

**Instructions for Joint Petition for Dissolution of Marriage with Children  
Habraacyada Codsiga Wadajirka ah ee Furriinka Xaaska ay Carruur u  
Joogto**

**Where Do We File?/Halkee Baa Codsiga Loo Dirayaa?**

File in the County where you or your spouse live now. To file for Marriage Dissolution (Divorce) in Minnesota, you must have lived in Minnesota for at least the past 180 days. There is a limited exception to the residency requirements for same sex couples who were married in Minnesota but no longer reside in Minnesota. See Minn. Stat. § 518.07, subd. 2 (2013). Court administration staff cannot assist you with questions on where to file your dissolution action. You may wish to seek legal advice if you have questions.

Waxaa loo dirayaa Deegaanka ay dadka xaaska ah ku nool yihiin. Si Minnesota loogu soo dirsado Codsiga Kala-tegidda (Furriinka), waa in ay dadku Minnesota ku noolaayeen ugu yaraan 180-kii maalmood ee ugu dambeeyey. Waxaa jira wax yar oo ka reebban oo ah shuruudaha deggenaanshaha dadka isku jinsiga ah ee isku guursaday Minnesota balse aan hadda ku nooleyn Minnesota. Eeg sharciga Minn. Stat. § 518.07, farqa. 2 (2013). Shaqaalaha maamulka maxkamadda kuguma caawin karaan su'aalaha ku saabsan meesha aad u dirsaneyso codsiga furriinka. Waa in aad adigu raadsato talada sharciga ah markaad su'aalo qabto.

**Who Can Use this Form?/Yaa Isticmaali Kara Foomkan?**

You can use this form if you and your spouse agree on everything and there is/are joint children born to you and your spouse. A joint child is a child you and your spouse have together, including children born of you and your spouse before or during the marriage, and children adopted into your marriage. This form may not address all of your needs or concerns. Real estate, pensions, businesses, and other types of property can be handled many different ways. There may be serious negative consequences and tax implications from your decisions on how to divide your property and handle the issues in your divorce.

Haddii ay rabtaan foomkan ayey isticmaali karaan labada qof ee isu dhaxay ee isku raacsan wax kasta iyo carruurta ay dhaleen. Carruurta la wada dhalay waa kuwa ay wada dhaleen labada isu dhaxay, sida carruurta dhalashadoodu ka horreysay ama ka dambeysay guurka, iyo carruurta ay si lagu ogyahay oo sharci ah u korsadaan. Waxaa laga yaabaa inaysan foomkan ku qorneyn wax kasta ama su'aalaha dadku qabaan. Hanti guriyeed, lacag hawlgab, meherado, iyo hanti nooc kale ah waa waxyaabo siyaabo badan loo maareyn karo. Waxaa jira natiijooyin xunxun iyo dhibaato canshuureed oo ah go'aamadaada ah sida loo qeybinayo hantida iyo sida loo maareynayo caqabadaha furriinka.

These forms and instructions do not explain the many legal and financial issues involved in divorce and cannot warn you of specific problems. Please see an attorney if you have questions. Foomamkaas iyo tilmaamahooda ma sharxayaan caqabadaha badan ee ah sharciga iyo maaliyadda ee ku lug leh furriinka oo ma aha wax aad ku heleyso digniinaha dhibaatooyinka gaar ahaaneed. Fadlan raadso qareen haddii aad su'aalo ka qabto.

**Do not** use this form if/**Waa inaadan** isticmaalin foomkan haddii:

- a) you and your spouse are not in agreement on all issues; or  
adiga iyo qofka aad isu dhaxdeen aydaan isku raacsaneyn wax kasta; ama
- b) if you and your spouse have no joint children together (a child is defined as a person under age 18, or under age 20 and still in high school; or a person over 18 who by reason of physical or mental condition are incapable of self-support).  
haddii adiga iyo qofka aad isku dhaxdeen aysan idinka dhaxeyn carruur (oo carruur waxaa loo qeexaa ilmaha ka yar 18 sano, ama ka yar 20 sano oo weli ku

**THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED IN ENGLISH  
FOOMKAN WAA KHASAB IN LAGU BUUXIYO AF INGIRIIS**

jira iskuulka; ama ilma ka weyn 18 sano oo si ay ahaataba qaba xaalad xanuun ah jirka ama dhimirka oo weli waalidku masuul ka yihiin).

**Buuxinta foomamka/Soo-gudbinta foomamka:**

The Joint Petition has two sections. The first section includes Questions 1 through 31 and the second section is the “Agreement,” which has Provisions 1 through 17. Print very neatly or the court may return your forms to you. Use black or dark blue ink.

Codsiga Wadajirka ah wuxuu leeyahay laba qeybood. Qeybta koowaad waa Su’aalo ah 1 ilaa 31 oo qeybta labaadna waa “Heshiiska,” oo leh Qeybo-hoosaad kala ah 1 ilaa 17. Waa in aad far waaweyn si fiican ugu qorto ama maxkamaddu waa ay kugu soo celin doontaa foomamka. Isticmaal qalin madow ama qalin ah buluug madow u dhow.

Answer every question and agreement provision completely. You must disclose all financial information so the Judge can determine if your proposed child support obligation is in the best interests of the child and the division of property and debt is “fair and equitable.” Include property/debts you own separately and together. For example, if you have a car and only your name is on the title, you still must list the car.

Ka jawaab su’aal kasta iyo qeybta heshiiska oo dhan. Waxaa khasab ah in aad sheegto macluumaadka maaliyadda oo dhan si uu qofka Garsooraha ah u go’aamiyo haddii masruufka carruurta ee lagaa rabo yahay mid sax ku ah ilmaha iyo qeyb ka mid ah guriga iyo amaahda in ay yihiin “Caddaalad iyo Sinnaan Guud.” Soo raaci guriga/amaahda adiga gaarka kugu ah iyo kuwa aad wadaagtaan. Tusaale ahaan, haddii aad leedahay gaari oo ay milkiyadda lahaansho ku qoran tahay magacaaga oo keliya, waxaa la rabaa inaad soo qorto.

