


Mensajes explícitos e implícitos

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Mensajes explicitos e implicitos ejemplos. Mensajes explicitos e implicitos de refranes. Ejercicios de mensajes explicitos e implicitos. Ejemplos de mensajes explicitos e implicitos. Mensajes explicitos e implicitos de los refranes. Que son los mensajes explicitos e implicitos. Refranes con mensajes explicitos e implicitos. Escribe ejemplos de mensajes explicitos e implicitos de un refrán.

Ford’s SUVs and Crossovers Ford Motor Company has relied on “E” words to name nearly every vehicle in their line of SUVs and crossovers. From the compact Ecosport and Escape to the popular Edge, Explorer and Expedition, plenty of Ford “E” names abound. In fact, the only current SUV or crossover in Ford’s lineup that doesn’t start with “E” is the Flex. From 2000 to 2005 Ford had another “E” SUV model: the Excursion. This SUV was a heavy-duty model that possessed power and versatility but had poor fuel mileage. Even though it was popular with drivers, critics hated the Excursion, and Ford discontinued it under pressure to produce vehicles with better gas mileage and emissions. Mercedes-Benz E-Class German automaker Mercedes-Benz has manufactured its E-Class line of cars since 1993. The “E” in E-Class stands for eInspritzmotor, the German word for “fuel-injection engine.” The E-Class series is a mid-range line of cars for the company. From 1953 until the introduction of the E-Class line, Mercedes-Benz used the “E” designation on various cars that employed fuel injection in their motors. The Most Infamous Car of All Time Ford has manufactured some of the most popular cars in the world since Henry Ford started the company in 1903. By the 1950s the company had become ambitious and launched a model whose name has become a synonym for failure: the Edsel. In a way, the Edsel represented all of the excess of the 1950s. A large group of executives and designers had a hand in the car’s development, and the finished product was massive and unattractive. Production problems and an economic downturn helped doom the Edsel within three years. Three-Wheeled “E” Cars Since the last decade of the 20th century, two companies with “E” names have begun manufacturing or planning to build three-wheeled cars. Egypt’s Egy-Tech has developed and made three-wheeled smart cars for drivers in urban settings since 1997. The company builds its cars in conjunction with the Egyptian government. In 2009, American entrepreneur and inventor Paul Elio began planning a three-wheeled car that he intends to sell at an economical price. Elio Motors hasn’t begun building the cars yet, but he plans to manufacture them in the United States. The cars will be environmentally friendly, safe and customizable. Foreign “E” Cars Several foreign car companies have names that begin with “E.” Elva is a British company that has manufactured race cars since the 1950s, while Elemental builds roadsters in the U.K. Eicher is a truck manufacturer in India that has been in operation since the 1940s, and Elfin is an Australian sports car company. “E” Cars of the Past You can also find “E” cars throughout the storied history of cars throughout the world. American Motors had a brand called Eagle, and when Chrysler bought American Motors, it kept the Eagle brand alive from 1988 to 1999. Excalibur made luxury cars from the 60s to the 80s. Several British brands that start with “E” were active in different eras, from Essex in the 1930s to Enfield in the 1960s and ERF Trucks from 1933 to 2007. Other “E” Cars Other various cars that begin with “E” include the Honda Element, the Chevy Equinox and the Buick Enclave. Luxury SUVs like the Cadillac Escalade and Land Rover Evoque use “E” words for their names as well. Electronic wills (e-wills) are wills made and stored in electronic format. An e-will is signed electronically, and in some cases can dispense with the traditional need for the will maker and witnesses to be physically present in the same room when signing. As electronically signed documents become widely accepted, state laws are beginning to anticipate a future in which e-wills—currently rare—are acknowledged and accommodated as well. Below is an overview of how state laws currently treat e-wills. Can an Electronic Will Meet the Requirements of a Regular Will? To understand e-will laws, it’s necessary first to understand the requirements surrounding a traditional will. For a traditional will to be valid, the will maker must be an adult of sound mind, and the will must satisfy three requirements. It must be: made in writing (most traditional wills are typed on a computer, printed out, and signed in wet ink) signed and dated by the will maker, and signed by witnesses. Almost all states require two witnesses, and most require that the witnesses be present to watch the will maker sign the will. Two states, Colorado and North Dakota, also allow notarization as an alternative to witnesses (in these states, the will maker may sign in front of a notary, rather than in front of witnesses). “Self-Proving Affidavits” Insurance for Your Will Will makers can take an additional, optional step that will speed up the probate process and help protect their will from court challenges to its validity. A “self-proving affidavit” is a simple statement by the witnesses that they saw the will maker sign the will, and that the will maker seemed of sound mind. The witnesses sign their affidavit in front of a notary. Later, heirs have evidence not only that the will maker signed the will, but that the witnesses thought the will maker was competent. Let’s return to the three components of a traditional will, and see how an e-will challenges these requirements: In writing. When a will is created and stored on a computer, tablet, or cell phone, is it made “in writing”? Signed and dated by will maker. Will e-signatures be accepted as signatures? Signed by witnesses. What if the witnesses were observing the will maker sign the will by video chat, but were not physically in the same room? When a notary public is used during a will execution—either in the two states that allow it as an alternative to witnessing, or as part of the commonly included self-proving affidavit—the question of remote notarization comes into play as well. For more on this rapidly developing topic, see Remote Notarization: How to Notarize Documents Online. Answers to these questions are not uniform, as you can see when looking at selected state laws, below. Where Is an Electronic Will Valid? A few states have ventured forward