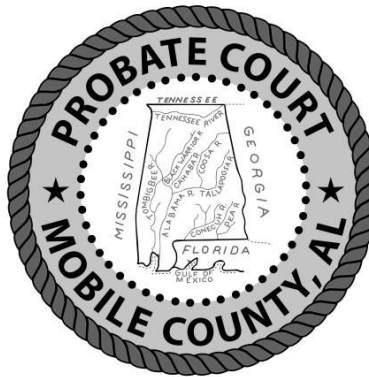


# Personal Representative Handbook



With the assistance of the  
Probate Section  
Of  
The Mobile Bar Association

(Revised March 2024)

# I. **INTRODUCTION**

Naming the wrong person to administer an Estate can be disastrous. The person who administers the Estate must – with dispatch – often without compensation, but with great personal financial risk and without conflict of interest:

1. Collect all assets.
2. Pay all obligations.
3. Distribute the remaining assets to beneficiaries.

Although this three-step process seems simple, in reality these tasks can be highly complex, time consuming and in some cases technically demanding.

This booklet briefly discusses some of your duties and the standards of performance expected of you as the personal representative as you undertake the different steps and responsibilities involved in the administration of this Estate.

Estates vary in size, make-up and complexity. These differences make it almost impossible to address your duties and responsibilities in a few paragraphs. You have a real need to discuss specific details with your Attorney.

While a fair return is to be expected from investment of Estate funds and property, the protection and preservation of the Estate's principal should at all times be given paramount importance.

You, as Personal Representative, act for others' benefit. Your duty is to the Decedent's creditors and beneficiaries.

You need to be certain that you understand your duties and responsibilities that you have assumed in agreeing to administer this Estate. You should not hesitate to contact your Attorney for assistance as needed as you work towards closing the Estate at the earliest time after the six-months claim period has expired.

Some may dismiss as incidental the role trustworthiness plays in the administration of an Estate. Nonetheless, the leadership role of the Personal Representative requires more than commitment and dedication; the position also tests the individual's capacity for honesty. Being honest and trustworthy are essential and compelling ingredients in serving as a fiduciary.

You, as a fiduciary, must not personally profit by virtue of your position. Without prior court approval there should not be any financial transaction between you as Personal Representative and you as an individual. You must be cautious and discreet in and about the handling of the Decedent's Estate, and you may not speculate. You are bound by that standard of care exercised by a prudent person handling the property of another.

Admittedly, in some estates there may be legitimate and fundamental causes that may temporarily interrupt the normal administrative process. On the other hand, the lack of discipline, procrastination and failure by the Personal Representative to promptly marshal Estate assets and complete the required inventory frequently create unnecessary problems and delays in the Estate's "closing."

Failure to maintain contact with your Attorney and keep heirs and next of kin generally informed and reasonably aware of the Estate's progress breeds and invites suspicion and needless controversy. This can disrupt the regular course of administration, prolong the Estate's administration and increase costs.

*At the end of this pamphlet you will find a Certificate which is to be signed by you and your Attorney and returned to this Court no later than the filing of your security bond to show your review of this material.*

## II. **DEFINITIONS**

Some of the terminology used in the administration of an Estate of a Decedent may be unfamiliar to you. Therefore, some frequently used terms are set forth below and discussed briefly. Do not hesitate to discuss any of these with your Attorney if you have any further questions.

1. *Probate Court of Mobile County.* This is the Court which has primary jurisdiction over the administration of your Decedent's Estate, unless you as Personal Representative of another interested party removes the administration to the Circuit Court of Mobile County.

2. *Personal Representative.* This is the individual (you) appointed by the Probate Court and charged with the responsibility of collecting the assets of the Decedent, paying all proper obligations and distributing the remaining assets to the heirs.

3. *Estate.* Refers to the property of the Decedent whose affairs are to be administered in this proceeding.

4. *Exempt Property.* In Alabama, certain property of a Decedent is exempt from payment of debts and obligations where the Decedent leaves either a surviving spouse or children (in some cases only if at least one child is still a minor at the time of the death of the Decedent). You should be careful to review with your Attorney those assets which may fall within the category of "exempt" property, homestead allowance and family allowance.

5. *Heirs.* These are the individuals, including a surviving spouse, who are entitled under the law of Alabama to a part of the property of the Decedent who died without a Will.