**Information you will need/Macluumaadka aad u baahan doonto:**

- Pay stubs or tax return for you and your spouse  
Caddeynta mushaarkaaga ama canshuur-celiskaaga ama labadiinna.
- Medical Insurance information  
Macluumaadka Ceymiska Caafimaadka
- Records of bank accounts and investments  
Waraaqaha koontooyinka bangiga iyo maalgelinta
- Pension information  
Macluumaadka lacagtaada hawlgabka
- Legal description of any real estate and details about the mortgage and value of the real estate  
Faahfaahin sharciyeed oo ah hantida guriga iyo rahmaadda iyo qiimaha hantida guriga ah.
- Descriptions of vehicles, their value and monthly payment amounts and total owed  
Faahfaahinta gaariga, lacagta bil kasta la bixiyo iyo lacagta kugu harsan.
- Information about credit card and other debt  
Macluumaad ku saabsan kaarka amaahda iyo deymaha kale.
- Information on child care expenses  
Macluumaadka kharashka xannaannada carruurta

**Answering the Questions about Children**

**Jawaabaha Su’aalaha ku saabsan Carruurta**

Questions 10 through 15 ask about all children, including children both you and your spouse have together AND all children from other relationships (nonjoint children). It is important that these questions are completed thoroughly. A joint child is a child born to you and your spouse born before or during your marriage, or adopted by you and your spouse during the marriage – it does

**THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED IN ENGLISH  
FOOMKAN WAA KHASAB IN LAGU BUUXIYO AF INGIRIIS**

NOT include stepchildren. A nonjoint child is a legal child born to you or your spouse, or adopted by you or your spouse – it does NOT include stepchildren.

Su'aalaha 10 ilaa 15 waxay ku saabsan yihiin carruurta, sida carruurta aad wada dhasheen adiga iyo qofka aad isu dhaxdeen IYO carruurta aad horay u soo dhasheen (ee aydnaan adinku isu dhalin). Waxaa muhiim ah in aad su'aalaha oo dhan ka wada jawaabto. Carruurta la wada dhalay waa kuwa aad wada dhasheen adiga iyo qof aad isu dhaxdeen ka hor iyo ka dib markaad is guursateen, ama ilma aad wada korsaneyseen labadiinna intii aad is qabteen – KUMA jiraan ilmaha uu midkiin horay u soo dhalay. Carruurta la wada dhalay waa kuwa aad wada dhasheen ama ilma uu korsanayo midkiin – KUMA jiraan ilmaha uu midkiin horay u soo dhalay.

If either party has given birth to a child born during the marriage from another relationship and a Recognition of Parentage and/or Spouse's Non-Parentage Statement has been signed, you must be sure to attach a certified copy of both forms. **Certified Copies** of the Minnesota Recognition of Parentage and Non-Parentage Statement can be obtained by completing and notarizing the required form provided by the Minnesota Department of Health.

Haddii mid ka mid ah labadiinna ay ilmo wada dhalaan qof kale oo ay xiriir yeesheen oo la saxiixo Aqoonsiga Waalidnimada iyo/ama Caddeynta Xaaska uusan Midkood Waalid u Ahayn Ubad Cusub, oo waa in aad ku soo lifaaqdo koobbi xaqiijisan labada foom. **Koobbiga Xaqiijisan** oo ah Caddeynta Aqoonsiga Waalidnimo iyo Qofkaan Waalidka Ahayn waxaa lagu heli karaa marka la soo buuxiyo oo la soo marsiiyo nootaayo foomka la iska rabo ee Waaxda Caafimaadka ee Minnesota.

You can get the form from the Minnesota Department of Health website at:

<https://www.health.state.mn.us/people/vitalrecords/rop.html> or you can call 651-201-5970 to request a copy of the form. The fee for a certified copy is \$9.00 per copy. The completed form and fee should be mailed to:

Waxaad foomka ka heli karaa barta internetka ee Waaxda Caafimaadka ee Minnesota oo ah:

<https://www.health.state.mn.us/people/vitalrecords/rop.html> ama waxaad soo garaacdaa 651-201-5970 si aad u hesho foomka. Lacagta koobbiga xaqiijisan waa middiiba \$9.00.

Foomka buuxsan iyo lacagta waa in lagu soo diro cinwaanka ah:

**Minnesota Department of Health  
Central Cashiering – Vital Records  
P.O. Box 64499  
St. Paul, MN 55164-0499**

**Complete the Questions on Custody and Parenting Time.** Questions 16 and 17 in the petition and paragraph 2 through 4 of the Agreement tell the Court who you and your spouse think should have legal custody and physical custody of the joint children and establish a parenting time schedule. The Court will decide who should have custody based on what is best for the children.

**Ka-jawaabidda Su'aalaha Wakhtiyada Haysashada Carruurta iyo Waalidnimada.**

Su'aalaha 16 iyo 17 ee codsiga iyo baaragaraafka 2 ilaa 4 ee Heshiiska waa kuwa Maxkamadda u sheegaya adiga iyo qofka aad isu dhaxdeen qofka sharci ahaan haysanaya ilmaha aad wada dhasheen iyo in aad sameysataan jadwal ah wakhtiga waalidnimada. Maxkamadda ayaa go'aan ka gaareysa qofka haysanaya ilmaha iyada oo la eegayo waxa ilmaha u fiican.

Legal Custody identifies which parent(s) has/have the right to make decisions regarding the upbringing of the children, including education, health care, and religious training. Legal Custody can either be sole or joint. Sole Legal Custody means that only one parent has a right to make major decisions regarding the upbringing of the children. Joint Legal Custody means both parents share in the decision-making.

**THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED IN ENGLISH  
FOOMKAN WAA KHASAB IN LAGU BUUXIYO AF INGIRIIS**

Haysashada Sharciyeysan waa aqoonsiga waalid(iinta) xaq u leh sameynta go'aamada la xiriira korinta ilmaha, sida waxbarashada, daryeelka caafimaadka, iyo barista diinta. Waxay noqon kartaa mid ah hal waalid ama labadaba. Haysashada Sharciyeysan ee Halka Waalidka macnaheedu waa in uu hal waalid xaq u leeyahay sameynta go'aamada waaweyn ee ku saabsan korinta ilmaha. Haysashada Sharciyeysan ee Labada Waalid macnaheedu waa in ay labada waalid wadaagayaan gaarista go'aamada.

Physical Custody identifies which parent will handle the routine daily care and control of the children. Generally, the child lives with the parent who has physical custody. Physical custody can either be sole or joint. If Sole Physical Custody is awarded, the parent with whom the child does not live with will have scheduled parenting time rights unless the court "reserves" parenting time. If parenting time is "reserved" there is no order made for parenting time. You must give the court reasons why parenting time should be reserved. Joint Physical Custody means that the children lives with both parents based upon a schedule that best meets the needs of the children and parents, and that the parents have joint responsibility and control in the daily care of the children. If you request joint physical custody, you must be able to show that you and the other parent can cooperate and work together to resolve problems that arise in raising your children. The court may require you and the other parent to agree to mediate any disputes regarding joint physical custody before bringing a custody dispute back to court.