to explicitly allow e-wills in their statutes. Here is what the first states have done. Nevada By far the earliest state to address e-wills, Nevada enacted legislation in 2001 and revised it substantially in 2017. The statute allows e-wills so long as they include at least one of the following: an “authentic characteristic” of the will maker (such as a fingerprint, retinal scan, voice recognition, facial recognition, or video recording) the electronic signature and electronic seal of an electronic notary public, or the electronic signatures of two or more witnesses. (Rev. Stat. § 133.065.) The witnesses are considered to be “present” while the will maker signs even if they are using audio-visual communication. (Nev. Rev. Stat. § 133.068.) However, Nevada does not allow the e-will to be made self-proving unless it is stored with a “qualified custodian”—for which there are elaborate requirements. (Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 133.300-340.) Indiana Indiana’s e-will statute, which became effective in 2018, does not allow remote or virtual witnessing—it requires “actual” presence. On the other hand, Indiana’s statute is more accommodating than Nevada’s with respect to self-proving wills; e-wills can be made self-proving simply by incorporating a clause that is e-signed by the will maker and witnesses but does not have to be notarized. Indiana also does not require will makers to store their e-wills with a custodian. (Ind. Code Ann. § 29-1-21.) Arizona In 2019, Arizona amended its wills statute to allow e-wills. Arizona also requires the will maker and witnesses to be physically present in the same location, and the e-will must also include a copy of the will maker’s government-issued ID. Like Nevada, the e-will can be made self-proving only if it is stored with a qualified custodian. (Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 14-2518 to 2523.) Florida Effective in 2020, Florida’s wills statute recognizes e-wills as valid. (Fla. Stat. § 732.521.) It also allows remote online witnessing and notarization of wills via real-time, two-way audio-video communication. Notably, Florida has built into its laws a protection for vulnerable adults. If remote witnessing is used, the will maker must answer questions about whether the will maker is under the influence of drugs or alcohol, has a long-term disability that impairs daily living, or requires assistance with daily care. If the will maker answers yes to any of the questions, then the will ceremony must stop, and remote online witnessing is not an available option. (Fla. Stat. § 117.285.) An e-will can be self-proving in Florida only if it meets several requirements surrounding a qualified custodian. (Fla. Stat. § 733.524.) Uniform Electronic Wills Act – Utah & Colorado In 2019, the Uniform Laws Commission (a national organization of legal experts that drafts model laws) approved the Uniform Electronic Wills Act, discussed below. In late 2020 and early 2021, respectively, Utah and Colorado became the first states to adopt versions of this model law. Both states allow for the “electronic” presence of witnesses and also allow the e-will to be made self-proving without cumbersome rules surrounding custodianship. (Utah Code 75-2-1401 and Colo Rev Stat Ann § 15-12-1508.) A Few State Courts Have Also Allowed E-Wills Even without guidance from state legislatures, a few state courts have allowed e-wills to be admitted to probate. For example, when an Ohio man created and signed a will on a tablet from his hospital bed, the court considered it to be made “in writing.” In Michigan, just before his death by suicide, a man used the Evernote app on his phone to give specific instructions on what should happen to his property. The Michigan court used the “harmless error” doctrine—available in some states to excuse small defects when it’s clear what the will maker intended—to admit the note as a will. Remote Witnessing; Temporarily Allowed in Some States Due to COVID-19 During the COVID-19 pandemic—which has given rise to circumstances that are ripe for remote witnessing—several states temporarily relaxed the witnessing requirements for wills as an emergency measure. To look up whether your state has done so, see The American College of Trust and Estate Counsel’s list of emergency remote notarization and witnessing orders. Because these authorizations are only temporary, it’s vital to check whether a particular order has expired. The Uniform Electronic Wills Act (UEWA) More states are likely to adopt their own versions of the UEWA in the near future, so it’s helpful to know the model law’s take on e-wills. The UEWA requires an e-will to be “a record that is readable as text,” so for the moment it precludes audio and video wills unless they are transcribed and then signed by the will maker. The model law is also designed to allow states to decide for themselves whether to allow remote witnessing, so states will likely continue to vary on this point. The UEWA allows e-wills to be made self-proving, but only at the time the will is signed. (Currently, in some states, traditional wills can be made self-proving by having witnesses sign the affidavit sometime after the will signing.) Notably absent are any rules surrounding custodianship or storage of the e-will. Can I Create an Electronic Will Right Now? In theory, it’s certainly possible to create an e-will today that is valid in the states mentioned above. But a few obstacles stand in the way of e-wills becoming commonplace, even in the states that already allow it. First, the requirements surrounding custodianship of the will—in states like Nevada, Arizona, and Florida—are rather elaborate, and there’s a lack of providers offering e-will storage that satisfies these requirements. Some critics have voiced concerns about what happens if an e-will storage facility shuts down. Others have pointed to a lack of clarity surrounding what constitutes a revocation of an e-will (for example, whether you have revoked a will if you simply deleted it from your computer), the potential for fraudulent tampering with electronic wills, and the potential for undue influence when witnesses are not physically present and cannot see what’s happening off-screen. While many lawyers might be reluctant to rely on the new statutes to create e-wills just yet, it’s clear that the laws have created more openings for wills created electronically or remotely witnessed, perhaps by necessity. In any event, the laws surrounding e-wills are quickly evolving, and e-wills are sure to become more common over time.