

Instructions for Joint Petition for Dissolution of Marriage without Children
Habraacyada Codsiga Wadajirka ah ee Furriinka Xaaska Aysan Carruur
u Joogin

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

File in the County where you or your spouse lives 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.

Waa inaad u dirto Deegaanka uu qofkaad isu dhaxdeen hadda ku nool yahay. 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 are no children born to you and your spouse before or during the marriage, or 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 isticmaalayaan labada isu dhaxay ee isku raacsan wax kasta marka aysan u joogin carruur ay dhaleen ama aysan si ah sharci ku korin ka hor guurka ama intii la is qabay. 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 habraacooda 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 inaad** 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) Your spouse will not agree to sign the forms under penalty of perjury, or Qofka aad isu dhaxdeen haddii uu saxiixii waayo foomamka sharciga ciqaabta dhaarta ah, ama
- c) you and your spouse have a child 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), or

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adiga iyo qofka aad isku dhaxdeen maka ay idin ka dhaxeeyaan carruur (oo carruur waxaa loo qeexaa ilmaha ka yar 18 sano, ama ka yar 20 sano oo weli ku jira iskuulka; ama ilma ka weyn 18 sano oo si ay ahaataba qaba xaalad xanuun ah jirka ama dhimirka oo aan naftiisa ku filnaan karin).

d) A spouse is pregnant, or

Xaaska ayaa ah xaamilo, ama

e) A spouse has given birth to a child since the marriage date. However, this form may be used

Xaasku waxay dhashay ilmo ilaa iyo taariikhdiis guurka. Si kastaba, foomkan waa in la isticmaalo.

- if there is a child born during the marriage and there is no husband of the marriage, or
- if a spouse had a child with another man while married to current husband, you can use this form if:

haddii gabadhu ilma u dhasho nin kale iyadoo ay seygeeda hadda is qabaan, waxaad isticmaali kartaa foomkan haddii:

- There is a Paternity Order naming another man as the father, OR
Uu jiro Amar Aabbannimo oo sheegaya nin kale oo ah aabbaha, AMA
- The spouse who gave birth to a child and the biological father have a signed *Minnesota Recognition of Parentage* (ROP) and the husband has signed *Husband's Non-Paternity Statement* (HNPS).
Xaaska dhashay ilmaha iyo aabbaha dhabta ah ayaa saxiixaya *Aqoonsiga Waalidnimo ee Minnesota* (ROP) iyo seygiis sharciga ahaa oo saxiixaya *Qoraalka Seyga aan Aabbaha Ahayn* (HNPS).

If applicable, a certified copy of the Paternity Order or the ROP and HNPS must be submitted to the court with the Joint Petition. Certified copies of the ROP and HNPS are available from the MN Department of Health by sending them a Request for Certified Copies form. For more information see:

<https://www.health.state.mn.us/people/vitalrecords/rop.html>.

Haddii ay suurowdo, koobbi xaqiijisan oo ah baarista Amarka Aabbannimo ama ROP iyo HNPS waa in loo soo wada gudbiyo maxkamadda Codsiga Furriinka. Koobiyada xaqiijisan ee ROP iyo HNPS waxaa laga heli karaa Waaxda Caafimaadka ee MN oo waa in loo soo diro Codsiga ah Koobiyada Xaqiijisan. Macluumaad dheeraad ah ka eego:

<https://www.health.state.mn.us/people/vitalrecords/rop.html>.

In same sex marriages, a child conceived or born during the marriage that is not legally adopted by the other spouse, may or may not be presumed to be the legal child of both spouses. [Ask a lawyer for advice](#). If both spouses claim to be the legal parents, the divorce “with children” forms are probably most appropriate, but changing the forms may be required.

Guurka dadka isku jinsiga ah, ilmaha calool gala ama dhasha inta uu jiro guur oo ilmahana uusan ahayn mid si sharci uu u korsanayo mid ka mid ah lammaanaha, waxaa loo qaadan karaa ama la diidi karaa in ilmuhu ahaado mid lammaanuhu wadaagaan. [Weydii oo talo ka hel qareen](#). Haddii lammaanuhu sheegtaan in ay yihiin waalidka sharciga ah, foomka furriinka “carruur weheliso” ayaa aad ugu habboon, oo in foomamka la beddelo ayaa loo baahan karaa.

Filling out the forms/Buuxinta foomamka:

Print very neatly or the court may return your forms to you. Use black or dark blue ink. Because both parties agree to dissolve the marriage, both parties are called “Co-Petitioner” and it makes no difference which party is listed first. Whoever is listed first will be referred to as “Petitioner

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A” and the other party will be referred as “Petitioner B” in the Joint Petition for Dissolution of Marriage without Children. Answer every question completely. You must disclose all financial information so the Judge can determine if your proposed 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.