6. *Minor.* A person under the age of 19 years is a minor, unless his disabilities of non-age have been removed by a court of appropriate jurisdiction. Any time a minor is involved in the Estate, that minor is entitled to separate representation. You will need advice from your Attorney as to when to request the Probate Court to appoint an attorney to protect the interest of that minor.

7. *Property.* This includes both real and personal property, or any interest therein, which the Decedent owned at the time of his death and did not, by contract, pass to some other person or organization. To the extent that the Decedent contracted otherwise, you may not be involved with (a) assets held by the Decedent during his or her lifetime with right of survivorship and (b) collection of life insurance policies, except in unusual situations. Your Attorney will be in a position to give you specific details on those assets covered and not covered by your administration.

8. *Settlement.* After the administration of an Estate has been commenced, you must at some point partially and/or finally conclude administration of the Estate by a proceeding in the Probate Court whereby your account to the court for all assets received, payment of all entitled to a court adjudication that you have properly performed your duties as Personal Representative and receive a discharge as Personal Representative.

9. *Letters of Administration.* This is the document you will receive from the Probate Court certifying to the world that you have been duly appointed as the Personal Representative of the Decedent's Estate. You will be asked to display a certified copy of this document from time to time during administration, so it is important that you keep on hand at least one or more certified copies at all times.

10. *Claims and Debts.* There is an important difference between a debt incurred by the Decedent prior to his death (we refer to that as a "claim" against the Estate) and an expense incurred after the Decedent's death by you or someone else for the benefit of the Estate (generally referred to as an "expense"). These will be discussed later in more detail.

### III.

### **INSTRUCTIONS**

1. *Your Attorney.* In the course administering the Estate, there is frequently a sense of uncertainty or vagueness as to "who is actually responsible for what." While the responsibility for carrying out certain prescribed duties and responsibilities may appear blurred, the obligation for performance rests by statute "squarely" on you as Personal Representative.

The role of your Attorney is to instruct, advise, counsel with and direct you as Personal Representative regarding your duties. Your Attorney also prepares all pleadings, legal papers, reports, annual partial settlement, the final settlement and final report for the Estate. If the Estate should become involved in litigation, your Attorney would, likewise, represent you.

2. **Bond.** As Personal Representative, you will be required to file a bond with the Court through a surety company. Your Attorney will assist you. The bond premium must be paid when the bond is executed, and there will be a premium due each year thereafter until the Estate is closed. It is possible that new or additional items or funds belonging to the Estate may be found, or the security upon which the present bond is based is discovered to be insufficient. In that event, you should notify your Attorney and thereafter increase the amount of bond required by the Court to reflect the new or enhanced value of the Estate.

3. **Social Security.** You need to determine whether or not the Decedent had a Social Security account and whether or not he, or members of his family, may be entitled to any Social Security benefits. In addition, there may be death benefits, and if the Decedent was a Veteran, he may be entitled to VA benefits. The local Social Security office should be advised of the Decedent's death. You may be required to return one or more of the last monthly payments, depending upon when you are appointed.

4. **Investigate Heirs.** A full and accurate disclosure of the heirs at law is of critical importance. There are serious consequences to omitting heirs. The Personal Representative should investigate who are the heirs of the Decedent. In this regard, the Personal Representative should ascertain the following: (1) the name, age, address and condition of mind of the Decedent's surviving spouse; (2) the name, age address and condition of mind of ALL of the Decedent's children (including illegitimate children or children born outside of a marriage); (3) whether the Decedent's child or children are also children of the Decedent's surviving spouse and if a child is not the child of the surviving spouse and the child is a minor, the name and address of the child's custodian; (4) if there are heirs who died before the Decedent, the name, age, address and mental condition of the predeceased heir's heirs and whether there is an active estate administration for the predeceased heir; (5) whether the Decedent's children were adopted by others' and (6) if there is no surviving spouse and no children, the name, age, address and condition of mind of the Decedent's other relatives, starting with the Decedent's parents, the Decedent's brothers and sisters, the Decedent's nieces and nephews, noting if any predeceased the Decedent. A review of the death certificate and the obituary are good points of reference, however, they are starting points only. The attorney for the estate should assist the Personal Representative in ascertaining the identity of the Decedent's heirs and the Personal Representative should consult with the estate's attorney on any issue relating to the Decedent's heirs.

