



OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Final Analysis

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ACT SUMMARY

Probate Law

- Allows a will deposited by or for a testator in the office of the judge of the probate court of the county in which the testator lives to be deposited before or after the testator's death and if after the testator's death, with or without applying for its probate.
- Requires the fee for the deposit of a will be paid to the court.
- Authorizes a probate judge to dispose of a deposited will after 100 years if it is not delivered or disposed of as provided in continuing law, and requires the judge to keep an electronic copy of the will prior to such disposal.
- Specifies that a deposited will generally is not a public record until the time an application is filed to probate it.
- Passes property devised or bequeathed to a beneficiary in a will who knows of the will's existence for one year after the testator's death and, without reasonable cause, intentionally conceals or withholds the will or refuses to cause it to be offered for probate as if the beneficiary predeceased the testator.
- Allows a provision in a will or governing instrument to apportion tax to an interest that is otherwise allowable as an estate tax marital or charitable deduction only if it

refers to such deduction and expressly acknowledges and accepts any resultant partial loss of the deduction.

- Eliminates a cap on the number of automobiles that may be selected by a surviving spouse upon the other spouse's death.
- Increases the maximum total value of the automobiles that may be selected by the surviving spouse from \$40,000 to \$65,000.

Uniform Simultaneous Death Act (USDA)

- Substantially retains preexisting law that generally provides, for purposes of the probate law or governing instruments, that an individual who is not established by clear and convincing evidence to have survived the other individual or an event by 120 hours is deemed to have predeceased the other individual or event.
- Generally provides that if it is not established by clear and convincing evidence that one of two co-owners with right of survivorship survived the other co-owner by 120 hours, one-half of the property passes as if one co-owner survived the other by 120 hours and one-half passes as if the other co-owner survived the one by 120 hours.
- Generally provides that if there are more than two co-owners with right of survivorship and it is not established by clear and convincing evidence that at least one of the co-owners survived the others by 120 hours, the property passes in the proportion that one co-owner's ownership bears to all the co-owners' ownership.
- Expands the instances in which a payor or other third party is either liable or not liable for a payment made or an item of property or benefit transferred under the USDA.
- Provides that the bill does not impair any act done in any proceeding, or any right that accrued, before the act's effective date.

Intestate succession

- Specifies in intestate succession that a person described as living is a person who was living at the time of the intestate's death and who lived for at least 120 hours after the intestate's death, and a person described as having died is a person who died before the intestate or failed to live for at least 120 hours after the intestate's death.
- Provides that no descendant of an intestate inherits under the law on descent and distribution unless surviving the intestate for at least 120 hours, or unless born within 300 days after the intestate's death and living for at least 120 hours after birth.



Ohio Trust Code

- Makes the Trust Code requirements for interested parties to enter into private settlement agreements regarding trust matters generally inapplicable to agreements amending the governing instrument of charitable remainder trusts that require the approval of the Attorney General under continuing law.
- Specifies that an action under the Trust Code is a civil action subject to the Rules of Civil Procedure and is commenced by filing a complaint unless it involves a testamentary or other trust already subject to court supervision.
- Authorizes the holder of a limited testamentary power of appointment to also represent persons whose interests as possible appointees are subject to the power, to the extent no conflict of interest exists between the holder and the persons represented with respect to the particular question.
- Authorizes an agent under a power of attorney to create a trust for the principal, whether or not the principal has capacity to create the trust and indicates an intention to create the trust, but only as provided in the Uniform Power of Attorney Act.

Uniform Principal and Income Act (UPIA)

- Replaces former law with the following rules that generally apply in determining the allocation of a payment from a separate fund to a trust for which an election to qualify for a marital deduction is made or a trust that qualifies for the marital deduction under the Internal Revenue Code (IRC):
 - A trustee must allocate a payment from a separate fund to income to the extent of the fund's internal income and distribute that amount to the surviving spouse, and allocate the balance to principal.
 - If the trustee cannot determine the fund's internal income but can determine its value, the internal income is deemed to equal 4% of its value according to the most recent statement of value preceding the start of the accounting period.
 - If the trustee cannot determine the fund's internal income or its value, the internal income is determined according to a formula in the IRC on the valuation tables for annuities.



- Specifies the applicable dates on which those new rules would apply depending on when or whether a payment has been received from a separate fund in relation to the act's effective date or January 1 of the year the act takes effect.
- Eliminates a provision regarding the fiduciary duty of the trustee of a trust that qualifies for an estate tax marital deduction and is the beneficiary of an individual retirement account to withdraw and distribute the income of the account to the settlor's or testator's surviving spouse, and the satisfaction of that duty.
- Clarifies continuing law regarding the source of payment of income taxes paid by a trustee on the trust's share of an entity's taxable income, from income or principal or proportionately from principal and income depending upon the allocation of the receipts from the entity.

Ohio Transfers to Minors Act (OTMA)

- Generally permits the delivery to a minor of transferred custodial property to be delayed until a specified time after the minor turns 21, which time must be specified in the written instrument that provides for the gift or transfer.
- Generally permits the delivery to a minor of custodial property transferred under a will, trust, or irrevocable exercise of a testamentary power of appointment to be delayed only if such instrument provides that the custodianship is until the minor attains a specified age which cannot be later than 25.
- Except in regard to the transfer of custodial real property, specifically permits a donor, transferor, trustee, executor, or administrator to designate one or more successor custodians.
- Permits a custodian to designate one or more successor custodians by transferring the custodial property, other than real estate, to self as custodian, followed by the designation of the successor custodian or custodians.
- Provides that the designation by a custodian of a successor custodian of custodial real estate is pursuant to the law on transfer on death of real property.
- Allows the legal representative of a custodian who is deceased or adjudged to be an incompetent to designate a successor custodian if no eligible successor custodian is designated under the OTMA.
- Raises the threshold amount from \$10,000 to \$25,000 for a transfer to be authorized by a court if a trustee, executor, or administrator makes a transfer of property that is



in the minor's best interest and is not prohibited by or inconsistent with the applicable governing instrument.

Sale of estate's real property by guardian

- Provides another method for a guardian to sell the estate's real property in which written consents of the ward's spouse and potential heirs to the sale must be filed with the court, the sale price must be at least 80% of the appraised value, and the guardian must give a bond.

Franklin County guardianship program

- Authorizes the Franklin County Probate Court to charge fees for certain services rendered in connection with the establishment and management of adult guardianships.
- Replaces the authority of the Franklin County Probate Court to appoint the members and director of the Franklin County Guardianship Service Board as guardians with authority for the Court to appoint the Board itself as guardian.
- Permits the director or designee of the Franklin County Guardianship Service Board to act on behalf of the Board on all guardianship matters, and authorizes the Board to charge a reasonable fee approved by the probate judge for services to wards.

Revised Uniform Access to Digital Assets Act

- Adopts the Revised Uniform Access to Digital Assets Act, which:
 - Authorizes specified fiduciaries (an agent under a power of attorney, an executor or administrator of an estate, a guardian, or a trustee) of another person to access a digital asset in which the other person has or had a right or interest;
 - Describes the scope of authority of fiduciaries and designated recipients in relation to digital assets;
 - Specifies the manner in which a fiduciary may access digital assets and a custodian may disclose those assets;
 - Authorizes a fiduciary to request a custodian to terminate a user's account and a guardian to request the termination or suspension of a ward's account for good cause;
 - Creates an order of priority if the user has provided contradictory directions with respect to the disclosure of the user's digital assets.



--Permits a user to direct the custodian of the user's digital assets to disclose or not to disclose some or all of those assets to a designated recipient by means of an online tool.

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CONTENT AND OPERATION

Overview of the act

The act makes changes to the Probate Law, the Uniform Simultaneous Death Act and related provisions in the law on intestate succession, the Ohio Trust Code, the Uniform Principal and Income Act, the Ohio Transfers to Minors Act, and the law regarding a guardian's sale of the estate's real property, and adopts the Revised Uniform Access to Digital Assets Act.