Korinta Carruurta waa aqoonsiga ah in waalidka kan maareynaya nolol-maalmeedka maalin kasta iyo xakameynta ilmaha. Guud ahaan, ilmuhu waxa ay la noolaanayaan waalidka leh korinta. Korinta carruurta waa xuquuq la siin karo hal ama laba waalid. Haddii ay jirto Halka Waalid ee Korinta Carruurta, waalidka aysan ilmuhu la nooleyn waxa uu helayaa wakhtiyo ah xuquuq jadwaleysan ilaa ay maxkamaddu "kala-qeybiso" wakhti waalidnimo. Haddii ay "kala-qeybsan tahay" wakhtiga waalidnimada ma jirto wax amar ah oo loo sameynayo wakhtiga waalidnimada. Waxaa khasab ah in aad maxkamadda u sheegtaan sababta loo kala qeybinayo wakhtiga waalidnimada. Korinta Carruurta ee Labada Waalid macnaheedu waa in ay carruurta la noolaanayaan labada waalid iyagoo raacaya jadwal u fiican baahida carruurta iyo waalidka, iyo in ay waalidku labadaba wadaagaan masuuliyadda iyo xukumidda nolol-maalmeedka ilmaha. Haddii la soo codsado korinta carruurta ee labada waalid, waa in ay labada waalid keenaan inay is kaashanayaan oo ay ka wada shaqeyn karaan in ay xal u helaan dhibka ay kala kulmaan korinta ilmaha. Maxkamaddu waxa ay shuruud ka dhigi kartaa in ay waalidku ka hor intaysan keenin khilaafkooda isku raacaan in ay ka heshiiyaan wixii khilaafaad ah oo la xiriira korinta carruurta ee labada waalid.

Parenting Time. Question 17 tells the Court what type of parenting time you and your spouse believe is in the best interests of the joint children. Paragraph 4 of the Agreement is where you will write down what parenting time arrangements you agree upon. It should be clear from your schedule which parent is taking care of each child at all times (24 hours a day/7 days a week). Include the time of day that the child will be exchanged. For example, a weekday schedule might be "the children are with Petitioner A every Monday through Friday, except that Petitioner B has parenting time every Wednesday from 4pm to 8am Thursday." What is appropriate for parenting time can depend on the age of the child.

Wakhtiyada Waalidka. Su'aasha 17 waxa ay Maxkamadda u sheegeysaa nooca wakhtiga waalidnimada ee ay rumeysan yihiin labada waalid in ay u fiican tahay danta carruurta ee labada waalid. Baaragaraafka lambar 4 waa halka ay Heshiiska ku wada qoran yihiin habka wakhtiga waalidnimada ee la isku raacay. Waa in jadwalka lagu wada caddeeyo waalidka haysanaya ilma kasta mar kasta (24-ka saac ee maalintii/7-da maalmood ee toddobaadka). Sida wadkhtiga maalintii ee ilmaha la kala beddelanayo. Tusaale ahaan, jadwalka maalmaha shaqada wuxuu noqon kara "carruurta in ay la joogaan Codsade A Isniin kasta ilaa Jimcaha, marka laga reebo

**THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED IN ENGLISH  
FOOMKAN WAA KHASAB IN LAGU BUUXIYO AF INGIRIIS**

in uu Codsade B haysto wakhtiga waalidnimada Arbaca kasta 4-ta galabnimo ilaa 8-da aroornimo Khamiista.” Maxaa ku habboon wakhtiga waalidnimada oo ku xirnaan kara da’da ilmaha.

After you have set out the weekday and weekend schedule, you can agree to a different schedule for summer, holidays, birthdays, or school release days. Some parents include transportation details in the parenting time schedule. If you want to say who is responsible for transporting the child for parenting time, enter that under “Other”. It is also possible to request “reasonable parenting time.” With reasonable parenting time, there is no schedule in the divorce decree. Instead, the parents work out parenting time themselves, on an on-going basis. If you want “reasonable parenting time” write that phrase under “Other” and leave the rest of the schedule blank.

Ka dib marka la qoro jadwalka maalmaha shaqada iyo maalmaha aan la shaqeyn, waxaa la isku raaci karaa jadwal kale oo ah kuleylaha, fasaxyada, taariikhaha dhalashada, ama maalmaha aan iskuulku jirin. Waalidka qaar ayaa jadwalka wakhtiga waalidnimada ku soo qora faahfaahinta gaadiidka qaadista. Haddii aad rabtaan in aad sheegtaan qofka masuulka ka ah gaadiidka qaadaya ilmaha ee ku beddelanaya wakhtiga waalidnimada, waa in aad ku qortaan qeybta “Wax kale”. Waxa kale oo macquul ah in la codsado “wakhti waalidnimo oo macquul ah.” Wakhtiga waalidnimada macquulka ah, xeerka furriinka kuma jiro wax jadwal ah. Hase yeeshee, waalidka iyaga ayaa ka wada shaqeyn doona wakhtiga waalidnimada, sidii wax u sii soconaya. Haddii aad rabtaan “wakhtiga waalidnimada macquulka ah” waa in aad cinwaankaas ku qortaan “Wax kale” iyo in aad ka tagtaan inta kale ee harsan ee jadwalka oo bannaan.

Child Support. When there are children in dissolution actions, the court must make an order regarding child support. Child support includes costs for the children for basic support for daily living expenses, health care coverage, uninsured and unreimbursed health care expenses, and child care expenses if child care is needed so the parent can work or attend school. The Minnesota Department of Human Services has created an online calculator for figuring out an amount for child support at:

<http://childsupportcalculator.dhs.state.mn.us>

Masruufka Carruurta. Marka ay codsiga furriinka ah ku jiraan carruur, maxkamaddu waa in ay sameyso amar la xiriira masruufka carruurta. Masruufka carruurta waa lacagta aasaasiga ah ee lagu bixinayo kharashaadka nolol maalmeedka, bixinta daryeelka caafimaadka, kharashaadka caafimaadka ee ceymiska aan la isku celin, iyo kharashaadka xannaannada carruurta haddii loo baahdo si ay waalidku u aadi karaan shaqo ama iskuul. Waaxda Adeegyada Dadweynaha ee Minnesota waxay sameysay hab intarnetka ah oo lagu xisaabiyo lacagta masruufka carruurta, oo waa:

<http://childsupportcalculator.dhs.state.mn.us>

You need income information for yourself and your spouse to use the calculator. This calculator will produce a dollar amount for support based on Minnesota law. Enter this information at paragraph 5 of the Agreement. If you think the amount of support should be higher or lower than what the calculator figured out, mark the box that says the amount is a “deviation” in child support. You may need to research the law or get help from a lawyer if you wish to request a deviation.