5. **Notice to Creditors.** The law requires that you give NOTICE to all creditors of the Decedent's death. In Alabama there are two types of notice. The first is one which must be published in a local newspaper of general circulation in Mobile County. You are responsible for payment of the publication notice and you must furnish to the Court the newspaper's affidavit confirming that the required notice to creditors was published.

In addition to the published notice, you are also required to send written notice by first class mail addressed to the last known address of any person, firm or corporation that you know of that may have a claim against the Decedent. If you have reason to believe that a person might be a creditor, but are uncertain, send the notice. Your Attorney can assist you in the language that you must use. **DO NOT** attempt to do this on your own.

6. *Bank Account(s)*. A separate bank account must be established in your name as Personal Representative to hold the Decedent's funds. The account should be interest bearing. An Estate ID number must be obtained in order to open this account. **Be sure that the bank you choose will return to you the original canceled checks each month OR provide statements with "thumbnail" images of canceled checks as this documentation may be needed for a partial or final settlement.**

At the time of appointment, one of the main responsibilities of a Personal Representative is to marshal and protect all of the Decedent's assets. Special attention should be given to bank accounts in which the Decedent has an interest in at the time of death. The Alabama Uniform Multiple-Person Accounts Act ("AUMPAA") has application to such bank accounts. The AUMPAA has application to accounts (includes but is not limited to checking accounts, savings accounts, time deposits, certificates of deposit and share accounts) held at state or federally chartered banks, trust companies, savings banks, building and loan associations, savings and loan companies or associations, and credit unions. The AUMPAA is codified as *Ala. Code* §§ 5-24-1, *et seq.* (1975). It should be noted that the AUMPAA does not have application to accounts maintained at stock brokerage houses.

The AUMPAA applies to accounts involving multiple persons, whether or not there are rights of survivorship associated with the accounts and accounts with "pay on death beneficiary" designations. The AUMPAA also distinguishes between persons, who by the terms of the account, have a present right, subject to request and the terms of the contract of deposit, to payment from the account other than as a beneficiary or agent, and agents, who are persons who do not have a present right to payment from the account, but are authorized to make account transactions for a party to an account.

#### Ownership During Lifetime

*Ala. Code* § 5-24-11(b) (1975) provides that during the lifetime of all parties, an account belongs to the parties in proportion to the net contribution of each to the sums on deposit, unless there is clear and convincing evidence of a different intent. As between parties married to each other, in the absence of proof otherwise, the net contribution of each is presumed to be an equal amount.

*Ala. Code § 5-24-11(c) (1975)* provides that an account having a payment on death designation has no right to sums on deposit during the lifetime of any party to the account.

*Ala. Code § 5-24-11(d) (1975)* provides that an agent in an account with an agency designation has no beneficial right to the sums on deposit.

### Rights At Death

Generally, on death of a party to an account, sums on deposit in a multiple-party account belong to the surviving party or parties. *Ala. Code § 5-24-12(a) (1975)*. If two or more parties survive and one is the surviving spouse of the decedent, the amount to which the decedent, immediately before death, was beneficially entitled to pursuant to *Ala. Code § 5-24-11* belongs to the surviving spouse. If two or more parties survive and none is the surviving spouse of the decedent, the amount to which the decedent, immediately before death, was beneficially entitled under *Ala. Code § 5-24-11* belongs to the surviving parties in equal shares, and augments the proportion to which each survivor, immediately before the decedent's death, was beneficially entitled under *Ala. Code § 5-24-11*, and the right of survivorship continues between the surviving parties.

### Pay On Death Beneficiary(ies)

On death of the sole party or last survivor of two or more parties, sums on deposit belong to the surviving beneficiary or beneficiaries. *Ala. Code § 5-24-12(b) (1975)*. If two or more beneficiaries survive, sums on deposit belong to them in equal and undivided shares, and there is no right of survivorship in the event of the death of a beneficiary thereunder. If no beneficiary survives, sums on deposit belong to the estate of the last surviving party.