Probate Law

Wills

The act allows a testator or some person for the testator to deposit a will in the office of the judge of the probate court in the county in which the testator lives before or after the testator's death and if after the testator's death, with or without applying for its



probate. Prior law allowed for the deposit of the will, but did not specify whether the deposit could be made before the testator's death and if after the testator's death, with or without applying for probate of the will. The act also specifies that the fee for the deposit of a will is to be paid to the court, instead of the "judge" under former law.

Under continuing law, generally, a deposited will is delivered, during the testator's lifetime, only to the testator or a person authorized by the testator, and after the testator's death, to the person named in the indorsement on the envelope of the will. Under the act, if the will is not so delivered or disposed within 100 years after the date of the will's deposit, the judge may dispose of the will in any manner the judge considers feasible. The judge must retain an electronic copy of the will prior to its disposal after 100 years. Subject to continuing law below, the deposited will is not a public record until the time an application is filed to probate it. Continuing law provides that if no person named in the indorsement demands the will and it is not one that has been declared valid pursuant to law, it must be publicly opened in the probate court within one month after notice of the testator's death and retained in the judge's office until offered for probate.¹

The act also modifies the treatment of property devised or bequeathed to a beneficiary named in a will who knows of the will's existence for one year after the testator's death and has the power to control it and, without reasonable cause, intentionally conceals or withholds it or neglects or refuses within that one year to cause it to be offered for or admitted to probate. Under the act, such property passes as if the beneficiary had predeceased the testator. Under former law, that property descended to the heirs of the testator excluding any heir who had concealed or withheld the will.²

Apportionment of estate tax

The act allows a will or other governing instrument to apportion tax to an interest that is otherwise allowable as an estate tax marital or charitable deduction if the instrument refers to the marital or charitable deduction and expressly and unambiguously acknowledges and accepts any resultant partial loss of the deduction.³ Under former law, a tax could not be apportioned against an interest that would be allowable as an estate tax marital or charitable deduction.⁴

¹ R.C. 2107.07 and 2107.08, which is not in the act.

² R.C. 2107.10(A).

³ R.C. 2113.86(C)(3).

⁴ R.C. 2113.86(C)(1).



Selection of automobile by surviving spouse

The act removes the cap on the number of automobiles that may be selected by a surviving spouse upon the death of the other spouse who owned at least one automobile at the time of death.

Under continuing law, an affidavit of the surviving spouse along with the titles of selected automobiles must be submitted to the clerk of courts who then must transfer the decedent's interest in selected automobiles to the surviving spouse. Selection does not apply to an interest transferred to the surviving spouse due to joint ownership with right of survivorship, transferred to a transfer-on-death beneficiary or beneficiaries, or otherwise specifically disposed of by testamentary disposition.⁵

If the surviving spouse selects more than one automobile, continuing law requires both of the following:⁶

- That the allowance for support, which is \$40,000 under continuing law, be reduced by the value of the selected automobile having the lowest value.
- That the probate court, in considering the needs of the surviving spouse and the minor children when allocating an allowance for support consider the benefit derived by the surviving spouse from the transfer of the selected automobile having the lowest value.⁷

Total value of automobiles selected

Under continuing law, a maximum amount applies to the total value of vehicles selected by a surviving spouse. The act increases the maximum total value of the automobiles that may be selected from \$40,000 to \$65,000.⁸

Uniform Simultaneous Death Act (USDA)

The act provides that R.C. 2105.31 to 2105.40, described below, may be cited as the Uniform Simultaneous Death Act. Under the act, those sections must be applied and

⁵ R.C. 2106.18(A) with a conforming change in R.C. 4505.10(B).

⁶ R.C. 2106.13(A) and (C).

⁷ R.C. 2106.13(A) and (C).

⁸ R.C. 2106.18(A).



construed to effectuate their general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to their subject among the states enacting the law.⁹

Requirement of survival by 120 hours under Probate Code

The act provides that, except as described below, if title to property, the devolution of property, the right to elect an interest in property, or the right to exempt property, homestead, or allowance for support depends upon an individual's survivorship of the death of another individual, an individual who is not established by clear and convincing evidence to have survived the other individual by 120 hours is deemed to have predeceased the other individual.¹⁰

Under continuing law, except as described below, a person who is not established by clear and convincing evidence to have survived another specified person by 120 hours is deemed to have predeceased the other person for the following purposes:¹¹

- When the title to or the devolution of real or personal property depends upon a person's survivorship of the death of another person;
- When any of the following depends upon a person's survivorship of the death of another person: (1) the right to elect an interest in or exempt a surviving spouse's share of an intestate estate, (2) the right to elect an interest in or exempt an interest of the decedent in the mansion house, or (3) the right to elect an interest in or exempt an allowance for support.

The above requirement for survival does not apply if its application would result in a taking of an intestate estate by the state.¹²

Requirement of survival by 120 hours under governing instruments

Under continuing law, except as described below, an individual who is not established by clear and convincing evidence to have survived an event by 120 hours is deemed to have predeceased the event for purposes of a provision of a governing instrument that relates to the individual surviving an event, including the death of

⁹ R.C. 2105.39 and 2105.40.

¹⁰ R.C. 2105.32(A).

¹¹ R.C. 2105.32(A)(1) to (4).

¹² R.C. 2105.32(B).



another individual. The act eliminates the previous definition of "event" as including the death of another person.¹³

Requirement of survival by 120 hours of co-owners with right of survivorship

The act provides that, except as described below, the following apply:¹⁴

- If it is not established by clear and convincing evidence that one of two "co-owners with right of survivorship" (see "**Definitions**") survived the other co-owner by 120 hours, one-half of the property or account passes as if one co-owner had survived the other co-owner by 120 hours, and one-half of the property or account passes as if the other co-owner had survived the one co-owner by 120 hours.
- If there are more than two co-owners with right of survivorship and it is not established by clear and convincing evidence that at least one of the co-owners survived the others by 120 hours, the property or account passes in the proportion that one co-owner's ownership bears to the ownership of the whole number of co-owners.

Under former law, except as described below, if it was not established by clear and convincing evidence that one of two "co-owners with right of survivorship" in specified real or personal property survived the other co-owner by 120 hours, that property would have passed as if each person had survived the other person by 120 hours. If there were more than two co-owners with right of survivorship in specified real or personal property and it was not established by clear and convincing evidence that at least one of the co-owners survived the others by 120 hours, former law required that the property pass in proportion to the interest that each person owned.¹⁵

Exceptions to the requirement of survival by 120 hours

Under continuing law, a person who is not established by clear and convincing evidence to have survived another specified person by 120 hours is not deemed to have predeceased the other person if any of a number of specified conditions apply. The act specifies that survival by 120 hours is not required if any of the following conditions as modified or retained by the act applies:¹⁶

¹³ R.C. 2105.31(D) and 2105.33.

¹⁴ R.C. 2105.34.

¹⁵ R.C. 2105.34.

¹⁶ R.C. 2105.36.



(1) The governing instrument contains language dealing explicitly with simultaneous deaths or deaths in a common disaster, and that language is operable under the facts of the case.

(2) The governing instrument expressly indicates that an individual is not required to survive an event, including the death of another individual, by any specified period, or expressly requires the individual to survive the event for a specified period, but the survival of the event for the specified period must be established by clear and convincing evidence. The act removes the reference to the survival of an event for a specified period "in order for any right or interest governed by the instrument to properly vest or transfer."

(3) As in preexisting law, with nonsubstantive changes, the imposition of a 120-hour requirement of survival would cause a nonvested property interest or a power of appointment to be invalid under R.C. 2131.08 (rule against perpetuities), but the survival must be established by clear and convincing evidence.

