

Important Notice to Respondent **Ogeysiis Muhiim u ah Dacweysanaa**

If you are served with these papers, one of the following has happened (see attached papers for specifics): Haddii ay ku soo gaaraan waraaqahan, mid ka mid ah waxyaabaha soo socda ayaa jirta (eeg waraaqaha laguugu soo lifaaqay waraaqdan):

- A temporary harassment restraining order has been issued against you. A hearing has been scheduled. Amar ku meel gaar ah oo ah ammaangelinta ama joojinta dhibidda ayaa la soo saaray. Ballan ah dacwad-dhageysi ayaa lagu qabtay.

OR/ AMA

- A temporary harassment restraining order has been issued against you. A hearing has not been scheduled. **You have 20 days from the date of service of the Temporary Restraining Order to request a hearing.** Amar ku meel gaar ah oo khuseeya dhibaato aad sameyso ayaa la soo saaray. Ballan ah dacwad-dhageysi laguuma qabtan. **Waxaad haystaa 20 maalmood oo ka soo bilaabanaya taariikhda la soo saaray Amar ah Ammaangelin ama Joojinta Dhibidda Meelgaar ah si aad ugu codsato dacwad-dhageysi.**

OR/ AMA

- A harassment restraining order has not been issued at this time. A hearing has been scheduled. Amarka ammaangelinta meelgaarka ah wakhtiga xaadirka ah lama soo saarin. Ballan ah dacwad-dhageysi ayaa lagu qabtay.

**Review the attached papers carefully/
Si taxaddar leh u akhriso waraaqaha lifaaqa ah.**

What is a Harassment Restraining Order/

Waa maxay Amarka Ammaangelinta ama Joojinta Dhibidda?

A person who is a victim of harassment may seek a restraining order from the Court. The parent or guardian of a minor who is the victim of harassment may seek a restraining order on behalf of the minor. The restraining order prohibits harassment. A restraining order may be issued against an individual who has engaged in harassment, or against organizations that have sponsored or promoted harassment.

Qofkii ah dhibbane lagu sameeyo dhibaateyn ayaa Maxkamadda ka soo codsan kara amar ah ammaangelin ama joojinta dhibidda. Waalidka ama masuulka ilma aan qaangaarin oo ah dhibbane la dhibaateeyo ayaa magaca ilmahooda ku soo codsan kara amarka ah ammaangelinta. Amarka ammaangelinta waxa uu mamnuucayaa in dhibaato qof lagu sameeyo. Amarka ammaangelinta waxaa laga qaadan karaa qof dhibaato ku sameynaya qof kale, ama urur kafaala-qaada ama garab siiya dhibaato.

What is Harassment/ Waa maxay dhibaateyntu?

Under [Minn. Stat. § 609.748](#), harassment is defined as:

Sida uu dhigayo Sharciga [Minn. Stat. § 609.748](#), dhibaateynta waa loo qeexi karaa:

1. A single incident of/ Hal mar wax dhacay oo ah
 - a. physical or sexual assault, or/ dhibaateyn jir ahaaneed ama galmo ahaaneed, ama
 - b. stalking in which the victim's personal information is used by another without consent of the victim, to invite, encourage, or solicit a third party to engage in a sexual act with the victim [[See Minn. Stat. § 609.749, subd. 2 clause \(8\)](#)], or
dabagelid ah in uu qof isticmaalay macluumaadka shakhsiga ah ee dhibbanaha, idin la'aan, iyadoon loo oggolaan, la siin, lagu baraarujin, ama in ay qeyb ka noqoto qolo saddexaad ficil galmo ah in lagu sameeyo dhibbane [[Eeg Minn. Stat. § 609.749, farqadda. 2 qoraalkood \(8\)](#)], ama
 - c. intentionally disseminating a private image of the victim, without consent of the victim, that shows the victim in a sexual act or whose intimate parts are exposed, in whole or in part, and the victim is identifiable by the victim or by another person or from personal information displayed in connection with the image. (See [Minn. Stat. § 617.261](#)).
in si ulakac ah loo sii qeybiyo sawirro shakhsiyeed oo ah kuwa dhibbanaha, iyadoon oggolaansho laga helin, iyadoo ay ka muuqato dhibbanaha uu sameynaya ficil galmo ah ama in la muujinayo cawrada, gebi ahaan ama qeyb ahaan, oo markaasna laga garan karo dhibbanaha shakhsi ahaan ama macluumaad shakhsiyeed oo ku qoran sawirka. (Eeg sharciga [Minn. Stat. § 617.261](#)).
2. Repeated incidents of intrusive or unwanted acts, words or gestures that have a substantial adverse effect or are intended to have a substantial adverse effect on the safety, security or privacy of another, regardless of the relationship between the victim and the alleged harasser.
Marar badan in qof lagu sameeyo ama lagula kaco ficillo uusan rabin, hadal ama baaq xumaan cad ah ama qasdigoodu yahay xumaan qofka dhib ku keeneysa, ammaanka ama xuquuqda shakhsiyeed, iyadoon la eegeyn xiriirka ka dhaxeeya dhibbanaha iyo qofka lagu soo eedeeyey dhibaateynta.
3. Targeted residential picketing, which includes/ In shaqa-joojin lala beegsado guryo, sida:
 - a. marching, standing, or patrolling by one or more persons directed solely at a particular residential building in a manner that adversely affects the safety, security, or privacy of an occupant of the building, or
gaardis, istaagid, ku-lugeyn ay sameeyaan hal qof ama ka badan oo si toos ah loola aadayo dhisme dad ku nool yihiin si dhib lagu geysanayo badqabidda, amniga, ama xuquuqda shakhiyeed ee qof guriga ku dhex nool, ama
 - b. marching, standing, or patrolling by one or more persons which prevents an occupant of a residential building from gaining access to or exiting from the property on which the residential building is located.
gaardis, istaagid, ku-lugeyn ay sameeyaan hal qof ama ka badan oo si toos ah loola aadayo dhisme dad ku nool yihiin si ay u geli waayaan ama ka bixi waayaan dhismaha ay dadku ku nool yihiin.
4. A pattern of attending public events after being notified that one's presence is harassing to another. In si joogto ah loo yimaado goob dadweyne ka dib marka la ogaado in uu joogo qof dhib loo geysan doono.

Change of Address/ Ogeysiiska Cinwaanka la Beddelay:

It is important that the court knows your mailing address to send you notices. If your mailing address changes, give court administration (<http://mncourts.gov/Find-Courts.aspx>) your new mailing address.

Waxaa muhiim ah in ay maxkamaddu haysato cinwaankaaga waraaqaha si laguugu soo diro ogeysiisyada. Haddii aad beddesho cinwaankaaga waraaqaha, ugu soo sheeg maamulka maxkamadda (<http://mncourts.gov/Find-Courts.aspx>) cinwaankaaga waraaqaha ee cusub.

Hearing/ Dacwad-dhageysi:

If a temporary restraining order has been issued, you have the right to ask for a hearing. You have 20 days from the date the petition is served to file a Request for Hearing with the court. You will be required to pay a civil filing fee unless the judicial officer has waived the filing fee due to the allegations in the petition. Review the *Order Regarding Fee Waiver in Harassment Restraining Order Proceedings* to see if the filing fee has been waived.

Haddii lagaa soo saaro amar ah ammaangelin ku meel gaar ah, waxaad xaq u leedahayin aad soo codsato dacwad-dhageysi. Waxaad haystaa 20 maalmood oo ka soo bilaabanaya marka lagu keenay si aad u keensato Codsiga ah Dacwad-dhageysi. Waxaa lagaa rabaa in aad bixiso lacagta xareynta haddii uusan garsoore kaa cafin lacagata lagu xareysto codsiga. Akhriso *Amarka Cafiska Lacagta ee Amarka Maxkamadeed ee Ammaangelinta ama Joojinta Dhibidda* si aad u aragto haddii lagaa cafiyey lacagta lagu xareysanayo.

