

Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act (Revised)

Balancing Fiduciary Needs, Privacy Rights, and Complying with Federal Law

As we increasingly use online services it becomes more important to consider our digital afterlife. Online service providers are working diligently to provide tools that empower their users to decide what happens to their privacy when they pass away. At the same time, online service providers want to ensure that fiduciaries have the access they need to digital assets to administer an estate. The privacy-centric UFADA (Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act - Revised) accomplishes these important goals.

A Need to Protect Privacy of Communications When Someone Dies

Most people expect private online communications (like instant messaging) to remain private even when they die. There is also concern for the privacy of any third parties with whom the decedent communicated, much of which would have been protected by privilege (e.g. lawyer/client, doctor/patient).

A Balanced Approach

UFADA Revised balances the interests of *all* parties - the privacy of the deceased user; the privacy of people with whom the deceased corresponded; the needs of the fiduciary; and existing federal law.

Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act Revised:

- 1) *Honors citizens' explicit and implied privacy choices regarding their privacy afterlife.*
 - The privacy expectations, express statements of wills, and settings of users remain when the user dies. Unauthorized fiduciaries may not read private communications – privacy choices in life continue in death.
- 2) *Respects the implied privacy choices of people who corresponded with the deceased.*
 - People expect service providers to respect agreements regarding privacy of communications – even when the other party to the communications dies.
- 3) *Avoids improper disclosure of accounts*
 - To avoid disclosing the wrong information to the wrong people, or disclosing the information of jointly held accounts, this model requires a court to find the deceased held the requested account.
- 4) *Complies with existing federal law – Electronic Communications Protection Act (ECPA)*
 - ECPA creates privacy protections superior to state law. This model avoids violating federal law and instead operates within the limitations of ECPA to create a law that works.
- 5) *Provides a clear path for fiduciaries to get access to information needed to handle the deceased's estate.*
 - Fiduciaries can see the banks, stock managers, and accountants with whom the deceased corresponded. This lets fiduciaries identify accounts for purposes of wrapping up the estate.

How it Works

Accessing Records of Electronic Communications

The probate court can order copies of the records of the communications for the fiduciary. These records (like the To and From lines of an email) help fiduciaries identify important interactions, like those with a bank or online broker, and then contact those institutions as part of closing the account.

Accessing the Contents of Electronic Communications

Fiduciaries can see the contents of communications only when the deceased expressly allowed it in their will or through user choice controls. If the deceased bequeathed these communications, service providers will comply subject to verification and indemnification processes.

Respecting User Choices

The deceased user chooses if and how their contents are accessed via user level controls used in life.

Frequently Asked Questions About Privacy Afterlife

What is the Federal Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA)?

The Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) is a federal law that establishes standards for access to private information transmitted and stored on the Internet, such as emails, photos, or direct messages.

What does ECPA do?

ECPA sets “Privacy On” by default. The Act requires every provider of electronic communications to obtain lawful consent before releasing the contents of communications. This consent can be provided by only:

- 1) The originator of the electronic communication;
- 2) The addressee; or
- 3) The intended recipient.

Failure of an online service provider to obtain lawful consent can result in private lawsuits by any person aggrieved by the disclosure.

Why should we treat letters and emails differently when it comes to fiduciary access?

Stored communications, like emails and tweets, are significantly different from letters. Unlike letters, which require an affirmative step to store, emails and messages are stored *by default*, require several steps to delete, and involve a third-party custodian that has responsibility by federal law to protect the privacy of the communications.

Also, due to their immediate nature, users treat electronic communications more like voice communications than like letters – and thus should receive a greater degree of privacy protection than letters. Finally, if someone stores letters under their bed or in a closet, they can expect discovery of the letters when someone cleans their room when they die. They likely do not expect the same for their confidential online communications.

Why does the UFADA Revised only allow access to records or contents subject to a will?

ECPA distinguishes between content and transactional information, such as who is the sender or the recipient of an email. This means fiduciaries can see with whom the decedent communicated, such as banks, real estate companies, etc., and then contact those entities on behalf of the estate to gain details about the account – all without accessing the private information of the decedent or other persons contained in the emails.

ECPA allows disclosure to fiduciaries with lawful consent – i.e. a will expressly granting the disclosure. But service providers expose themselves to civil liability resulting from improper disclosure. This is why a will and indemnification are needed for disclosure of contents.