(4) As in preexisting law, with nonsubstantive changes, the application of a 120-hour requirement of survival to multiple governing instruments would result in an unintended failure or duplication of a disposition, but the survival must be established by clear and convincing evidence.

Evidence of death or status

Under the act, in addition to any provisions of the Rules of Evidence, the following provisions relating to the determination of death and status apply:¹⁷

- An individual is dead if the individual has sustained irreversible cessation of circulatory and respiratory functions or irreversible cessation of all functions of the brain, including the brain stem, as determined in accordance with accepted medical standards. If the respiratory and circulatory functions of an individual are being artificially sustained, under accepted medical standards a determination that death has occurred is made by a physician by observing and conducting a test to determine that the irreversible cessation of all functions of the brain has occurred.
- A physician who makes a determination of death in accordance with the above provision and accepted medical standards is not liable for damages

¹⁷ R.C. 2105.35(A).

in any civil action or subject to prosecution in any criminal proceeding for the physician's acts or the acts of others based on that determination.

- Any person who acts in good faith and relies on a determination of death made by a physician in accordance with the act and accepted medical standards is not liable for damages in any civil action or subject to prosecution in any criminal proceeding for the person's actions.

Under former law, a person was considered dead if the person had been determined to be dead pursuant to standards established under R.C. 2108.40 (definition of death under the Anatomical Gift Act). Instead of cross-referencing that section, the act specifies its provisions as described above.

The act does not substantively change the other provisions of law relating to the determination of death or status of an individual, though the act uses the term "individual" in place of the term "person."¹⁸ The act eliminates a provision of law that provided that the determination of death or status was in addition to any other provision of the Revised Code or the Rules of Criminal Procedure pertaining to the determination of a person's death and status, and retains the applicability of the Rules of Evidence to such a determination.¹⁹

Nonliability or liability of payor or other third party

The act expands provisions specifying the instances of a payor's or other third party's liability or nonliability for a payment made or an item of property or other benefit transferred under the USDA as follows:²⁰

- A person who purchases property for value or receives a payment or other item of property or benefit in partial or full satisfaction of a legally enforceable obligation, and without notice that the person selling or transferring the property or benefit or making a payment is not entitled to the property or benefit under the USDA, is neither obligated to return the payment, property, or benefit nor liable for the amount of the payment or the value of the property or benefit.
- A person who, not for value, receives a payment, item of property, or any other benefit to which the person is not entitled under the USDA is

¹⁸ R.C. 2105.35(B) to (G).

¹⁹ R.C. 2105.35 and 2105.35(H).

²⁰ R.C. 2105.37(D), (E), and (F).



obligated to return the payment, property, or benefit, or is personally liable for the amount of the payment or the value of the property or benefit, to the person entitled to it under the USDA.

- If any provision of the USDA is preempted by federal law with respect to a payment, an item of property, or other benefit covered by the USDA, a person who, not for value, receives the payment, property, or other benefit to which the person is not entitled is obligated to return the payment, property, or benefit, or is personally liable for the amount of the payment or the value of the property or benefit, to the person who would have been entitled to it were the provision not preempted.

The act retains, with technical and nonsubstantive changes, the preexisting provisions specifying the instances in which a payor or other third party is either not liable or liable for a payment made or an item of property or other benefit transferred under the USDA.²¹

Applicability

The act provides that it does not impair any act done in any proceeding, or any right that accrued, before its effective date. If a right is acquired, extinguished, or barred upon the expiration of a prescribed period of time that has commenced to run, prior to the act's effective date, under any provision of the Revised Code, that applicable provision applies with respect to that right. Any rule of construction regarding any provision of a governing instrument that is provided in the USDA applies to any governing instrument that is executed prior to the act's effective date, unless there is a clear indication of a contrary intent in the governing instrument. The act eliminates the applicability of the preceding sentence to a "multiple party account." It also eliminates the specific severability provision from the USDA.²²

Definitions

The act modifies the definitions of the following terms in the USDA:²³

"Co-owners with right of survivorship" includes joint tenants, tenants by the entireties, and other co-owners of property or accounts held under circumstances that entitle one or more individuals to the whole of the property or account on the death of the other individual or individuals. The act eliminates specific references to "real or

²¹ R.C. 2105.37(A), (B), and (C).

²² R.C. 2105.38.

²³ R.C. 2105.31.



personal" property and to "insurance or other policies, or bank, savings bank, credit union, or other" accounts, and changes "persons" to "individuals."

"Governing instrument" means a deed, will, trust, insurance or annuity policy, account with a transfer-on-death designation or the abbreviation TOD, account with a payable-on-death designation or the abbreviation POD, transfer-on-death designation affidavit (added by the act), pension, profit-sharing, retirement, or similar benefit plan, instrument creating or exercising a power of appointment or a power of attorney, or a dispositive, appointive, or nominative instrument of any similar type.

"Payor" means a trustee, insurer, business entity, employer, government, governmental agency, political subdivision or instrumentality, or any other person authorized or obligated by law or a governing instrument to make payments or transfers. Former law did not specify "government" or "instrumentality" in the above definition.

The act eliminates the definition of "event," which included the death of another person. However, in the operative provisions in the act that refer to an event as described above, the provision adds "including the death of an individual."

Intestate succession

Construction of living and died in intestacy

The act provides that in the law on descent and distribution, when a person is described as living, it means that the person was living at the time of the death of the intestate from whom the estate came and that the person lived for at least 120 hours following the intestate's death, and when a person is described as having died, it means that the person died before such intestate or that the person failed to live for at least 120 hours following the intestate's death. Under former law, when a person was described as living, it meant that the person was living at the time of the death of the intestate from whom the estate came, and when a person was described as having died, it meant that the person died before such intestate.²⁴

Inheritance rights of posthumous child

The act provides that no descendant of an intestate inherits under the law on descent and distribution unless surviving the intestate for at least 120 hours, or unless born within 300 days after the intestate's death and living for at least 120 hours after birth. Under former law, descendants of an intestate begotten before the intestate's death, but born after the intestate's death, in all cases would inherit as if born in the

²⁴ R.C. 2105.02.



intestate's lifetime and surviving the intestate, but in no other case could a person inherit unless living at the time of the intestate's death.²⁵

Ohio Trust Code

Agreement among interested parties regarding trust matters

Under the act, the requirements under the Trust Code for certain interested parties to enter into private settlement agreements regarding trust matters generally do not apply to agreements amending the governing instrument of charitable remainder trusts that require the approval of the Attorney General under continuing law on charitable trusts. This exclusion from the Trust Code requirements expands the general exclusions of charitable trusts that have charitable organizations as qualified beneficiaries or the terms of which authorize the trustee to distribute trust income or principal to charitable organizations or for one or more charitable purposes if certain conditions apply.²⁶

Commencement of litigation on inter vivos trusts

The act specifies that an action brought under the Trust Code is a civil action that is subject to the Rules of Civil Procedure and is commenced by filing a complaint unless it involves a testamentary trust or other trust that already is subject to court supervision.²⁷

Holder of limited power of appointment represent persons subject to power

The act provides that to the extent there is no conflict of interest between the holder of a limited testamentary power of appointment or a presently exercisable limited power of appointment and the persons represented with respect to the particular question or dispute, the holder may also represent and bind persons whose interests as possible appointees are subject to the power. Continuing law grants a similar representation to a holder of a general testamentary power of appointment.²⁸

Creation by an agent of a trust for the principal

The act authorizes an agent under a power of attorney to create a trust for the principal, whether or not the principal has capacity to create the trust and indicates an

²⁵ R.C. 2105.14.

²⁶ R.C. 5801.10(M)(3) and R.C. 109.232, which is not in the act.

²⁷ R.C. 5802.04.