Waa in aad haysato macluumaadkaaga iyo macluumaadka qofka aad isu dhaxdeen si aad u isticmaasho habka xisaabinta. Xisaabinta waxaa ka soo baxaya lacagta masruufka iyadoo la raacayo sharciga Minnesota. Ku qor macluumaadkaas baaragraadka lambar 5 ee Heshiiska. Haddii aad u maleyneyso in lacagta masruufka ay ka badan tahay ama ka yar tahay waxa xisaabinta lagu soo helo, calaamadi santuuqa lacagta in ay “ka duwan tahay” masruufka

**THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED IN ENGLISH  
FOOMKAN WAA KHASAB IN LAGU BUUXIYO AF INGIRIIS**

carruurta. Waxaad u baahan kartaa in aad soo baarato sharciga ama aad caawimaad ka hesho qareen haddii aad codsaneyso wax ka duwan.

Child Care Support. Minnesota law requires parents to share work-related and school-related childcare costs. Question 26 is where you will tell the Court the costs for child care, if any. The child support calculator will calculate the share each parent should pay, based on their relative incomes. If you or your spouse do not have child care expenses at this time, check the box to reserve the issue in Agreement paragraph 9.

Masruufka Carruurta. Sharciga Minnesota wuxuu shuruud ka dhigayaa in la wadaago lacagta xannaannada carruurta ee la xiriirta shaqada iyo iskuulka. Su'aasha 26 waa meesha aad Maxkamadda ugu sheegeyso lacagta xannaannada carruurta, haddii ay jiraan. Xisaabinta masruufka carruurta waxaa lagu xisaabinayaa qeybta uu waalid kasta bixinayo, iyada oo la eegayo dakhliga ay haystaan. Haddii adiga ama qofka aad isu dhaxdeen aydnaan haysan kharashka xannaannada carruurta wakhtiga xaadirka ah, calaamadi santuuqa si aad arrintaas ugu qorto Heshiiska baaragaraafkiisa lambar 9.

**Public Assistance/Kaalmada Dowladda**

Question 18 asks about “Public assistance” paid by the State of Minnesota. Public Assistance means MFIP, Tribal TANF, General Assistance, MinnesotaCare, Medical Assistance, or Child Care Assistance. Check YES or NO. If YES, write in the name of the county paying the assistance. Minnesota law requires you, as the petitioner, to notify the public authority that you are filing a divorce action when the public authority is paying assistance or processing your application for assistance. Use the form called *Notice to Public Authority* (court form DIV813) to notify the county of your divorce action. The county attorney for the public authority must sign off on the Joint Petition and Agreement before the joint petition is submitted to the court for the court’s approval and signature. Be sure to contact the county attorney’s office to make arrangements for the county attorney to review your Joint Petition and Agreement.

Su'aasha 18 waxay ku saabsan tahay “Kaalmada dowladda” ee laga helo Gobolka Minnesota. Kaalmada Dowladda macnaheedu waa barnaamijyada kala ah MFIP, Tribal TANF, General Assistance, MinnesotaCare, Medical Assistance, ama Child Care Assistance. Calaamadi HAA ama MAYA. Haddii aad tiri HAA, ku qor magaca degmada bixisa kaalmada. Sharciga Minnesota ayaa shuruud ka dhigaya, codsade ahaan, in aad xafiiska kaalmada degmadaada u sheegto in aad furriin rabto marka ay ku caawiyaan ama ay ka soo jawaabayaan codsigaaga kaalmada. Waa in aad isticmaasho *Ogeysiinta Xafiisyada Dowladda* (foomka maxkamadda DIV813) si degmada loo ogeysiyo furriinka. Qareenka degmada ee xafiisyada dowladda waxaa khasab ku ah saxiixidda Codsiga Wadajirka ah ee Heshiiska ka hor intaan maxkamadda loogu gudbin codsiga wadajirka ah si ay u soo oggolaato oo una saxiixdo. Iska habsada in aad la xiriirtaan xafiiska qareenka degmada si uu qareenka degmada idiinku eego Codsiga Wadajirka ah ee Heshiiska.

**Answering the Income Questions/Ka-jawaabidda Su'aalaha Dakhliga:**

Questions 21 and 25 ask for monthly gross income (before taxes and deductions). Do not guess at income. Look at your pay stub or tax return.

Su'aalaha 21 iyo 25 waxaa la isku weydiinayaa dakhliga guud ee bisha (canshuurta ka hor iyo lacagaha la iska gooyo). Marna ha iska maleysan dakhliga. Eeg waraaqaha jeegga mushaarka ama kuwa canshuur-celiska.

If you are paid monthly, enter the amount shown on your paycheck for gross income. If you are paid twice a month, multiply gross income by 2 to get the monthly amount.

**THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED IN ENGLISH  
FOOMKAN WAA KHASAB IN LAGU BUUXIYO AF INGIRIIS**

Haddii aad mushaar hesho bil kasta, qor lacagta guud ee aad ku arkeyso jeeggaaga qeybtiisa dambe. Haddii aad mushaar qaadata laba jeer bishiiba, dakhligaaga guud ku dhufo 2 si aad u hesho lacagta ku soo gasha bil kasta.

If you are paid every two weeks, multiply gross income by 2.17 to get the monthly amount.

Haddii aad mushaar qaadata labadii toddobaadba mar, dakhligaaga guud ku dhufo 2.17 si aad u hesho lacagta ku soo gasha bil kasta.

If you are paid every week, multiply gross income by 4.33 to get the monthly amount.

Haddii aad mushaar qaadata toddobaad kasta, dakhligaaga guud ku dhufo 4.33 si aad u hesho lacagta ku soo gasha bil kasta.

If you are self-employed, or you work only part of the year, or your earnings vary, divide your yearly income by 12 to reach an average monthly income figure and write on the petition that you are averaging your income.

