible for ensuring that the documents are viewable and legible after scanning. (This requirement does not prevent the submission of a document for the purpose of showing that the document is illegible.)

These formatting and technical requirements are established by the State Court Administrator under Minnesota General Rule of Practice 14.03(g). All electronically filed documents *must* comply with these requirements.

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C. **Separate Documents as Separate PDFs**

Frequently, filers will submit multiple documents simultaneously. Separate documents must be submitted as separate PDF files, and should not be submitted as a single PDF file. A confidential attachment to a public document should be submitted as a separate document from the public document. A public cover sheet for confidential documents should be submitted as a separate document from the confidential documents.

The eFS System allows filers to place multiple documents within the same “envelope” when filing. Documents that are related to each other should be filed as part of the same envelope when they are filed through the eFS System. This makes it easier for court administration staff to properly process the documents. For example, a motion and a supporting affidavit should be filed in the same envelope.

Example

An affidavit about a report of child abuse is filed in a juvenile protection case, and there is an allegation that a child has been sexually assaulted. Under Juvenile Protection Procedure Rule 8.04, subd. 5, the child’s identity must be segregated from the affidavit and filed on a separate Confidential Information Form 11.4. The affidavit and the confidential information form must be filed as separate PDF documents. That makes it possible for the filer to properly designate the public information as “public,” and the confidential information as “confidential.”

D. **Limits on File Size**

The filer is responsible for ensuring that all filings comply with the file size limits:

- **Single document:** 25 megabytes
- **Envelope of documents:** 35 megabytes

Documents that exceed the size limits may not be transmitted successfully to the court through the eFS System. If a filing exceeds the size limits, it must be submitted in parts that comply with the size

These formatting and technical requirements are established by the State Court Administrator under Minnesota General Rule of Practice 14.03(g). All electronically filed documents *must* comply with these requirements.

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limits. Each part must be clearly labeled in order (“Part 1 of 3”, “Part 2 of 3”, etc.) in the comments field in the eFS System when it is filed.

Tips:

- It is best to keep file sizes as small as reasonably possible. Larger files take longer to download and open.
- Documents with smaller file sizes are much easier for judges to open and review, especially when judges review court records on portable electronic devices such as tablets.
- Several factors can make file sizes larger:
 - Scanning documents instead of converting them
 - Scanning documents in color or grayscale instead of black and white
 - Including pictures (which are rarely necessary in court filings)

E. Resolution of Scanned Documents

Every scanned document must be set within the following minimum and maximum resolutions:

- **Minimum resolution:** 200 DPI (dots per inch)
- **Maximum resolution (recommended):** 300 DPI

Documents scanned at resolutions higher than 300 DPI may be rejected by the eFS System for filing.

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FORMATTING AND TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

F. Page Formatting

All documents must meet these page and formatting requirements:

- **Page Size:** 8.5 x 11-inch pages
- **Orientation:** Portrait
(Portrait orientation is necessary for the eFS System to properly apply electronic file stamps.)
- **Margins:** The top margin must be at least one inch, and be free of all written matter.
- **Page Numbers:** All documents must have consecutive page numbers. The page numbers must continue through any attachments to the document.³¹

G. Prohibited Items

No document shall contain any:

- Embedded files
- Encryption or password protection, or other features that limit access
- Unreadable words, unviewable images, or invalid or corrupted tables
- Any other form of information that cannot readily be viewed in its entirety with PDF viewing software

H. Fonts

Only standard fonts are permitted. Character identifier (CID) fonts *are not* permitted. Documents that contain character identifier fonts or embedded fonts may fail to process through the eFS System. Some software programs and scanners that generate PDF files have a default setting that embeds fonts, so that the device that displays the PDF file can display all the fonts even though a particular font is not

³¹ MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 16.

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installed on the device. To avoid this problem, filers should change the settings on their PDF-generating software or scanner to exclude embedded fonts.

I. Bookmarks and Hyperlinks

Documents may contain bookmarks, which help the reader more quickly navigate through the document. Bookmarks are not required, but may make it easier for judges to review lengthier documents. Many judges find bookmarks very useful for finding information in lengthy pleadings and attachments.

Documents may contain internal and external hyperlinks:

- **Internal hyperlinks:** A destination *within* the same document
- **External hyperlinks:** A destination *outside* the document

Hyperlinks are allowed for the purpose of providing convenient access to the material cited in the document. External hyperlinks are restricted to publicly available sources of law or court opinions. Hyperlinks are not part of the court's record, and the court does not exercise any responsibility over the content or destination of any hyperlink. In order to preserve the court record, complete citations are required: hyperlinks may not be used as a substitute for standard citations.

Example

A document citing the Minnesota Human Rights Act could include a hyperlink to the text of the Act on the Revisor of Statutes' website. This is permissible if a standard citation is provided. "Minnesota Human Rights Act" by itself would not be sufficient; but "Minnesota Human Rights Act, Minn. Stat. §§ 363A.01-.43" would be sufficient.

J. Bullet Points and Other Special Characters

Filers should avoid using bullet points, checkboxes, and other special characters in documents, because they may prevent the eFS System from processing the documents. The eFS System can process any character that can be typed on a standard English keyboard, and can process the symbols "§", "®", "©",

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“™”, “¶”, “€” and “£”. Special characters that appear in scanned documents will not interfere with processing.

K. Non-Conforming Documents

Occasionally, it will not be feasible to convert a document to an electronic format that complies with the requirements in this section. Examples include large maps or blueprints, audio recordings, and video recordings. Before filing these documents, the filer must electronically file a motion for leave to file them conventionally. The filer may file the documents conventionally only if the court grants the motion.³²

L. Questions About Technical Compatibility

Filers who have questions about whether a document is compatible with the eFS System’s technology are encouraged to contact the Judicial Branch eFile Support Center:

| | |
|--|---|
| Business Hours <i>(Closed on court holidays)</i> | Monday – Friday 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. |
| Phone number (area codes 612, 651, 763, and 952) | 651-227-2002 |
| Phone number (all other area codes) | 1-855-291-8246 |
| Website | <u>Support Center’s website</u> |

³² MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 14.03(h).

Judicial Branch website:

www.mncourts.gov

Court Rules:

www.mncourts.gov/rules

eFS System:

<https://minnesota.tylerhost.net>

eFS Resources, Training Materials, and Support Center:

www.mncourts.gov/efile

Rule 11 Financial Account Numbers Cheat Sheet:

www.mncourts.gov/mncourtsgov/media/scao_library/LegalCounselDivision/Financial-Account-Numbers-Cheat-Sheet.pdf

Confidential Documents and Confidential Information in CHIPS Proceedings:

www.mncourts.gov/mncourtsgov/media/CourtForms/CON115.pdf?ext=.pdf