²⁸ R.C. 5803.02.



intention to create the trust, but only as provided in the Uniform Power of Attorney Act, including specific provisions in the Act providing limitations on creation of trusts and on gifts of property of the principal and the duty of the agent to attempt to preserve the principal's estate plan.²⁹ This is an exception to continuing law which generally requires that the settlor of a trust, other than the settlor of a trust created by a court order, must have capacity to create a trust and indicate an intention to create the trust.³⁰

Uniform Principal and Income Act (UPIA)

Deferred compensation, annuities, and similar payments from a separate fund

Under the act, the allocation of a payment to obtain an estate tax marital deduction for a trust is subject to the following rules that generally apply in determining the allocation of a payment made from a "separate fund" to either a trust for which an election to qualify for a marital deduction under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 2056(b)(7) has been made (election with respect to life estate for surviving spouse) or a trust that qualifies for the marital deduction under IRC section 2056(b)(5) (life estate with power of appointment in the surviving spouse):³¹

- A trustee must determine the internal income of each separate fund for the accounting period as if the separate fund were a trust subject to the UPIA. Upon the surviving spouse's request, the trustee must demand that the person administering the separate fund distribute the internal income to the trust. The trustee must then allocate a payment from the separate fund to income to the extent of the fund's internal income and distribute that amount to the surviving spouse. The trustee must allocate the balance of the payment to principal. Upon the surviving spouse's request, the trustee must allocate principal to income to the extent the internal income of the separate fund exceeds payments made from the separate fund to the trust during the accounting period.
- If a trustee cannot determine the internal income of a separate fund but can determine its value, the internal income of the separate fund is deemed to equal 4% of the fund's value according to the most recent statement of value preceding the beginning of the accounting period.

²⁹ R.C. 5804.02(F).

³⁰ R.C. 5804.02(A)(1) and (2).

³¹ R.C. 5812.32(D), (F), and (G).



- If the trustee can determine neither the separate fund's internal income nor its value, the internal income is deemed to equal the product of the interest rate and the present value of the expected future payments, as determined under IRC section 7520 (valuation tables for annuities, any interest for life or a term of years, or any remainder or reversionary interest) for the month preceding the accounting period for which the computation is made.

The above rules do not apply if and to the extent that the series of payments would, without their application, qualify for the marital deduction under IRC section 2056(b)(7)(C) (survivor annuities where only the surviving spouse has the right to receive payments before the death of such surviving spouse). The act retains continuing law pertaining to the allocation to income or principal of a payment characterized as interest, a dividend, or a payment in lieu of interest or a dividend.³²

Former law required a trustee to allocate more of a "payment" to income than otherwise provide by law if doing so would be necessary to obtain an estate tax marital deduction for the trust. Under continuing law, a "payment" is a payment that a trustee may receive over a fixed number of years or during the life of one or more individuals because of services rendered or property transferred to the payer in exchange for future payments, and includes a payment made in money or property from the payer's general assets or from a separate fund created by the payer, including "a private or commercial annuity, an individual retirement account, or a pension, profit-sharing, stock-bonus, or stock-ownership plan." The act adds to the definition of "payment" any payment made from any separate fund "regardless of the reason for the payment," and defines "separate fund" as including the above described annuity, account, or plan.³³

Applicability

The act's new rules above apply to a trust on and after whichever of the following dates applies to the trust:³⁴

- If the trust has not received a payment from a separate fund on the act's effective date, the date of the decedent's death;

³² R.C. 5812.32(B) and (C).

³³ R.C. 5812.32(A) and (D).

³⁴ R.C. 5812.32(I)(1).



- If the trust receives the first payment from any and all separate funds payable to the trust in the calendar year beginning January 1 of the year in which the act takes effect, the date of the decedent's death;
- If the trust is not as described above, January 1 of the year in which the act takes effect.

For purposes of the above provisions, "decedent" means the individual by reason of whose death the trust may receive a payment from the separate fund.³⁵

The act retains provision that the allocation provisions, as modified by the act, do not apply to a payment from a "liquidating asset" (an asset whose value will diminish or terminate because the asset is expected to produce receipts for a limited duration) to which R.C. 5812.33 applies (trustee allocates to income 10% of the receipts from a liquidating asset and the balance to principal).³⁶

Distribution of income of retirement account

The act repeals a provision that placed a fiduciary duty on the trustee of a trust that qualified for a federal or Ohio estate tax marital deduction and was the beneficiary of an individual retirement account, in regard to the income distribution provision of the trust. The fiduciary duty required the trustee to withdraw and distribute the account's income, at least annually, to the surviving spouse of the testator or other settlor. The act also repeals a provision that specified that the trustee's fiduciary duty is satisfied if the terms of the trust expressly provide the surviving spouse a right to withdraw all of the assets from the trust or to compel the trustee to withdraw and distribute the income of the individual retirement account to the surviving spouse.³⁷

Source of payment of income taxes

The act clarifies continuing law by providing that a tax required to be paid by a trustee on the trust's share of an entity's taxable income must be paid as follows:³⁸

- From income, to the extent the receipts from the entity are allocated "only" to income;

³⁵ R.C. 5812.32(I)(2).

³⁶ R.C. 5812.32(H).

³⁷ R.C. 5815.23(C).

³⁸ R.C. 5812.46(C).

- From principal, to the extent that the receipts are allocated "only" to principal;
- Proportionately from principal and income, to the extent that the receipts are allocated to both income and principal;
- From principal, to the extent that the tax exceeds the total receipts from the entity.

Former law required the tax to be paid proportionately from income, to the extent that the receipts were allocated to income, and from principal, to the extent that the receipts were allocated to principal and to the extent that the trust's share of the entity's taxable income exceeded the total receipts described in this sentence.³⁹

After applying the provisions of continuing law regarding the tax to be paid based on receipts allocated to income or principal and the above provisions of the act, the trustee must adjust income or principal receipts to the extent that the trust's taxes are reduced because the trust receives a deduction for payments made to a beneficiary. Former law required receipts allocated to principal or income to be reduced by the amount distributed to a beneficiary from principal or income for which the trust receives a deduction in calculating the tax.⁴⁰

Title of UPIA

The act changes the citation to R.C. 5812.01 to 5812.52 by eliminating the year (1997) after Uniform Principal and Income Act.⁴¹

Ohio Transfers to Minors Act (OTMA)

Delayed distribution of custodial property

The Ohio Transfers to Minors Act (OTMA) permits a person who is at least 18 years old to make a gift or transfer of any property to, designate as beneficiary of a life or endowment insurance policy, annuity contract, or benefit plan, or make a transfer by the irrevocable exercise of a power of appointment in favor of, a person who is a minor on the date of the gift or transfer. Under continuing law, a minor is generally an individual who is under 21 years old. The act generally permits the transfer of custodial

³⁹ R.C. 5812.46(C).

⁴⁰ R.C. 5812.46(D).

⁴¹ R.C. 5812.51. The elimination of the year "1997" is due to the act's changes which are in accord with the amendments to the Uniform Principal and Income Act adopted in 2008, by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

property to a minor to be delayed until a specified time after the minor turns 21, which time must be specified in the written instrument that makes or provides for the gift or transfer.⁴²

If the custodial property is transferred under a will, trust instrument, or irrevocable exercise of a testamentary power of appointment the time for delivery to the minor may be delayed only if the governing will, trust, or exercise of the power of appointment provides in substance that the custodianship is to continue until the minor attains a specified age, which cannot be later than the date the minor turns 25. If the custodial property is transferred by inter vivos gift and the time for delivery of the property to the minor is delayed beyond the time the minor turns 21, the custodian nevertheless must deliver the property to the minor upon the minor's written request within 60 days of the minor turning 21, unless the donor or transferor, in the written instrument of gift or transfer provides that the property may not be delivered to the minor prior to attaining the specified age of delivery, which cannot be later than the date the minor turns 25. If the time for delivery to the minor of custodial property is delayed until a specified time after the minor turns 21 and the minor dies prior to attaining the specified age, the custodian, upon the minor's death, must deliver the property to the minor's estate.⁴³

To specify a delayed time for delivery to the minor of the custodial property, the words "as custodian for (name of minor) until age (age of delivery of property to minor) under the Ohio Transfers to Minors Act," must be substituted in substance for the words "as custodian for (name of minor) under the Ohio Transfers to Minors Act."⁴⁴

The act expands the definition of "minor," when used with reference to the beneficiary of custodial property, to mean an individual who has not attained the age at which the custodian is required under the above provisions to transfer the property to the beneficiary.⁴⁵

The act also prohibits a custodian from comingling the assets of custodial property that have different delivery dates.⁴⁶

⁴² R.C. 5814.01(K), 5814.02(A), and 5814.09(A).