Haddii aad adigu iskaa u shaqeysato, ama aad shaqeyso sannadka qeyb ka mid ah, ama uu dakhligaagu is beddelo, dakhligaaga sannadka u qeybi 12 si aad u hesho celceliska dakhliga bil kasta oo ku qor cosiga celceliska dakhligaaga.

**Complete the questions and agreement paragraphs about medical and dental insurance.**

The court needs to know what coverage you, your spouse and your joint children have now and what it costs. If the children do not have health coverage, the court needs to know if you or your spouse can afford to purchase health care coverage.

**Ka soo jawaab baaragaraafyada su'aalaha iyo heshiiska ee ceymiska caafimaadka jirka iyo kan ilkaha.** Maxkamaddu waa in ay ogaato qeybta ceymiska aad kala bixisaan ee adiga iyo qofka aad isku dhaxdeen ee ay carruurta idinka dhaxeyso iyo lacagta aad bixisaan. Haddii aysan carruurta haysan ceymiska caafimaadka, maxkamaddu waa in ay ogaato labada waalid kii bixin kara ceymiska caafimaadka.

**NOTE:** If you, your spouse, or your children are covered by medical or dental insurance through your job or your spouse's job, that coverage can be continued even after the divorce. If you want the insurance coverage to continue after the divorce, call the Employment Benefits Office of you or your spouse's employer and ask for "COBRA" coverage.

**OGOW:** Haddii aad shaqada adiga, qofka aad isu dhaxdeen, ama carruur aad dhasheen aad haysataan ceymiska caafimaadka jirka ama kan ilkaha, ceymiskaas ayaa la sii haysan karaa furriinka ka dib. Haddii aad rabtaan in aad ceymiska sii wadataan furriinka ka dib, taleefan kula xiriir Xafiiska Manaafacaadka Shaqada aad ka shaqeysaan ee adiga ama qofka aad isu dhaxdeen oo ka codos ceymiska "COBRA".

Medical Support. Question 27 tells the court about health care coverage you and your spouse currently have and the costs for that coverage. Agreement paragraphs 6, 7, and 8 tell the court how you and your spouse will handle the health insurance coverage costs for you, your spouse, and the joint children. (COBRA coverage exists under federal law and it allows a spouse to continue to be covered under the other spouse's work insurance even after the divorce.) For more information on costs, whether this coverage is available, and how to get it, check with the employer of the person who has health coverage. Unreimbursed costs are expenses for treatment not covered by the health plan. These costs are part of the child support obligation. The child support calculator provides a percentage allocation for costs of health care costs based on the relative incomes of the parents.

Lacagta Caafimaadka. Su'aasha 27 waxaa maxkamadda loogu sheegayaa ceymiska caafimaadka ee hadda ee adiga iyo qofka aad isu dhaxdeen iyo kharashka ceymiskaas. Baaragaraafyada heshiiska ee 6, 7, iyo 8 waxaa maxkamadda loogu sheegayaa sida aad adiga

**THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED IN ENGLISH  
FOOMKAN WAA KHASAB IN LAGU BUUXIYO AF INGIRIIS**

iyo qofka aad isu dhaxdeen u maareysaan kharashka ceymiska caafimaadka ee adiga, qofka aad isu dhaxdeen, iyo carruurta aad isu dhasheen. (Ceymiska COBRA waa mid ah sharciga dowladda dhexe oo wuxuu u oggolaanayaa dadka isu dhaxa in ay sii wataan ceymiskooda shaqada xataa marka uu dhaco furriinku.) Wixii macluumaad dheeraad ah oo la xiriira lacagta, haddii la heli karo ceymiskan, iyo sida lagu helo, weydii goobta shaqada ee qofka haysta ceymiska caafimaadka. Lacagta aan la isu celin waa kharashaadka daaweynta ee aysan bixin shirkadda ceymiska caafimaadka. Lacagtaas waa qeyb ka mid ah masruufka carruurta khasabka ah. Xisaabinta masruufka carruurta waa boqolleey loo qoondeeyo lacagta caafimaadka marka loo eego dakhliga soo gala ama ay helaan waalidku.

Income Withholding. Minnesota law requires an employer or other source of funds to withhold spousal maintenance and/or child support from the employee's paycheck when a party is receiving or has applied for public assistance, or spousal maintenance or child support enforcement services. The employer will send it to the county where you are getting the divorce. The county will then send the spousal maintenance/child support to the parent who is supposed to receive it. Upon filing your Joint Petition for Marriage Dissolution, court administration will mail out a Notice of Services that explains child support and maintenance services available through the public authority, including income withholding and the fees for such services. If you, your spouse, and child(ren) do not receive government assistance, income withholding through the public authority is not required. You and your spouse may agree to direct payments of spousal maintenance and/or child support. NOTE: If you did not elect automatic income withholding and you later decide you want it, contact your local county child support office to find out how to start income withholding services.

Lacagaha Laga Gooyo Dakhliga. Sharciga Minnesota ayaa shuruud ka dhigaya goobaha shaqada ama ilmaha kale ee lacagta shaqada, ama xafiisyada ku hawlan biilka lammaanaha ama masruufka carruurta in ay ka gooyaan biilka lammaanaha iyo/ama masruufka carruurta marka uu lammaanaha midkood qaato kaalmada dowladda. Goobta shaqada waxay lacagta u dirayaan degmada aad ka heleyso furriinka. Degmada ayaa markaas biilka lammaanaha/masruufka carruurta u direysa waalidka lacagta loo soo gooyey. Marka la soo gudbinayo Codsiga Wadajirka Kala-tegidda ah ee Lammaanaha, maamulka maxkamadda waxay soo dirayaan Waraaqo Ogeysiis ah oo sharxaya masruufka carruurta iyo habka biilka ee xafiiska qaadaya, sida in laga soo gooyo dakhliga iyo kharashka kale ee la socda. Haddii aad adiga, qofka aad isu dhaxdeen, iyo ilmaha aydnaan qaadan kaalmo dowladed, lacagaha biilka ah ee la iska goynayo ee xafiisyada dowladda looma baahna. Adiga iyo qofka aad isu dhaxdeen waxaad isku raaci kartaan in aad si toos ah isu siin kartaan biilka iyo/ama masruufka carruurta. OGOW: Haddii aadan sameyn in si toos ah lagaaga gooyo lacagaha biilka balse aad mar dambe sidaas go'aansato, la xiriir xafiiska masruufka carruurta ee degmada oo weydiiso sida lagaaga goynayo.