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. Marka ay labada isu dhaxday isku raacsan yihiin kala-tegidda, labada waa “Codsadeyaal” oo waa isku mid magacii la soo hormariyo marka hore. Magacii la soo hormariyo waxa uu noqonayaa “Codsade A” oo magaca kalena wuxuu noqonayaa “Codsade B” marka la buuxinayo Codsiga Wadajirka ah ee Kala-tegidda Xaaska Aysan Carruur u Joogin. Su’aal kasta waa in looga jawaabo si dhammeystiran.. Waxaa khasab ah in la wada sheegto macluumaadka maaliyadda oo dhan si uu qofka Garsooraha ah wax ugu go’aamiyo si ah “Caddaalad iyo Sinnaan Guud” qeybta amaahda ah ee guriga. Soo raaci guriga/amaahda adiga gaarka kugu ah iyo kuwa aad wadaagtaan. Tusaale ahaan, haddii aad leedahay gaari oo milkiyadda lahaanshaha 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.

Public Assistance/Kaalmada Dowladda

Question 11 asks about “Public assistance” paid by the State of Minnesota. Public Assistance means MFIP, Tribal TANF, General Assistance, Minnesota Care, 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 filing party, to notify the public authority paying assistance that you are filing a divorce action. Use the form called “*Notice to Public Authority*” (Court Form DIV813) to notify the county of your divorce action. Hand-deliver or mail the copy of the *Notice to Public Authority* to the County Support and Collection Services office for the county paying the assistance. You may deliver or mail the copy yourself, or ask someone else to do it for you. The person who delivered or mailed the copy must fill out the *Affidavit of Mailing or Delivery* stating when the *Notice* was served on the Public Authority. The *Affidavit* must be signed under penalty of perjury. By signing 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. You will file the *Notice to Public Authority and Affidavit of Service* with the court when you file the *Summons and Petition*. The county attorney for the public authority may need to sign off on the Joint Petition and Agreement before being

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submitted to the court for the court's approval and signature. Be sure to contact the county attorney's office to arrange for the county attorney to review your Joint Petition and Agreement. Su'aasha 11 waxay ku saabsan tahay "Kaalmada dowladda" ee laga helo Gobolka Minnesota. Kaalmada Dowladda macnaheedu waa barnaamijyada kala ah MFIP, Tribal TANF, General Assistance, Minnesota Care, 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 in, qofka codsiga keenaya, uu xafiisyada kaalmada dowladda u wada sheego in uu furriin codsaday. Waa in aad isticmaasho "*Ogeysiinta Xafiisyada Dowladda*" (Foomka Maxkamadda DIV813) si deegaanka loo ogeysiyo furriinka. Gacanta ku gee ama boostada ugu dir koobbiga *Ogeysiinta Xafiisyada Dowladda* oo waa in ay helaan deegaanka bixinaya kaalmada dowladda iyo Xafiiska Hawlaha Soo-qaadista Masruufka Carruurta. Adiga ayaa u geyn kara waraaqaha ama boostada ugu dir, ama qof kale ayaa sii gudbin kara. Qof kasta oo gacanta ka geeya ama boostada ku dira waa in uu soo buuxiyo *Markhaati-kaca Gudbinta Waraaqaha* laga bilaabo markii *Ogeysiiska* loo gudbiyey xafiiska Masruufka Carruurta. Waa in *Markhaati-kaca* lagu saxiixo ciqaabta dhaarta beenta ah. Markaad ku saxiixdo ciqaabta dhaarta beenta ah, waxaad sheegeyso waa in ay macluumaadka waraaqada ku qoran yihiin kuwa run ah sidaad u ogtahay. Dhaarta beenta ah waa danbi ah in si ulakac ah been loo sheegay ama runtii laga leexday. Waa in aad *Ogeysiiska Xafiiska Masruufka Markhaati-kiciisa Gudbinta Waraaqaha* u soo gudbiso maxkamadda markaad u soo gudbineyso *Waraaqaha Dadka Loogu Yeerayo iyo Codsiga*. Qareenka degmada ee xafiisyada dowladda waxaa laga rabaa saxiixidda Codsiga Wadajirka ah ee Heshiiska ka hor intaan maxkamadda la soo gudbin si loo soo oggolaato oo loo saxiixi karo. Iska hubso in aad la xiriirto xafiiska qareenka degmada si uu qareenka degmada idiinku eego Codsiga Wadajirka ah ee Heshiiska.

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 "Felony Name Change Instructions" and follow the steps in the handout.

Adiga iyo/am 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 "Habraacyada Beddelaadda Magaca Danbiga Weyn Galay" oo raac waxyaabaha ku qoran waraaqaha.

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 without 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:** Iska hubso in aad koobbi ka qaadato faahfaahinta sharxiga **sida saxa ah** ee ay u qoran yihiin Heshiiska Waraaqaha Guriga, ama

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Caddeynta Milkiyadda. Waxaa khasab kugu ah in aad soo buuxiso Lifaafa “C”, oo waxaad eegataa dhinaca dambe ee Codsiga Wadajirka ee Xaaska Aan Carruur u Joogin. 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 faahfaahin sharci ah** – ha iska maleysan oo 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 wareejiso qof masuul kaaga noqda bixinta canshuurta guri kale. Qareen ayaa kugu caawin kara in aad fahamto cawaaqibxumada sharci ah ee qoraallada muhiimka ah.

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

Questions 12 and 14 ask for monthly gross income (before taxes and deductions).