⁴³ R.C. 5814.09 (C), (D), and (E).

⁴⁴ R.C. 5814.09(B).

⁴⁵ R.C. 5814.01(K)(2).

⁴⁶ R.C. 5814.09(F).



Technical changes

The act relocates R.C. 5814.09 to R.C. 5814.10 without making substantive changes. The relocated section deals with the applicability and construction of the OTMA. The above provisions on the delayed distribution of custodial property are located in re-enacted R.C. 5814.09. The act makes conforming changes in other sections.⁴⁷

Designation of successor custodian

Except with respect to real property, the act permits a donor or transferor who makes a gift or transfer to a minor and a trustee, executor, or administrator, acting under continuing law, to also designate one or more successor custodians by adding to such designation the following words or words of similar import for the successor or successors designated:⁴⁸

In the event of the death or inability or unwillingness to serve of (name of custodian), or any successor custodian designated hereby, (name of first successor custodian), followed by (name of second successor custodian), in the order named, shall serve as successor custodian.

A custodian may designate one or more successor custodians under the act by transferring the custodial property, other than real estate, in the manner and form under continuing law, to self as custodian, followed by the designation of the successor custodian or custodians in the form described above. A custodian may designate one or more successor custodians of real property by designating the successor in the manner and form provided in the law pertaining to transfer on death of real property. A designation of a successor custodian or custodians by the custodian replaces any previous designation of successor custodians by the donor, transferor, or previous custodian.⁴⁹

If one or more successor custodians have been designated by the donor, transferor, trustee, executor, or administrator or by the custodian, as described above, each registration of a security or each account, life or endowment insurance policy, annuity contract, benefit plan, or title to real estate that is custodial property in the

⁴⁷ R.C. 2109.62, 2111.131, 5814.01 to 5814.08, 5814.10, and 5808.16.

⁴⁸ R.C. 5814.02(F).

⁴⁹ R.C. 5814.07(E).



name of the custodian must include such designation of successor custodian or custodians.⁵⁰

Continuing law permits a custodian to designate by the custodian's will a successor custodian, which designation is effective at the custodian's death.⁵¹

Under the act, if no eligible successor custodian is designated by the donor, transferor, trustee, executor, or administrator or in the donor's or transferor's will or trust, by the custodian in the custodian's will, or by transfer by the custodian to self, pursuant to the above provisions, the legal representative of a custodian who is deceased or is adjudged to be an incompetent by a court may designate a successor custodian.⁵² Former law allowed the legal representative of a custodian to designate a successor if no eligible successor custodian was designated by the donor or transferor or in the donor's or transferor's will or trust, or by the custodian in the custodian's will, or if the custodian died intestate or was adjudged to be an incompetent by a court.⁵³

The act expands former law by providing if a person or entity designated as successor custodian renounces or dies before the minor attains the age at which the custodian is required to deliver the custodial property to the minor (see "**Delayed distribution of custodial property**," above), the minor's guardian is the successor custodian. Former law made the minor's guardian the successor custodian, but only if the above circumstances were met prior to the minor turning 21.⁵⁴

Court approval of custodianship

Under continuing law, if there is no will, or if a will, trust, or other governing instrument does not contain an authorization to make a transfer of custodial property, a trustee, executor, or administrator may make a transfer to self, another person who is 18 years or older, or a trust company, as custodian, if irrespective of the value of the property, the trustee, executor, or administrator considers the transfer to be in the minor's best interest and the transfer is not prohibited by or inconsistent with the applicable governing instrument. Under the act, if the value of the property exceeds

⁵⁰ R.C. 5814.04(G).

⁵¹ R.C. 5814.07(D).

⁵² R.C. 5814.07(F).

⁵³ Former R.C. 5814.07(E).

⁵⁴ R.C. 5814.07(G).



\$25,000, the transfer must be authorized by the appropriate court. Former law required court authorization if the value of the property exceeded \$10,000.⁵⁵

Sale of estate's real property by guardian

The act provides that in addition to the other methods provided by law, a guardian of the estate may sell at public or private sale, grant options to sell, exchange, re-exchange, or otherwise dispose of any real estate parcel belonging to the estate at any time, at prices, and upon terms consistent with the act, and may execute and deliver deeds and other instruments of conveyance if all of the following conditions are met:⁵⁶

- The ward's spouse and all persons entitled to the next estate of inheritance from the ward in the real property give written consent, which must be filed in the probate court, to a power of sale for a particular parcel or for all the real estate belonging to the estate.
- The sale must be made at a price of at least 80% of the appraised value, as set forth in an approved inventory, if the real estate was appraised within two years prior to the filing of the consents. If the value of the real estate was not determined by an appraisal, or the appraisal was completed more than two years prior to the filing of the consents, the real estate must be appraised and a sale must be made at a price of at least 80% of the appraised value.
- No power of sale is effective if the ward's spouse or any next of kin is a minor, and no person may give the consent of the minor.
- Upon filing the consents, the guardian must execute such bond or additional bond payable to the state in an amount the court considers sufficient, having regard to the amount of real property to be sold, its appraised value, the amount of the original bond given by the guardian, and the distribution to be made of the sale proceeds.

The act also authorizes a ward's spouse who is the guardian of the estate to sell real estate to self under the same conditions as above.⁵⁷

Continuing law provides the method in which a guardian may sell a ward's real estate, that is, by filing a complaint with the probate court to obtain authority to sell real

⁵⁵ R.C. 5814.02(E).

⁵⁶ R.C. 2127.012(A).

⁵⁷ R.C. 2127.012(B).



property. The complaint must contain a description of the real property proposed to be sold and its value, a statement of the nature of the interest of the ward in the real property, a recital of all mortgages and liens upon and adverse interests in the real property, the facts showing the reason or necessity for the sale, and any additional facts necessary to constitute the cause of action under the statute on which the action is predicated.⁵⁸

Franklin County guardianship program

Fees for guardianship services

The act authorizes the Franklin County Probate Court to charge fees for certain services rendered to individuals, corporations, agencies, or organizations, including the Board of Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services of Franklin County or the Franklin County Board of Developmental Disabilities. These services are to help ensure the treatment of persons under the care of those Boards or any other guardianships and include involuntary commitment proceedings and the establishment and management of adult guardianships. The fees are to be paid into the Franklin County treasury to the credit of the Franklin County Probate Court Mental Health Fund.⁵⁹

Franklin County Guardianship Service Board

The act eliminates the authority of the Franklin County Probate Court to appoint the members and director of the Franklin County Guardianship Service Board as guardians of the person and estate of wards and instead allows for the Court to appoint the Franklin County Guardianship Service Board as guardian. Because the act eliminates the ability of the Court to appoint the director of the Franklin County Guardianship Service Board as guardian, the act also eliminates procedures for the replacement of a former director of the Board serving as guardian with a new director without having a successor guardianship hearing if the wards are the same. The act permits the director or any designee of the Board to act on behalf of the Board on all guardianship matters. It authorizes the Board to charge a reasonable fee for services provided to wards and requires the fees to be approved by the probate judge.⁶⁰

⁵⁸ R.C. 2127.10, which is not in the act.

⁵⁹ R.C. 2101.026(A) and (B).