State of Minnesota County	District Court Judicial District: Court File Number: Case Type: Harassment
Petitioner(s) vs Respondent(s)	Order Regarding Fee Waiver in Harassment Restraining Order Proceedings [Minn. Stat. § 609.748, subd. 3a; 42 U.S.C. §§ 3796gg-5(a); 3796hh(c)(4)]

If the judicial officer did not order your filing fee waived, you may complete and file a fee waiver application (*Affidavit for Proceeding In Forma Pauperis*, IFP102) that would be reviewed by a judicial officer who would determine whether to waive your filing fee based on your income. Fee waiver forms are available from the court administrator and online (<http://mncourts.gov/GetForms.aspx?c=19&p=69>). The court will notify the parties with a date and time to appear for a hearing.

Haddii garsooruhu uusan soo amrin in lagaa cafiyey lacagta dacwada lagu xareysto, waxaad soo buuxsan kartaa oo aad keensan kartaa codsiga la isaga cafiyo oo ah (*Affidavit for Proceeding In Forma Pauperis*, IFP102) si uu u eego qof garsoore ah oo go'aaminaya haddii lacagta lagaaga cafinayo iyadoo la eegayo dakhligaaga. Foomamka cafiska lacagata waxaa laga helayaa internetka maamulka maxkamadda (<http://mncourts.gov/GetForms.aspx?c=19&p=69>). Maxkamadda ayaa soo ogeysiin doonta dhinacyada is haya taariikhaha iyo wakhtiga ay u imaanayaan dacwad-dhageysiga.

Violations/ Ku-xadgudubka:

You may be charged with a misdemeanor, subject to a sentence of up to 90 days in jail and/or a fine of \$1,000.00, if you are aware of the existence of a restraining order and you violate it. Some repeat violations are gross misdemeanors that may result in a sentence of up to one year in jail and/or a \$3,000.00 fine. Other violations are felonies that may result in a sentence of imprisonment for up to five years and/or a fine of \$10,000.00.

Waxaa laguugu soo oogi karaa danbi yar, oo noqon kara xarig gaaraya ilaa iyo 90 maalmood iyo/ama ganaax gaaraya \$1,000.00, haddii aad ogtahay amar jira oo ah ammaangelin oo aad ku xadgudubto.

Marka ay dhacdo in marar lagu xadgudbo danbi dhexdhexaad ah ayuu noqonayaa oo xariggiisu gaarayo ilaa hal sano iyo/ama ganaax ah \$3,000.00. Xadgudubyo kale danbi weyn ayey noqonayaan oo noqon kara xarig gaaraya ilaa shan sano iyo/ama ganaax ah \$10,000.00.

You may be arrested and taken into custody without warrant if a peace officer has probable cause to believe you are in violations of the restraining order. You will be held in jail for at least 36 hours, excluding the day of arrest, Sundays, and legal holidays, unless you are released earlier by a judicial officer. Violation of the restraining order also constitutes contempt of court. See [Minn. Stat. § 609.748, subd. 6 \(https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/609.748#stat.609.748.6\)](https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/609.748#stat.609.748.6).

Waa lagu dhigi karaa jeel oo waxaa lagu qaban karaa iyadoon la haysan waraaq maxkamadeed haddii uu qof ka mid ah ciidanka booliiska rumeysan yahay in aad ku xadgudubtay amar ah ammaangelin. Waxaa xabsi lagugu hayn karaa ugu yaraan 36 saacadood, marka laga saaro, Axadaha, iyo fasaxyada garsoorka, haddii aan jeelka si dhakhsa ah lagaaga sii deyn amar garsoore. In lagu xadgudbo amarka ammaangelinta waxa kale oo uu noqonayaa in la ixtiraami waayey maxkamadda. Eeg sharciga [Minn. Stat. § 609.748, subd. 6 \(https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/609.748#stat.609.748.6\)](https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/609.748#stat.609.748.6).