### Rights Of Creditors And Others

If the assets of the estate of a party are insufficient, a transfer resulting from a right of survivorship or pay on death designation under the AUMPAA is *not* effective against the estate of a deceased party to the extent needed to pay claims against the estate and statutory allowances to the surviving spouse and children. *Ala. Code § 5-24-15(a) (1975)*.

A surviving party or beneficiary who receives payment from an account after death of a party is liable to account to the personal representative of the decedent for a proportionate share of the amount received to which the decedent, immediately before death, was beneficially entitled under *Ala. Code § 5-24-11*, to the extent necessary to discharge the claims and statutory allowances due to the surviving spouse and children. *Ala. Code § 5-24-15(b) (1975)*.

**A proceeding to assert the liability may not be commenced unless the personal representative has received a written demand by the surviving spouse, a creditor, a child or a person acting for a child of the decedent. The proceeding must**

**be commenced within one (1) year after the death of the decedent.** *Ala. Code* § 5-24-15(b) (1975).

7. *Telephone of Decedent.* You should discontinue phone service (and in some circumstances, other utility services as well). If others are using that service, they should bear the cost. The Estate should no longer pay of such service.

8. *Post Office Box or Street Address.* You should notify the U. S. Postal Service of the Decedent's death. All mail should be forwarded to you. As a matter of courtesy, you should notify any spouse or other person living at the residence of the fact such action is being taken.

9. *Gathering Assets.* You have a duty to search for assets of the Decedent and bring them into the Estate. After obtaining Letters of Administration, you must collect and take possession of the Decedent's property. However, under limited circumstances, you may be entitled to leave real estate and tangible personal property in the possession of someone else, but your Attorney needs to assist you in making this decision. Attached Exhibit A give you a fairly complete list of assets to look for. Consult with your Attorney about any assets that are claimed by others or may be the subject of specific exemptions.

10. *Assets in Possession of Lawyers and Other Parties.* Generally, lawyers should not hold funds belonging to the estate in the lawyers' trust or bank accounts without prior court approval. Such practice may be appropriate with regard to small amounts of money. However, you are responsible for all of the estate's funds including those held by your lawyer or other third parties.

11. *Insurance of Assets.* The law requires you to take every reasonable precaution to safeguard, maintain and protect the assets of the Estate. This often includes maintaining or obtaining adequate insurance on the assets of value.

12. *Inventory of Assets.* Within 45 days of being appointed, you must file a signed, notarized initial inventory with the Court listing all known assets along with their fair market value at date of death. **IF ADDITIONAL ASSETS ARE DISCOVERED, AN AMENDED INVENTORY LISTING THEN MUST BE FILED.** See Exhibit B for a satisfactory form for your inventory. Your Attorney will be able to advise you regarding the need for any formal appraisals.

13. *Ledger.* You are required to keep accurate records of all Estate receipts and expenditures by maintaining a ledger, a book or group of papers where all financial transactions are recorded. Attached Exhibit C sets forth a suggested set of forms which are satisfactory to the Court for you to use. You can obtain additional blank ledger sheets from the Court for this task. All cancelled checks and deposits should be in accordance with the ledger.



14. *Cases Involving Litigation Pending In Other Courts:* The Alabama Supreme Court has ruled that Alabama Circuit Courts have the responsibility to see that wrongful death litigation proceeds are properly distributed to the correct parties in interest. Alabama Probate Courts have jurisdiction to determine heirs in decedent estate cases. Probate Court will approach as follows:

a. NOTWITHSTANDING restrictions on current letters of administration and/or letters testamentary – the Court will NOT approve or exercise any oversight as to the distribution of **WRONGFUL DEATH LITIGATION PROCEEDS. COURT APPROVAL OF OTHER LITIGATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LITIGATION PROCEEDS IS REQUIRED.**

b. **IN ALL INSTANCES WHERE THERE IS LITIGATION PENDING IN OTHER COURTS THAT MAY RESULT IN A DISTRIBUTION TO HEIRS OR LEGATEES NAMED IN A WILL**, petitioners and/or the personal representative are affirmatively required to IMMEDIATELY report to the Court if any litigation is commenced by a decedent's personal representative. Upon receipt of such notice – the personal representative is required to IMMEDIATELY petition the Court to determine the decedent's heirs.

c. It is preferred that petitions to determine heirship be verified and that consents and waivers be furnished from all of the persons identified in the petition as being heirs. If such is furnished, the petition will be acted upon by the Court without an actual court hearing. If the petition is not verified or if all purported heirs to do not furnish a consent and waiver in regards to said petition, the petition will be set for hearing.