⁶⁰ R.C. 2101.026(E)(3) to (5).



Revised Uniform Access to Digital Assets Act

Overview

The act enacts the Revised Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act (RUFADA), which parallels the model act of the same name adopted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.⁶¹ It provides for continued access or control over digital assets when the owner of those assets dies or becomes incapacitated. RUFADA authorizes persons legally acting on behalf of an owner to access and take action in relation to the assets. It also specifies the manner in which the custodian of those assets is to disclose them, with protections given to the contents of electronic communications. Lastly, it creates an order of priority in the event the owner of digital assets has provided conflicting directions with respect to those assets or has provided no directions.

The following are the major terms needed to understand RUFADA:

Digital asset

A digital asset is an electronic record in which an individual has a right or interest. The term includes an underlying asset or liability only if the asset or liability is itself an electronic record.⁶² Common examples of digital assets that RUFADA might cover would be email accounts, social media pages, and websites. RUFADA does not, however, apply to a digital asset of an employer used by an employee in the ordinary course of the employer's business.⁶³

Custodian

Under RUFADA, a custodian is the person or entity that carries, maintains, processes, receives, or stores the digital assets of a user who resides in Ohio or resided in Ohio at the time of the user's death.⁶⁴

User

The user is the person who has an account with a custodian.⁶⁵

⁶¹ Uniform Law Commission, Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act, Revised (2015), [http://www.uniformlaws.org/Act.aspx?title=Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act](http://www.uniformlaws.org/Act.aspx?title=Fiduciary%20Access%20to%20Digital%20Assets%20Act), Revised (2015), accessed September 29, 2016.

⁶² R.C. 2137.01(I).

⁶³ R.C. 2137.02(B).

⁶⁴ R.C. 2137.01(G) and 2137.02(A)(5).

Fiduciary and the person on whose behalf the fiduciary acts

Under RUFADA, a fiduciary is any of the following:

(1) An agent acting under a power of attorney executed before, on, or after the act's effective date. The person creating the power of attorney is called the principal.⁶⁶

(2) An executor or administrator of an estate (called a "personal representative" in RUFADA) acting for a decedent who died before, on, or after the act's effective date. These terms include a commissioner in a release of assets from administration and an applicant for summary release from administration (small estates).⁶⁷

(3) A guardian appointed by the probate court in a guardianship proceeding commenced before, on, or after the act's effective date to have the care and management of the person, the estate, or the person and the estate of an incompetent or minor, who is referred to as a "ward."⁶⁸

(4) A trustee acting under the authority granted by a trust created before, on, or after the act's effective date. A trustee is a fiduciary with legal title to property pursuant to an agreement or declaration that creates a beneficial interest in another. The person creating the trust is called the settlor.⁶⁹

Online tool and designated recipient

RUFADA permits a user to utilize an online tool that enables the user to direct the custodian to disclose or not to disclose some or all of the user's digital assets, including the content of electronic communications, to a third party called the "designated recipient." The online tool is an electronic service provided pursuant to an agreement between the custodian and the user that must be distinct from the terms-of-service agreement. The online tool may permit the user to modify or delete a direction at all times.⁷⁰

⁶⁵ R.C. 2137.01(Y).

⁶⁶ R.C. 2137.01(B), (M), (S), and (T) and 2137.02(A)(1).

⁶⁷ R.C. 2137.01(M) and (R) and 2137.02(A)(2).

⁶⁸ R.C. 2137.01(M), (N), and (Z) and 2137.02(A)(3). For a more complete description of "guardian," see "**Definitions**," below.

⁶⁹ R.C. 2137.01(M) and (X) and 2137.02(A)(4).

⁷⁰ R.C. 2137.01(H), (P), and (W) and 2137.03(A).



Powers and duties of a fiduciary or designated recipient in relation to digital assets

Authority generally

If the digital asset is not held by a custodian or is not subject to a terms-of-service agreement, a fiduciary with authority over the property of another has the right to access any digital asset in which that other person had a right or interest. The fiduciary also is an authorized user of the property of another for the purpose of applicable computer-fraud and unauthorized-computer-access laws, as long as the fiduciary is acting within the scope of the fiduciary's authority.

If a fiduciary has authority over the tangible, personal property of the other person, the fiduciary has the right to access that property and any digital asset stored in it.⁷¹

Authority to terminate an account

A user's fiduciary may request a custodian to terminate the user's account. The request must be in writing, in either physical or electronic form, and accompanied by all of the following:

- (1) If the user is deceased, a copy of the user's death certificate;
- (2) A copy of the instrument giving the fiduciary authority over the account, as follows:
 - For an executor or administrator, a copy of the letter or entry of appointment;
 - For an agent, a copy of the power of attorney;
 - For a trustee, either:
 - A copy of the trust instrument and a certification by the trustee, under penalty of perjury, that the trust exists and the trustee is a currently acting trustee of the trust;
 - A certification of the trust under the Ohio Trust Law.
 - For a guardian, a copy of the court order giving the guardian authority over the ward (see **COMMENT**).

⁷¹ R.C. 2137.14(C), (D), and (E).

(3) If requested by the custodian, any of the following:

- The unique subscriber or account identifier assigned by the custodian to identify the user's account;
- Evidence linking the account to the user;
- A finding by the court that the user had a specific account with the custodian, identifiable by the unique identifier.

The custodian may disclose to the fiduciary information in an account that is needed to terminate the account.⁷²

Authority to terminate or suspend an account

RUFADA permits a guardian to request the custodian to terminate or suspend the ward's account for good cause (see **COMMENT**). Either request must be accompanied by a copy of the court order giving the guardian authority over the ward.⁷³

Limits of powers

RUFADA also establishes limits regarding a fiduciary's or designated recipient's authority with respect to a user's digital assets. The authority is subject to other applicable laws, including Copyright Law, and may not be used to impersonate the user. Also, except as otherwise provided below under "**Order of priority if instructions conflict**," the authority is subject to the applicable terms-of-service agreement.

RUFADA does not give a fiduciary or designated recipient any new or expanded rights other than those held by the user for whom, or for whose estate, the fiduciary or designated recipient acts or represents. The fiduciary's authority also is limited by the scope of the fiduciary's duties; for example, an agent under a power of attorney has authority over digital assets only if the power of attorney grants that authority.

In addition, a fiduciary's access to digital assets may be modified or eliminated by a user, by federal law, or by a terms-of-service agreement if the user has not provided direction under the provisions described below under "**Order of priority if instructions conflict**."⁷⁴

⁷² R.C. 2137.14(F) and (G).

⁷³ R.C. 2137.13(C).

⁷⁴ R.C. 2137.04(A) and (B) and 2137.14(B).



Duties

RUFADA makes explicit that the legal duties imposed on a fiduciary charged with managing tangible property apply to the management of digital assets, including the duties of care, loyalty, and confidentiality.⁷⁵

Order of priority if instructions conflict

The terms-of-service agreement, online direction tool, power of attorney, trust, and will may contain conflicting instructions from the user regarding the disclosure of digital assets to a fiduciary. RUFADA creates an order of priority to resolve some of these potentially contradictory directions.

(1) If a user uses an online tool *through which the user can modify or delete a direction at all times*, a direction regarding disclosure that is made with that online tool overrides a contrary direction in the user's will, trust, power of attorney, or other record. (Though not expressly stated in RUFADA, it appears that if a direction is made by an online tool that *cannot* be changed, a contradictory direction in the user's will, trust, power of attorney, or other record takes priority.)

(2) If a user does not utilize an online tool, or if an online tool is not provided by the custodian, the user may allow or prohibit disclosure of digital assets to a fiduciary via a will, trust, power of attorney, or other record.