**Confidential Information/Confidential Information.**

**NOTE! Most documents filed with the court are considered public documents and are available to the public. Certain information that is filed with the court may be considered confidential based on court rule and not available to the public. To keep this information confidential and not available to the public, you must take certain steps that are described below.**

**The steps listed below are for filers who are filing paper documents. Filers who are using eFS to submit their court documents must identify and designate their filings as required in Minn. Gen. R. Prac. 11.03 and 14.06.**



**THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED IN ENGLISH  
FOOMKAN WAA KHASAB IN LAGU BUUXIYO AF INGIRIIS**

**OGOW!** Waraaqaha maxkamadda loo soo gudbinayo badankoodu waa kuwa loo tixgeliyo wax dadweyne oo waxaa heli kara dadweynaha oo dhan. Macluumaadka qaar loo soo gudbiyo maxkamadda waxaa loo tixgeliyaa qarsoodi iyadoo loo eegayo sharciga maxkamadda oo dadweynuhu ma heli karaan. Si macluumaad looga dhigo qarsoodi iyo wax aysan dadweynuhu heli karin, waxaa khasab ah in la sameeyo waxyaabaha soo socda.

Waxyaabaha soo socda waa waxa la sameynayo marka la soo dirayo waraaqo. Dadka isticmaalaya internetka eFS ee maxkamadda ugu soo diraya waraaqaha waa in ay aqoonsadaan oo ay raacaan sharciga Minn. Gen. R. Prac. 11.03 iyo 14.06.

**Confidential Information Form 11.1/Foomka 11.1 ee Dhowrida Macluumaadka**

All social security numbers, employer identification numbers, and financial account numbers (also called “restricted identifiers”) must not be listed on papers you file with the court. This is to protect your privacy, the other parties and your children. Only provide social security numbers, employer identification numbers, and financial account numbers when the court requires this information to be provided to the court. For example, if you must provide the court with bank account numbers, or medical account numbers, do not include any account number in your document (your motion, supporting affidavit, etc.). Instead, you must use Form 11.1 to list these confidential numbers.

Gebi ahaan sagaalka lambar ee qof kasta, lambarrada aqoonsiga shaqaalaha, iyo lambar koonto maaliyad (oo la yiraahdo “aqoonsiyada xafidan”) waa inaan lagu qorin waraaqaha la keenayo maxkamadda. Ujeedku waa in la dhowro xuquuqdaada, qof kale iyo carruurta. Waxa keliya oo aad keeni kartaa lambarrada sagaalka lambar, aqoonsiga lambarrada shaqaalaha, iyo lamar koonto maaliyad marka ay maxkamaddu kaa rabto in aad macluumaadkaas u keento. Tusaale ahaan, haddii ay khasab kugu tahay in aad maxkamadda u keento lambarro koonto, ama lambarro koonto caafimaad, oo waa in aysan ku jirin lambar koonto waraaqahaaga (mooshinka aad keensato, waraaqaha markhaati-kacyada, iwm.). Hase ahaatee, waxaa khasab ah in aad isticmaasho foomka Form 11.1 si aad ugu qoroto lambarrada lagaaga dhigayo qarsoodida.

If account numbers are not required to be provided to the court, and the numbers appear on documents that are considered available to the public, (such as medical invoices or credit account numbers on statements) you must remove the number on the document before filing the document with the court.

Haddii aysan maxkamaddu kaa rabin lambarrada koontooyinka, oo ay lambarrada waraaqaha u muuqdaan kuwa ay dadweynaha heli karaan, (sida lacagaha qaansheegadka caafimaadka ama lambarrada kaarka amaahda waraaqahooda) waa in aad ka ilaaliso lamabarrada in aad ku qorto waraaqaha ka hor intaadan u soo dirin maxkamadda.

**Cover Sheet for Non-Public Documents Form 11.2**

**Xaashida Kore ee Foomka 11.2 ee Waraaqaha Dadka Laga Qarinayo**

Most documents filed with the court are public. However, some documents are considered non-public documents based on court rules. You must identify these documents as non-public at the time you file the documents with the court. You must complete and file the “Cover Sheet for Non-Public Documents Form 11.2 (also called Form 11.2 cover sheet) when you file non-public

**THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED IN ENGLISH  
FOOMKAN WAA KHASAB IN LAGU BUUXIYO AF INGIRIIS**

documents. The most common non-public documents are called “financial source documents.” Examples of financial source documents include:

Dadweynaha ayaa inta badan heli kara waraaqaha maxkamadda la keeno. Si kastaba, waraaqaha qaarkood waxaa loo tixgeliyaa in aysan heli karin dadweynaha iyadoo loo eegayo sharciyada maxkamadda. Waxaa khasab kugu ah in aad soo sheegto waraaqaha ay maxkamaddu kaaga qarineyso dadweynaha. Waxaa khasab kugu ah in aad soo buuxiso oo ku soo gudbiso “Xaashida Kore ee Waraaqaha Dadka Laga Qarinayo foomka Form 11.2 (oo la yiraahdo xaashida kore ee Form 11.2) markaas rabto in wax lagu qariyo. Waxa ugu badan ee dadweynaha laga qarinayo waa “waraaqaha ilaha dhaqaalaha.” Tusaaleyaasha ilaha dhaqaalaha waxaa ka mid ah:

- Paycheck stubs, employer statements, W-2 forms, or business income and business expenses  
Caddeynta mushaarka, waraaqaha goobta shaqada, foomka dakhliga sannadkii ee W-2, ama dakhli meherad iyo kharashaadka meheradda.
- Copies of your tax returns and schedules  
Koobbiga canshuur-celiska iyo faahfaahintooda
- Bank statements/Xisaabxirka koontada bangiga
- Credit card statements/Xisaabxirka kaarka amaahda
- Check registers/Jeegagga lacagta

You may also need to submit other documents that court rules identify as non-public documents, such as a medical record. For example, a report from a doctor that provides a medical diagnosis or treatment plan for you or your child would qualify as a medical record.

Waxa kale oo aad u baahan kartaa in aad soo gudbiso waraaqo kale oo ay maxkamaddu ka dhigeysa kuwa aan la qarineyn, sida feylka caafimaadka. Tusaale ahaan, feylka caafimaadka waxaa ah warbixin dhakhtar oo ka hadleysa xanuun-helid ama qorshe ah daaweynta adiga ama ilmahaaga.