15. *Payment of Claims.* All of the Decedent's property subject to probate administration is subject to the debts of the Decedent incurred prior to his death, except for those assets exempted by Alabama law. (See the definition of "Property"). You are not allowed to pay any debts of the Decedent unless a written claim is filed in Court. Creditors have six months from the date the Estate is opened to file a claim with the Court; however, if you fail to timely give the "notice" discussed in paragraph 4 above, this time may be extended. If a claim is not filed within that time period, you are not permitted to pay that claim. There is an order as to the priority of the payment of claims. You should consult with your Attorney before any claims are paid.

16. *Payment of Estate Expenses Incurred by the Personal Representative.* You may pay funeral expenses and administrative expenses you incur, such as bond premiums, - attorney's fees or court costs without them being filed as claims. Also, you may pay charges incurred after the date of death on real estate such as taxed, insurance, utilities, or reasonable repairs necessary to protect and preserve the property during the first six (6) months of the administration, even though claims have not been filed for them. As soon as is practicable, you should determine the Estate's cash needs and consult with your Attorney as to whether or not the Court may need to approve the payment of these expenses, either

before or after payment. You can compensate yourself for services rendered upon obtaining Court approval.

17. *Investment of Assets.* Monies needed to pay current expenses should be maintained in readily available federally insured bank accounts, even if they do not draw interest. But, you should not keep the Estate's excess cash on hand. To the extent funds are not needed to pay debts and current expenses and are not immediately distributable, you must deposit them in federally insured interest bearing accounts. Or invest them in readily marketable loan arrangements secured by real property, US bonds or interest bearing obligations, Federal Land Bank bonds, state bonds or interest bearing obligations, qualified Alabama County General Obligation bonds, full faith and credit interest bearing general obligations of Alabama County or Municipal Boards of Education, bonds authorized by the Alabama Securities Commission which are secured by first lend real estate mortgages, or in obligations of the African Development Bank. **PLEASE NOTE THAT GENERALLY SPEAKING YOU CAN NOT INVEST ESTATE ASSETS IN THE STOCK OR BOND MARKETS.**

18. *Co-mingling Assets.* The Decedent's Estate assets must never be co-mingled with your property or that of others.

19. *Attorney's Fees.* If your Attorney requires a retainer fee when the Estate is first opened, you may pay a reasonable amount. All attorney's fees and other professional fees are subject to approval by the Court. The Court will take such a retainer fee charge into consideration at the time of partial and/ or final settlement. While you are authorized to pay your Attorney during administration, the amount of the attorney's fee may be set or adjusted by the Court at a settlement. If the Court does not allow at least as much as has already been paid, you are responsible for paying the excess back to the Estate.

20. *Personal Representative's Commission.* You will be allowed a commission for your services as Personal Representative. It will be set by the Judge at any partial or final settlement. Any commissions allowed at partial settlements will be taken into consideration in the commission set at final settlement. NOTE: The Court will not approve commissions on any wrongful death assets recovered.

21. *Tax Returns.* You must file any legally required personal income tax returns for the Decedent's income prior to his/her death, and fiduciary tax returns for the taxable income of the Estate earned during each year of the administration. If the Estate is substantial, you may also have to file an Estate Tax return. You should consult your Attorney as to what returns are required. You probably will need to obtain a tax employer identification number for the Estate from the Internal Revenue Services in order to make the returns and open the Estate's bank account.

22. *Sale of Assets.* You may sell any part of the personal property for the payment of debts, to make distribution among the heirs, to prevent waste or prevent it from perishing. You also may sell real property in order to pay debts. Although personal property may be sold for the purpose of distribution to the heirs, real property cannot be sold for that purpose unless one or more of the heirs consent to the sale. No commissions will be allowed such sales! However, all such sales, mortgages, or leases of real or personal property of the Estate require court approval prior to the sale. You should consult with your Attorney prior to undertaking any transaction involving the title to or sale of any asset of the Estate. Court approval may be required.