(3) If a custodian's terms-of-service agreement does not require the user to "act affirmatively and distinctly" and if the user wants to allow fiduciary access to digital assets (and, apparently, the terms-of-service agreement prohibits that access), a user's contradictory direction under (1) or (2) above overrides that prohibition.⁷⁶

Custodian discretion when granting access or disclosing

RUFADA specifies that it does not change or impair a right of a custodian or a user under a terms-of-service agreement to access and use the user's digital assets.⁷⁷

When disclosing a user's digital assets under RUFADA, the custodian may, at its sole discretion, do any of the following:

(1) Grant a fiduciary or designated recipient full access to the user's account;

⁷⁵ R.C. 2137.14(A).

⁷⁶ R.C. 2137.03.

⁷⁷ R.C. 2137.04(A).



(2) Grant a fiduciary or designated recipient partial access to the user's account sufficient to perform the tasks with which the fiduciary or designated recipient is charged;

(3) Provide a fiduciary or designated recipient a copy in a record of any digital asset that, on the date the custodian received the request for disclosure, the user could have accessed if the user were alive and had full capacity and access to the account.

A custodian may assess a reasonable administrative charge for the cost of disclosing digital assets under RUFADA. In addition, the custodian is not required to disclose a digital asset that the user deleted.

If a user directs or a fiduciary or designated recipient requests a custodian to disclose some, but not all, of the user's digital assets, the custodian is not required to disclose the assets if segregation of the assets would impose an undue burden on the custodian. If the custodian believes the direction or request imposes an undue burden, the custodian, fiduciary, or designated recipient may seek an order from the court to disclose (1) a subset limited by date of the user's digital assets, (2) all of the user's digital assets to the fiduciary or designated recipient, (3) none of the user's digital assets, or (4) all of the user's digital assets to the court for review in private.⁷⁸

Mandatory custodian disclosure and granting of access – overview

RUFADA contains largely parallel requirements, based on the type of fiduciary involved, for custodian disclosure of the contents of electronic communications, other digital assets, and a "catalogue of electronic communications," which consists of information that identifies each person with which a user has had an electronic communication, the time and date of the communication, and the person's electronic address.⁷⁹

Under RUFADA, a higher standard sometimes must be met regarding disclosure of electronic communications. The "content of an electronic communication" is the information concerning the substance or meaning of the communication that (1) has been sent or received by a user, (2) is in electronic storage by a custodian providing an electronic-communication service to the public or is carried or maintained by a custodian providing a remote-computing service to the public, and (3) is not readily accessible to the public.⁸⁰

⁷⁸ R.C. 2137.05.

⁷⁹ R.C. 2137.01(D).

⁸⁰ R.C. 2137.01(E).



To obtain disclosure, the fiduciary generally must provide the custodian with the following:

- (1) A written request for disclosure;
- (2) A copy of the document or documents providing authority to the fiduciary;
- (3) If requested by the custodian, identifying information, such as the account name, and evidence linking the account to the user.

Different types of fiduciaries have different types of authority. Trustees, agents, and guardians might have full access to the digital assets, depending on the scope of their authority, as their role may involve ongoing duties. The authority of executors and administrators is more limited, as their role is to wrap up the affairs of the deceased person.⁸¹ The specific prerequisites for disclosure vary according to the fiduciary. The specific authorities and requirements are described in greater detail below under **"Mandatory custodian disclosure and granting of access – by fiduciary type."**

Procedure

Not later than 60 days after receipt of the information required above under **"Mandatory custodian disclosure and granting of access – overview,"** a custodian generally must comply with a request from a fiduciary or designated recipient to disclose digital assets or a request from a fiduciary to terminate an account. But, the custodian may notify the user that a request for disclosure or to terminate an account was made. And, the custodian may deny the request if the custodian is aware of any lawful access to the account following the receipt of the request.

If the custodian fails to comply, the fiduciary or designated recipient may apply to the court for an order directing compliance. If the court issues an order, the order must contain a finding that compliance is not in violation of the federal Stored Communications Law.⁸²

RUFADA specifies that it does not limit a custodian's ability to obtain, or to require a guardian, agent, or designated recipient requesting disclosure or termination to obtain, a court order that does all of the following:

- (1) Specifies that an account belongs to the ward or principal;

⁸¹ R.C. 2137.06 to 2137.13.

⁸² R.C. 2137.15(A) to (D).

(2) Specifies that there is sufficient consent from the ward or principal to support the requested disclosure;

(3) Contains a finding required by law other than RUFADA.⁸³

Immunity

A custodian and its officers, employees, and agents are immune from liability for an act or omission done in good faith in compliance with RUFADA.⁸⁴

Mandatory custodian disclosure and granting of access – by fiduciary type

Estate executor or administrator

Content of electronic communication

If a deceased user consented to, or a court directs, disclosure of the contents of the user's electronic communications, the custodian must disclose to the estate executor or administrator the content of an electronic communication sent or received by the user if the executor or administrator gives the custodian all of the following:

(1) A written request for disclosure in physical or electronic form;

(2) A copy of the user's death certificate;

(3) A copy of the letter or entry of appointment as executor or administrator;

(4) Unless the user provided direction using an online tool, a copy of the user's will, trust, power of attorney, or other record evidencing the user's consent to the disclosure;

(5) If requested by the custodian, any of the following:

- The unique subscriber or account identifier assigned by the custodian to identify the user's account;
- Evidence linking the account to the user;
- A finding by the court that one of the following applies:
 - The user had a specific account with the custodian, identifiable by the unique identifier.

⁸³ R.C. 2137.15(E).

⁸⁴ R.C. 2137.15(F).

- Disclosure of the content of the user's electronic communications would not violate federal stored communications laws, common carrier customer privacy laws, or other applicable laws.
- Unless the user provided direction using an online tool, the user consented to disclosure of the content of electronic communications.
- Disclosure of the content of the user's electronic communications is reasonably necessary for administration of the estate.⁸⁵

Digital assets and catalogue of electronic communications

Unless the user prohibited disclosure of digital assets, or the court directs otherwise, the custodian must disclose to the estate executor or administrator the user's digital assets, other than the contents of electronic communications, and a catalogue of electronic communications sent or received by the deceased user, if the executor or administrator gives the custodian all of the following:

- (1) A written request for disclosure in physical or electronic form;
- (2) A copy of the user's death certificate;
- (3) A copy of the letter or entry of appointment as executor or administrator;
- (4) If requested by the custodian, any of the following:
 - The unique subscriber or account identifier assigned by the custodian to identify the user's account;
 - Evidence linking the account to the user;
 - An affidavit stating that disclosure of the user's digital assets is reasonably necessary for administration of the estate;
 - A finding by the court that either of the following applies:
 - The user had a specific account with the custodian, identifiable by the unique identifier.
 - Disclosure of the user's digital assets is reasonably necessary for administration of the estate.⁸⁶

⁸⁵ R.C. 2137.06.

Agent under a power of attorney

Power of attorney law

The act revises the statutorily specified forms relating to powers of attorney to include reference to the digital assets and the contents of electronic communications.⁸⁷

The act also adds conforming provisions to the power of attorney law. Under the act, unless the power of attorney provides otherwise, language in a power of attorney granting general authority with respect to digital assets makes the agent an authorized user for the purpose of applicable computer fraud and unauthorized computer access laws. It also authorizes the agent to access all of the following:

- Any catalogue of electronic communications sent or received by the principal;
- Any other digital asset in which the principal has a right or interest;
- Any of the principal's tangible personal property capable of receiving, storing, processing, or sending a digital asset;
- The content of electronic communications sent or received by the principal.

The power of attorney also authorizes the agent to take any action concerning the asset to the extent of the account holder's authority.⁸⁸

Content of electronic information

To the extent a power of attorney expressly grants an agent authority over the content of electronic communications sent or received by the principal and unless directed otherwise by the principal or the court, a custodian must disclose to the agent the content if the agent gives the custodian all of the following:

- (1) A written request for disclosure in physical or electronic form;
- (2) A copy of the power of attorney expressly granting the agent authority over the content of the principal's electronic communications;

⁸⁶ R.C. 2137.07.