You must use the Form 11.2 cover sheet when filing other non-public documents, such as medical records, with the court. One Form 11.2 cover sheet can be used for submitting all non-public documents.

Waxaa khasab kugu ah in aad isticmaasho xaashida kore ee Form 11.2 marka aad soo gudbineyso waraaqo la qarinayo, sida feylka caafimaadka. Hal foom oo ah xaashida kore ee Form 11.2 waxaa lagu soo gudbin karaa waraaqaha la qarinayo oo dhan.

**The failure to use Form 11.2 or Form 11.1 may result in your document being rejected by court administration, being available to the public, stricken from the court record, and sanctions from the court.**



**Qofkii isticmaali waaya Form 11.2 ama Form 11.1 waxaa ku dhici karta in ay maamulka maxkamadda ka diidaan waraaqaha, kuwa ay dadweynuhu heli karaan, in laga tiro maxkamadda, iyo ay maxkamaddu ciqaabto.**

See Rule 11 of the Minnesota General Rules of Practice for more information about how to file documents containing social security numbers, financial account numbers, “financial source documents” and other non-public documents.

Eeg sharciga Rule 11 ee Sharciyada Guud ee Habraaca Minnesota oo ah faahfaahinta sida loo soo gudbiyo waraaqaha ay ku jiraan sagaalka lambar ee shakhsiga ah, lambarrada koontooyinka dhaqaalaha, “waraaqaha ilaha dhaqaalaha” iyo waraaqaha aan dadweynaha laga qarin karin.

**THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED IN ENGLISH  
FOOMKAN WAA KHASAB IN LAGU BUUXIYO AF INGIRIIS**

Form 11.1 and Form 11.2 can be found at [www.mncourts.gov/forms](http://www.mncourts.gov/forms) under the court forms category of “Confidential Information” and is court form number CON111 and CON112.

Form 11.1 iyo Form 11.2 waxaa laga heli karaa [www.mncourts.gov/forms](http://www.mncourts.gov/forms) qeybta foomamka maxkamadda ee “Dhowrida Macluumaadka” oo waa foomka maxkamadda CON111 iyo CON112.

**Do You or Your Spouse Own Real Estate?**

**Adiga ama Qofka Aad Isu Dhaxdeen Miyaad Leedihiin Hanti Guriyeed?**

You must include real estate that you and your spouse own together, separately, or with other people. **WARNING:** Be sure to copy the legal description **exactly** as it is on the Deed, Contract for Deed, or Certificate of Title. You must fill out Attachment “C”, which is included at the back of the Joint Petition with Children. You will need to make a copy of Attachment “C” if there is more than one property that must be listed. Use a separate Real Estate Attachment sheet for each parcel of real estate. **Use the correct legal description** – do not guess or abbreviate. There are many ways to handle real estate and many potential problems. You should talk to an attorney if you own real estate. For example, you may want the real estate awarded to one person with a lien in favor of the other person. An attorney can help you understand the legal consequences and necessary language.

Waxaa khasab ah in aad soo qortaan hantida guriyeed ee aad wada leedihiin, midda aad kala leedihiin, ama midda aad dad kale la leedihiin. **DIGNIIN:** Hubso in aad **si sax ah** koobbiyeysato sida Milkiyadda, Waraaqaha Guriga, ama Caddeynta Milkiyadda. Waxaa khasab kugu ah in aad soo buuxiso Lifaafa “C”, oo waxaad eegataa dhinaca dambe ee Codsiga Wadjirka ah ee Dadka Carruurta Wada Dhalay. Waa in aad koobbiyeysato Lifaafa “C” haddii ay jiraan wax ka badan hal guri oo aad qoreysaan. Isticmaal Lifaafa Hantida Guriyeed ee xaashida gaarka ah boos kasta oo ah hanti guriyeed. **Isticmaal faahfaahinta sharciga ee saxda ah** – ha iska maleysan ama ha soo gaabin. Waxaa jira dhowr siyaabood oo loo maareeyo hantida guriga iyo dhibaatooyin kale oo imaan kara. Waa in aad kala hadasho qareen haddii aad leedihiin guri. Tusaale ahaan, waxaad rabtaa in guri lagu wareejiyo qof masuul kaaga noqda bixinta canshuurta guri kale. Qareen ayaa kugu caawin kara in aad fahamto cawaaqibxumada sharciga ah qoraallada muhiimka ah.

**Do You Want to Change Your Name?**

**Ma rabtaa Inaad Iska Beddesho Magacaaga?**

You and/or your spouse can ask for a legal change of name in the Joint Petition. If you want to change your name and you have been convicted of a felony, you must get the handout “Felon Name Change Instructions” and follow the steps in the handout.

Adiga iyo/ama qofka aad isu dhaxdeen waxaad codsan kartaan in aad beddeshaan isaga beddeshaan Codsiga Wadajirka ah ee furriinka. Haddii aad rabtaan in aad iska beddeshaan magaca oo kol hore la idinku soo helay danbi weyn, waxaa khasab ah in aad qaadataan waraaqaha “Habraciyada Beddelaadda Magaca Danbiga Weyn Galay” oo raac waxyaabaha ku qoran waraaqaha.

**Modifying the Joint Petition/Beddelaadda Codsiga Furriinka**

You may make changes to the Joint Petition to fit your situation, but do not omit any paragraphs. It is recommended that you consult with an attorney before making any changes to the Joint Petition.

Wax baad ka beddeli kartaan Codsiga Furriinka si uu u waafaqo sidaad rabtaan, laakiin waa inaan waxba laga tegin. Waxaa la idin kula talinayaa in aad talo ka heshaan qareen ka hor inta aydnaan waxba ka beddelin Codsiga Furriinka.

**THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED IN ENGLISH  
FOOMKAN WAA KHASAB IN LAGU BUUXIYO AF INGIRIIS**

**What to Do After Completing the Forms**

**Waxa la Sameynayo Jawaabaha Foomamka Ka Dib**

- Both Petitioners (you and your spouse) must sign the “Joint Petition, Agreement, and Judgment and Decree”. It is not necessary for both spouses to sign the document at the same time, but both signatures must be signed under penalty of perjury. By signing the *Petition* under penalty of perjury, you are stating that the information in the document is true to the best of your knowledge. Perjury is the crime of intentionally lying or misrepresenting the truth, punishable by jail or other sanctions.