Su’aalaha 12 iyo 14 waxaa la isku weydiinayaa dakhliga bisha guud ahaan (canshuurta ka hor iyo lacagaha la iska gooyo).

Do not guess at income. Look at your pay stub or tax return.

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.

Haddii aad mushaar hesho bil kasta, qor lacagta guud ee aad ku arkeyso jeegga qeybtiisa dambe.

If you are paid twice a month, multiply gross income by 2 to get the monthly amount.

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.

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.

Confidential Information/Dhowrida Macluumaadka

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.

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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.

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 intarnetka 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 lambar 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 dadweynuhu 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

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Non-Public Documents Form 11.2 (also called Form 11.2 cover sheet) when you file non-public 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 ah** in la sheego waraaqaha laga qarinayo dadweynaha marka waraaqo loo soo gudbinayo maxkamadda. 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 dhigeysu kuwa aan la qarineyn, sida feylka caafimaadka. Tusaale ahaan, feylka caafimaadka waa 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 kaa diidaan waraaqaha, kuwa ay dadweynuhu heli karaan, in laga tiro maxkamadda, iyo ay maxkamaddu kugu 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.

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Form 11.1 and Form 11.2 can be found at www.mncourts.gov/forms under the court forms category of “Confidential Information” and is court form number CON111 and CON112. Foomka 11.1 iyo Foomka 11.2 waxaa laga heli karaa www.mncourts.gov/forms qeybta foomamka maxkamadda “Dhowrida Macluumaadka” iyo oo waa foomka maxkamadda ee lambar CON111 iyo CON112.

What to Do After Completing the Forms

Waxa la Sameynayo Jawaabaha Foomamka Ka Dib

Both spouses 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 spouses must sign under penalty of perjury. By signing 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.

Labada qof waxaa khasab ku ah in ay wada saxiixaan “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 iyaga oo og ciqaabta dhaarta beenta ah. Markaad 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 ulac ah been loo sheegay ama runtii laga leexday.

File/Soo-gudbinta:

- The completed “Joint Petition, Agreement, and Judgment and Decree,” including: Marka la soo buuxiyo “Codsiga Furriinka, Heshiiska, iyo Xukunka iyo Go’aanka,” waa in ay ku jiraan:
 - Attachment A (Division of Assets and Value); Lifaaqa A (Qeybsashada Hantida iyo Qiimaheeda);
 - Attachment B (Division of Liabilities/Debt); and Lifaaqa B (Qeybsashada Deymaha/Amaahda); iyo
 - Attachment C (Real Estate Attachment), even if neither party owns real estate; Lifaaqa C (Lifaaqa Hantida Guriga), xataa haddii uusan labadaba midkoodna lahayn guriga;
- “Form 11.1: Confidential Information” with names and social security numbers. “Foomka 11.1: Dhowrida Macluumaadka” oo ay ku qoran yihiin magacyada iyo sagaalka lambar ee shakhsiga ah ee qof kasta.

If you are submitting non-public documents such as paystubs or bank records in paper form, you must file “Form 11.2: Cover Sheet for Non-Public Documents.”

Haddii aad soo gudbineysaan waraaqo laga qarinaldo dadweynaha sida caddeynta mushaarka ama waraaqaha bangiga, waxaa khasab ah in aad soo gudbisaan “Foomka 11.2: Xaashida Kore ee Waraaqaha Laga Qarinayo Dadweynaha.”

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 letter from the Court telling you that you are divorced. You will not attend a court hearing unless the Judge decides a hearing is necessary.

Sugid: Furriinkii ma dhammaan ilaa uu Garsoore soo saxiixo Go’aanka oo ay Maamulka Maxkamadda “diiwaangeliyaan” Go’aanka. Sug inta aad heleyso Ogeysiiska Maxkamadda ee

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caddeynaya furriinka. Ma imaaneyssid dacwad-dhageysi ilaa uu Garsoore go'aanso in ay dacwad-dhageysigu muhiim tahay.

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 jira tallaabooyin kale oo khasab in la qaado si furriinka intuu socdo qofka la siinayo loogu wareejiyo milkiyadda guriga.

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 milkiyadda 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.

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 caddeyntaas, go'aanka furriinka ah ayaa loo sii dirsan karaa diiwanka hantida guryaha. Ama qeybta kooban ee go'aanka furriinka ayaa la dirayaa, oo waxaa la yiraahdaa *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 maamulka deegaanka. Waaxda Garsoorka Minnesota ayaa soo daabacday tilmaamo 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 probably need to ask an attorney or accountant. Court staff can give you limited help with procedures. Only an attorney can give you legal advice. Haddii aad su'aalo ka qabto Codsiga Furriinka, waa in aad raadsato qareen ama xisaabiye. Shaqaalaha maxkamadda waxaa laga helayaa macluumaad xadidan oo ah habraacyada. 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, eeg <http://mn.gov/law-library/research-links/county-law-libraries.jsp>. Wixii faahfaahin dheeraad ah, kala xiriiir maamulka maxkamadda ama soo garaac maktabadda Minnesota State Law Library taleefankooda 651-297-7651.