

**528.16 MULTI-PARTY ACCOUNTS ACT**

**528.16 Powers of attorney with respect to accounts at financial institution**

In addition to a power of attorney otherwise authorized by law, a separate power of attorney hereby is authorized with respect to accounts at any bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, or credit union, herein referred to as financial institution.

Accounts shall include checking, savings, certificates of deposit, savings certificates or any other depository relationship with a financial institution.

The separate power of attorney shall be in writing, subscribed and acknowledged and shall explicitly identify the attorney in fact, the financial institution, and the account or accounts to be subject to such power. No more than one attorney in fact may be appointed with respect to any account at any one time.

The power so granted shall endure as between the grantor and grantee of the power until the earlier to happen of the following: (a) revocation by the grantor of the power; (b) termination of the account; (c) death of the grantor of the power; (d) appointment of guardian of the estate of the grantor of the power.

Any financial institution may rely upon the validity of the power and shall be held harmless from doing so, until written notice is received by the financial institution as to any of the events of termination of the power.

The attorney in fact acting hereunder shall maintain such books or records as will permit an accounting of the acts of the attorney in fact, if an accounting is requested by a legal representative of the grantor of the power.

The attorney in fact shall be liable for any disbursement other than a disbursement to or for the benefit of the grantor of the power, unless the grantor shall have authorized a disbursement in writing.

Any power of attorney, not signed in the presence of an authorized person at the financial institution, may be rejected by the financial institution until the grantor of the power shall have satisfied the financial institution of the validity of the power.

[1973 c 619 s 16]

**PART IV**

**REDRESS OF CIVIL INJURIES**

**JUDICIAL PROCEDURE, DISTRICT COURT**

**CHAPTER 541. LIMITATION OF TIME, COMMENCING ACTIONS**

Sec.

541.15 Periods of disability not counted.

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Any of the following grounds of disability, existing at the time when a cause of action accrued, shall suspend the running of the period of limitation until the same is removed; provided that such period, except in the case of infancy, shall not be extended for more than five years, nor in any case for more than one year after the disability ceases:

- (1) That the plaintiff is within the age of 18 years;
- (2) His insanity;
- (3) His imprisonment on a criminal charge, or under a sentence of a criminal court for a term less than his natural life;
- (4) Is an alien and the subject or citizen of a country at war with the United States;

(5) When the beginning of the action is stayed by injunction or by statutory prohibition.

If two or more disabilities shall coexist, the suspension shall continue until all are removed.

[1973 c 725 s 81]

## CHAPTER 546. TRIALS

Sec.  
546.10 Challenges.

### 546.10 Challenges

In any civil action or proceeding either party may challenge the panel, or individual jurors thereon, for the same causes and in the same manner as in criminal trials, except that the number of peremptory challenges to be allowed on either side shall be as provided in this section. Before challenging a juror, either party may examine him in reference to his qualifications to sit as a juror in the cause. A sufficient number of jurors shall be called in the action so that six shall remain after the exercise of the peremptory challenges, as provided in this section and section 546.09, and to provide alternate jurors when ordered by the court under the provisions of section 546.095. Each party shall be entitled to two peremptory challenges, which shall be made alternately beginning with the defendant. The parties to the action shall be deemed two, all plaintiffs being one party, and all defendants being the other party, except, in case two or more defendants have adverse interests, the court, if satisfied that the due protection of their interests so requires, may allow the defendant or defendants on each side of the adverse interests not to exceed two peremptory challenges. When the peremptory challenges have been exhausted or declined, the first six of the remaining jurors shall constitute the jury.

[1973 c 453 s 1]

## JUDICIAL REMEDIES

### DECLARATORY, CORRECTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE

## CHAPTER 563. PROCEEDINGS IN FORMA PAUPERIS [NEW]

Sec.  
563.01 Forma pauperis proceedings;  
authorization.

### 563.01 Forma pauperis proceedings; authorization

Subdivision 1. As used in this section, "proper governing body" means the state of Minnesota or the political subdivision thereof to which the court hearing an in forma pauperis action pays the fees and costs it collects.

Subd. 2. Whenever pursuant to this section the court directs expenses to be paid, the expenses shall be paid by the proper governing body in the same manner as other claims are paid.

Subd. 3. Any court of the state of Minnesota or any political subdivision thereof may authorize the commencement or defense of any civil action, or appeal therein, without prepayment of fees, costs and security for costs by a natural person who makes affidavit stating (a) the nature of the action, defense or appeal, (b) his belief that he is entitled to redress, and (c) that he is unable to pay the fees, costs and security for costs. Upon a finding by the court that the action is not of a frivolous nature, the court shall allow the