Labada Codsade (adiga iyo qofka aad isu dhaxdeen) waxaa khasab idinku ah in wada aad saxiixdaan “Codsiga Furriinka, Heshiiska, iyo Xukunka iyo Go’aanka”. Khasab ma aha in ay labada qof wada saxiixaan waraaqaha isku mar, laakiin labaduba waa inay saxiixaan iyagoo og ciqaabta dhaarta beenta ah. Markaad *Codsiga* ku saxiixdo ciqaabta dhaarta beenta ah, waxaad sheeganeysa waa in ay macluumaadka waraaqda ku qoran yihiin kuwa run ah sidaad u ogtahay. Dhaarta beenta ah waa danbi ah in si ulakac ah been loo sheegay ama runtii looga leexday, ciqaabtiisuna waa xabsi ama cawaaq kale.

File with the Court/Foomamka u soo gudbi Maxkamadda:

The completed “Joint Petition, Agreement, and Judgment and Decree,” including the Asset Sheet, the Debt Sheet, and the Real Estate sheet. File Form 11.1 - Confidential Information with names, social security numbers, and financial account numbers, and Form 11.2 - Cover Sheet for Non-Public Documents with all confidential documents attached.

Marka la soo buuxiyo “Codsiga Furriinka, Heshiiska, iyo Xukunka iyo Go’aanka,” waa in ay ku jiraan Waraaqda Hantida, Waraaqda Amaahda, iyo Waraaqda Hantida Guriyeed. Soo gudbi Form 11.1 - Dhowrida Macluumaadka magacyada, sagaalka lambar ee shakhsiga ah, iyo lambarrada koontooyinka dhaqaalaha, iyo Form 11.2 Xaashid Kore ee Waraaqaha Laga Qarinayo Dadweynaha oo ay ku lifaaqan yihiin gebi ahaan waraaqaha laga dhigayo qarsoodida.

Pay: The District Court filing fee./Lacagta: Lacagta xareynta waraaqaha ee Maxkamadda Degmada.

Wait: You are not divorced until the Judge signs the Decree and the Court Administrator “enters” the Decree. Wait to receive a Notice from the Court telling you that you are divorced. The Judge will decide if a court hearing is necessary and court administration will notify you if a hearing must be scheduled.

Sugid: Furriinkii ma dhammaan ilaa uu Garsoore saxiixo Go’aanka iyo ilaa ay Maamulka Maxkamadda “diiwaangeliyaan” Go’aanka. Suga inta aad heleysaan Ogeysiiska Maxkamadda ee caddeynaya furriinka. Garsooraha ayaa go’aaminaya haddii ay khasab tahay dacwad-dhageysi oo maxkamadda ayaa idin ku soo ogeysiineysa haddii la qabanayo ballan.

**If you have real estate**, there are additional steps you must take to transfer the title to the party who was granted the real estate in the divorce.

**Haddii aad leedihiin hanti guriyeed**, waxaa khasab ah in aad isku wareejiisaan markaad isku raacdaan furriinka ka dib qofka qaadanaya hantida guriyeed.

Under Minnesota law, both spouses have an interest in real estate, even if only one spouse’s name is on the deed or title of the property.

Sida uu dhigayo Sharciga Minnesota, labada kala tageysa xaq ayey ku leeyihiin guriga, xataa markuu midkood ku qoran yahay mulkiyadda guriga.

Proof of divorce and proof of who was awarded interests in the real estate is usually recorded in the real estate records before selling or mortgaging the property after the divorce.

**THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED IN ENGLISH  
FOOMKAN WAA KHASAB IN LAGU BUUXIYO AF INGIRIIS**

Caddeynta furriinka iyo caddeynta qofka lagu wareejiyey hantida guriyeed waa wax lagu diiwaangeliyo guriga ka hor intaan la sii iibin ama inta aan la iska bixineyn rahmaadda furriinka ka dambeeya.

To give that proof, the complete divorce decree can be filed in the real estate records. Or, a short version of the divorce decree can be filed, called *Summary Real Estate Disposition Judgment Form (SREDJ)*. The SREDJ only includes information needed for real estate title purposes. If you file the SREDJ, information about your children, work, and other personal matters is not available in the county real estate records. The Minnesota Judicial Branch publishes a set of instructions to help you with the SREDJ process. Those instructions can be found on the court's website at <http://mncourts.gov/GetForms.aspx?c=15&f=572>.

Si loo bixiyo caddeyntas, go'aanka furriinka ah ayaa loo dirsan karaa diiwanka hantida guryaha. Ama qeybta kooban ee go'aanka furriinka ayaa la dirayaa, oo la yiraahdo *Xukunka Lahaanshaha Hanti Guriyeed oo Kooban Form (SREDJ)*. SREDJ keliya waa macluumaadka loogu baahan yahay milkiyadda guriga. Haddii aad rabto SREDJ, macluumaadka ilmahaaga, iyo arrimaha kale ee shakhsiga ah ma aha wax laga heli karo diiwaanka guryaha ee degmada. Waaxda Garsoorka Minnesota ayaa soo daabacday waxyaabo badan oo kugu caawinaya habraaca SREDJ. Tilmaamahaas waxaa laga heli karaa barta internetka ee maxkamadda <http://mncourts.gov/GetForms.aspx?c=15&f=572>.

### **Questions?/Su'aalo?**

If you have questions about the Joint Petition, you should ask an attorney. Court staff can give you limited help with procedures and cannot give you legal advice. Only an attorney can give you legal advice.

Haddii aad su'aalo ka qabto Codsiga Furriinka, waa inaad raadsato qareen. Shaqaalaha maxkamadda waxaa laga helayaa macluumaad xadidan oo ah habraacyada oo dadweynaha ma siin karaan talooyin sharciga la xiriira. Qof qareen ah oo keliya ayaa laga heli talo sharci ah.

Helpful materials may be found at your public county law library. For a directory, see <http://mn.gov/law-library/research-links/county-law-libraries.jsp>. For more information, contact your court administrator or call the Minnesota State Law Library at 651-297-7651.

Waxyaabo la akhriyo oo ku caawinaya waxaad ka heleysaa maktabadda dadweynaha ee degmadaada ee arrimaha sharciga. Arrimaha diiwaanka, ka eego <http://mn.gov/law-library/research-links/county-law-libraries.jsp>. Wixii faahfaahin dheeraad ah, kala xiriir maamulka maxkamadda ama soo garaac maktabadda Minnesota State Law Library taleefankooda 651-297-7651.