23. *Solvency and Insolvency.* You should not pay any claims or make any distribution of assets until you have fully reviewed the assets and debts to determine the Estate's solvency (six months). If the Estate is solvent, legitimate timely filed claims and administrative expenses may be paid at the appropriate time. Those that are not legally allowable must not be paid.

If the Estate becomes insolvent, you, through your Attorney, must notify the Court in writing. **Improper payments or distributions could result in your having to reimburse the Estate from your own funds.**

24. *Annual Partial Settlements and Accountings.* You must file an Annual Partial Settlement and Accounting of your administration of the Estate within twelve (12) months of your appointment as Personal Representative, unless you have already filed a final settlement and once every twelve (12) months until the estate is closed. It must include an accounting showing all receipts and disbursements of Estate funds and other assets during the year. Entries for the accounting should be made as receipts and disbursements occur; otherwise, mistakes may result. Keep all bills, invoices, statements, vouchers, voided checks, original honored checks, bank statements, receipts, and other supporting documents, as well as copies of your accountings. "Thumbnail" images provided by banks are acceptable in lieu of original checks.

25. *Partial Distributions to Heirs.* **Partial distributions without prior approval by the Court are strongly discouraged. If a Personal Representative makes a partial distribution to heirs before obtaining express approval by the Court to do so, the Personal Representative may have personal liability as to the payment of any improperly distributed funds.**

26. *Final Settlement.* Once you have collected all the assets and paid all charges, and the time for the filing of claims has expired, you are required to render a final settlement of your administration of the Estate and distribute the remaining assets. A detailed accounting with supporting evidence must be filed and notice given to the heirs. If the heirs are satisfied that you have carried out your duties, the Estate may be closed by consent. You should consult with your Attorney, who will prepare the proper Petition for Final Settlement.

27. *Keeping Heirs And Interested Parties Informed During Course of Administration.* It is vitally important for personal representatives to keep a positive relationship with the heirs of an estate. This is especially true when the personal representative is one of several surviving relatives of the decedent and may be a recipient of assets of the estate. A personal representative is likely to encounter fewer problems and complications if he or she keeps all of a decedent's heirs informed of what is going on and treats them as equals.

28. *Instructions.* These instructions are to be read by you and reviewed with your Attorney. Your understanding of them is essential to your proper administration of the Estate. You should retain them for ready reference. Consult with your Attorney throughout the Estate administration process and particularly when you have questions. **Attached as Exhibit D is a certificate attesting to your reading, reviewing, and understanding of these instructions. It is to be detached, executed by you and your Attorney, and mailed or delivered to the Judge of Probate along with the estate inventory.**

**DON DAVIS, Judge of Probate**  
Probate Court, Mobile County  
Post Office Box 7  
Mobile, Alabama 36601

## **EXHIBIT A**

### Assets to Look for in Preparing Inventory

- Cash on hand and belonging to the Estate
- Uncashed checks and refunds
- Deposit(s) in bank(s), savings and loan association(s), brokerage house(s), credit union(s), etc.:

(XYZ Bank, Checking Account No. 12-345-67)

(ABC Credit Union, Certificate of Deposit #777-7777)

- Stocks
- Bonds
- Promissory notes
- Partnership interest
- Other business interests
- Life insurance policies – payable to Estate
- Group life insurance payable to Estate
- Furniture
- Antiques
- Artwork
- Jewelry
- Chinaware
- Silverware
- Valuable collections (paintings, oriental rugs, coins, stamps, books, manuscripts, etc.)
- Vehicles (automobiles, trucks, vans, etc.) Include description. VIN and current tag number
- Safe Deposit Box – location and property description (list items having special value)
- Real estate – location and property description (metes and bounds or by map book and page reference)

### Liabilities to Look For

- Notes payable to banks
- Notes payable to others
- Real estate mortgages payable
- Accounts payable
- Unpaid income taxes: federal, state
- Unpaid property taxes
- Other liabilities

## EXHIBIT B

### Inventory of Intestate Estate

ESTATE OF \_\_\_\_\_, Deceased                      CASE NO.: \_\_\_\_\_.