⁸⁷ R.C. 1337.60.

⁸⁸ R.C. 1337.571.



(3) A certification by the agent, under penalty of perjury, that the power of attorney is in effect;

(4) If requested by the custodian, either of the following:

- The unique subscriber or account identifier assigned by the custodian to identify the principal's account;
- Evidence linking the account to the principal.⁸⁹

Digital assets and catalogue of electronic communications

Unless otherwise ordered by the court, directed by the principal, or provided by a power of attorney, the custodian must disclose to an agent the principal's digital assets other than the contents of electronic communications and a catalogue of electronic communications sent or received by the principal, if the agent gives the custodian all of the following:

(1) A written request for disclosure in physical or electronic form;

(2) A copy of the power of attorney that gives the agent specific authority over digital assets or general authority to act on behalf of the principal;

(3) A certification by the agent, under penalty of perjury, that the power of attorney is in effect;

(4) If requested by the custodian, either of the following:

- The unique subscriber or account identifier assigned by the custodian to identify the principal's account;
- Evidence linking the account to the principal.⁹⁰

Trustee

If trustee is an original user

If a trustee is an original user of an account, the custodian must disclose to the trustee any digital asset of the account held in trust, including a catalogue of the

⁸⁹ R.C. 2137.08.

⁹⁰ R.C. 2137.09.

trustee's electronic communications and the content of electronic communications. This requirement does not apply if otherwise ordered by a court or provided in the trust.⁹¹

If trustee is not an original user

Content of electronic communication

Unless otherwise ordered by the court, directed by the user, or provided in the trust, the custodian must disclose to a trustee that is not an original user of the account the content of an electronic communication sent or received by an original or successor user and carried, maintained, processed, received, or stored by the custodian in the trust account, if the trustee gives the custodian all of the following:

- (1) A written request for disclosure in physical or electronic form;
- (2) Either of the following:
 - A copy of the trust instrument that includes consent to disclosure of the content of electronic communications to the trustee and a certification by the trustee, under penalty of perjury, that the trust exists and the trustee is a currently acting trustee of the trust;
 - A certification of the trust under Ohio Trust Law that includes a statement that the trust authorizes disclosure of the content of electronic communications to the trustee;
- (3) If requested by the custodian, either of the following:
 - The unique subscriber or account identifier assigned by the custodian to identify the trust's account;
 - Evidence linking the account to the trust.⁹²

Digital assets and catalogue of electronic communications

Unless otherwise ordered by the court, directed by the user, or provided in a trust, the custodian must disclose to a trustee that is not an original user of an account the digital assets in which the trust has a right or interest, other than the contents of electronic communications, and a catalogue of electronic communications sent or

⁹¹ R.C. 2137.10.

⁹² R.C. 2137.11.



received by an original or successor user and stored, carried, or maintained by the custodian in the trust account, if the trustee gives the custodian all of the following:

- (1) A written request for disclosure in physical or electronic form;
- (2) Either of the following:
 - A copy of the trust instrument and a certification by the trustee, under penalty of perjury, that the trust exists and the trustee is a currently acting trustee of the trust;
 - A certification of the trust under Ohio Trust Law;
- (3) If requested by the custodian, either of the following:
 - The unique subscriber or account identifier assigned by the custodian to identify the trust's account;
 - Evidence linking the account to the trust.⁹³

Guardian

Access to account

After an opportunity for a hearing, the court with jurisdiction over the guardianship may grant a guardian access to the ward's digital assets.⁹⁴

Disclosure of digital assets and catalogue of electronic communication

Unless otherwise ordered by the court or directed by the user, a custodian must disclose to a guardian the catalogue of electronic communications sent or received by a ward and any digital assets, other than the content of electronic communications, in which the ward has a right or interest, if the guardian gives the custodian all of the following:

- (1) A written request for disclosure in physical or electronic form;
- (2) A copy of the court order that gives the guardian authority over the ward's digital assets;
- (3) If requested by the custodian, either of the following:

⁹³ R.C. 2137.12.

⁹⁴ R.C. 2137.13(A).

- The unique subscriber or account identifier assigned by the custodian to identify the ward's account;
- Evidence linking the account to the ward.⁹⁵

Consideration when applying the act

In applying and construing RUFADA, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact versions of RUFADA.⁹⁶

Interaction with federal law

The act states that it modifies, limits, or supersedes the federal "Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act," but does not modify, limit, or supersede the federal Act's consumer disclosure provisions or authorize electronic delivery of any of the following:

(1) Court orders or notices, or official court documents required to be executed in connection with court proceedings;

(2) Notice of any of the following:

- The cancellation or termination of utility services;
- Default, acceleration, repossession, foreclosure, or eviction, or the right to cure, under a credit agreement secured by, or a rental agreement for, an individual's primary residence;
- The cancellation or termination of health insurance or life insurance benefits;
- Recall of a product, or material failure of a product, that risks endangering health or safety.

(3) A document required to accompany any transportation or handling of hazardous materials, pesticides, or other toxic or dangerous materials.

Definitions

As used in RUFADA:

⁹⁵ R.C. 2137.13(B).

⁹⁶ R.C. 2137.16.



Account means an arrangement under a terms-of-service agreement in which a custodian carries, maintains, processes, receives, or stores the user's digital assets or provides goods or services to the user.

Carries means engages in the transmission of an electronic communication.

Court means the probate court for all matters in which the court has exclusive jurisdiction. The term also includes the probate court or the general division of the court of common pleas for matters in which such courts have concurrent jurisdiction.

Electronic means relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities.

Electronic communication means any transfer of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectronic, or photooptical system that affects interstate or foreign commerce, but does not include:

- Any wire or oral communication;
- Any communication made through a tone-only paging device;
- Any communication from a tracking device;
- Electronic funds transfer information stored by a financial institution in a communications system used for the electronic storage and transfer of funds.⁹⁷

Electronic-communication service means a custodian that provides to a user the ability to send or receive an electronic communication.

Guardian means any person, association, or corporation appointed by the probate court to have the care and management of the person, the estate, or the person and the estate of an incompetent or minor. When applicable, "guardian" includes a limited guardian, an interim guardian, a standby guardian, and an emergency guardian. "Guardian" also includes both of the following:

- An agency under contract with the Department of Developmental Disabilities for the provision of protective services, when appointed by the probate court to have the care and management of the person (as opposed to the estate) of an incompetent;

⁹⁷ 18 U.S.C. 2510(12), by reference.

- A conservator appointed by the probate court upon petition by a competent but physically infirm adult.

"Guardian" does not include a guardian under the Veterans' Guardianship Law.

Information means data, text, images, videos, sounds, codes, computer programs, software, databases, or the like.

Person means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, government, governmental agency or instrumentality, public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity.

Record means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

Remote-computing service means a custodian that provides to a user computer-processing services or the storage of digital assets by means of an electronic communications system.

Will includes codicils to wills admitted to probate, lost, spoliated, or destroyed wills, and instruments admitted to probate. The term does not include inter vivos trusts (living trusts, as opposed to testamentary trusts) or other instruments that have not been admitted to probate.⁹⁸

COMMENT

A guardian's authority to request the custodian to terminate the account of a ward appears to be ambiguous. Both R.C. 2137.13(C) and 2137.14(G)(2)(d) require the guardian to provide the custodian with a copy of the court order giving the guardian authority over the ward. But, R.C. 2137.13(C) contains the additional requirement of showing "good cause."

⁹⁸ R.C. 2137.01.

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	01-26-16
Reported, H. Judiciary	04-13-16
Reported, H. Rules and Reference	05-17-16
Passed House (92-4)	05-18-16
Reported, S. Civil Justice	12-1-16
Passed Senate (31-0)	12-8-16
House concurred in Senate amendments (92-1)	12-8-16

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