Please complete Parts I, II and III of this form and deliver to the Probate Court of Mobile County. As Personal Representative, Alabama Law requires you to file an inventory listing all assets which are subject to administration within 45 days after issuance of letters. If you come into possession of additional assets after your initial inventory is filed, you must file an updated amended inventory. If you have any questions, please contact your Attorney. This form **MUST** be signed by you, the personal representative, **and** notarized. Estimated value of property is **required.**

NOTE: If this form is insufficient to list all information, you may attach additional pages)

## PART I. REAL PROPERTY SCHEDULE

[illegible]

## PART II. PERSONAL PROPERTY

[illegible]

PART III.

**BANK ACCOUNT INFORMATION**

1. Attach to the inventory a copy of the bank documentation reflecting the establishment of estate bank account(s) and submit same, include any additional accounts in which the Decedent had an interest including any POD or multi-party accounts.
  2. Please list below the account(s) which have been opened by you to administer Estate funds and the current balances in each.
  3. Also include Certificates of Deposit and any other investments made by you to administer the Estate.
- \* Please review paragraph six(6) of the Intestate Handbook for further details.

Name and Address of Bank	Account Number	Balance

*Please list all sources of income.*

Income	Source	Frequency/Amount

**Certification**

I, the undersigned personal representative, do hereby state under oath or affirmation that the information provided is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Personal Representative

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

\_\_\_\_\_, day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public



## **EXHIBIT C**

### **Ledgers and Records**

The ledgers and type records the Personal Representative should keep during the estate's administration.

The Personal Representative should maintain a ledger\* that records by specific entry each and every receipt and disbursement of Estate funds. Proof and verification of individual entries are supported by retention of records such as follows:

#### **Ledger No. 1**

1. All cash receipts, refunds, dividend, interest, etc. (Such deposits should be posted or listed as an income entry in the ledger.)
2. All original checks or thumbnail copies of the front side of all checks drawn against the Estate's bank account including voided checks. (The respective check should be posted or listed as an expense entry in the ledger.) In lieu of original checks, "thumbnail" images provided by banks are acceptable.
3. All original bank statements issued indicating the individual checks drawn against the Estate's bank account during the statement cycle. (The income and expense entries on the statement should correspond to the respective entries in the ledger.)
4. All invoices, billing statements, vouchers and receipts for services rendered or items purchased should be preserved and held as proof in support of checks drawn in payment of any such bills.

Note: Each of the above proof items should be kept in chronological order.

#### **Ledger No. 2**

A separate ledger should be kept and maintained that identifies non-cash assets in the Estate with their description, location and their value, e.g.:

5. All Certificates of Deposit and any other investment account.
6. Any pending lawsuit or litigation.
7. All real property.

Note: Wherever possible, evidence (documentation) in support of the title to such property/item should also be kept, protected and held for safekeeping.

\*See attached.

LEDGER NO. 1

Accounting Sheet – Probate Court of Mobile County

Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_.

Estate of \_\_\_\_\_, Case No. \_\_\_\_\_.

**CASH**

Date	Check No.	Payee/Payor	Reason or Description	Income	Expense	Balance
xxx	xxx		Page Totals →			

Note: If this form is insufficient to list all information, you may attach additional pages.

LEDGER NO. 2

Accounting Sheet – Probate Court of Mobile County

Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_.

Estate of \_\_\_\_\_, Case No. \_\_\_\_\_.

**OTHER ASSETS held**

(List below all other non-cash assets held, description, location and estimated values.)

Description of Asset	Location	Value

Note: If this form is insufficient to list all information, you may attach additional pages.

**EXHIBIT D**

**CERTIFICATE**

**IN THE PROBATE COURT OF MOBILE COUNTY, ALABAMA**

In re: The Estate of \_\_\_\_\_, Deceased

Case No.: \_\_\_\_\_,

I, the Personal Representative duly appointed in the above numbered cause, hereby attest that I have read and reviewed the foregoing Probate Court Instructions to Personal Representatives, discussed them with my Estate Attorney and understand them.

Signed this \_\_\_\_\_, day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Personal Representative

\_\_\_\_\_  
Attorney

**Instructions:** The Personal Representative is required to review the Intestate Estate Administration Handbook with his/her attorney immediately upon appointment so that said Personal Representative will have a basic understanding of the duties and responsibilities to be undertaken. This certificate must be executed by the Personal Representative **and** the attorney and filed with the Court within forty-five (45) days of said appointment

