\*This information may vary from state to state



An executor (if there is a will) or administrator (if there is no will) is a person or institution appointed to manage and settle a decedent's estate. The specific duties of an executor or administrator can vary based on whether the decedent left a will (testate) or died without one (intestate), and the local laws governing estate administration. However, the following duties are generally applicable in both cases:

# 1. Locate the Will (if applicable) and Secure Estate Assets

- If there is a will, locate it and ensure it is filed with the appropriate probate court.
- If there is no will, the administrator will take on the responsibility of initiating the estate administration process according to state laws.
- Secure the decedent's assets, including property, bank accounts, investments, and personal belongings, to prevent theft, loss, or damage.

## 2. File for Probate or Estate Administration

- **Executor**: If there is a will, file the will with the probate court and petition for probate to formally begin the process of administering the estate.
- Administrator: If there is no will, petition the probate court to appoint an administrator and open an estate administration process, following state laws for intestate succession.

# 3. Notify Beneficiaries and Interested Parties

- **Executor**: Notify all beneficiaries named in the will and other interested parties (such as creditors or potential heirs) about the probate proceedings.
- Administrator: Notify legal heirs and any interested parties about the administration process. In the absence of a will, heirs are determined by state law.

### 4. Identify and Value Estate Assets

- Create a detailed inventory of all the decedent's assets, including real estate, bank accounts, stocks, personal property, and valuable items.
- If necessary, arrange for appraisals to determine the value of significant assets (e.g., real estate, collectibles, jewelry).

## 5. Settle Debts, Expenses, and Taxes

- Review and pay any outstanding debts, bills, and obligations of the estate, including funeral costs, medical bills, credit card debt, and loans.
- File the decedent's final income tax returns (federal, state, and possibly local) and pay any estate or inheritance taxes due.

## 6. Handle Business and Legal Matters

- If the decedent owned a business or had business interests, the executor or administrator will need to manage, sell, or transfer those assets according to the instructions in the will (or state law if intestate).
- Address legal claims, disputes, or lawsuits related to the estate.

## 7. Manage Estate Accounts and Finances

- Open an estate bank account in the name of the estate to deposit income and pay any valid estate expenses or debts.
- Maintain detailed records of all financial transactions, including income, expenses, and distributions from the estate.



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### 8. Distribute Assets

- **Executor**: Once all debts, taxes, and administrative costs have been settled, distribute the remaining estate assets to the beneficiaries as directed in the will.
- Administrator: In the absence of a will, the administrator will distribute assets according to state laws of intestate succession, which outline who is entitled to inherit the decedent's property (e.g., spouse, children, parents).

### 9. Prepare Final Accounting

- Prepare a final accounting that details all estate income, expenses, distributions, and asset values, providing a clear financial record for the beneficiaries and the court.
- Submit this final accounting to the probate court (if required) for approval, and share it with the beneficiaries for transparency.

#### 10. Close the Estate

- **Executor**: After all debts have been paid, assets distributed, and the final accounting completed, petition the court to close the probate process.
- Administrator: Once all estate matters are settled, file the necessary documents to close the estate and discharge the administrator from their duties.

#### 11. Communicate with Beneficiaries and Heirs

- Keep beneficiaries or heirs informed throughout the administration process. This includes updates on the status of the estate, any delays, and any issues that may arise during the process.
- Address questions and concerns raised by beneficiaries, heirs, or other interested parties.

### 12. Maintain Detailed Records

- Maintain accurate and thorough records of all actions taken, including financial transactions, communications with beneficiaries, and any steps in the administration process.
- These records may be required by the court, or may protect the executor or administrator from personal liability.

## Additional Considerations:

- **Executor's Bond**: In some cases, the court may require an executor to post a bond to ensure the faithful performance of their duties. This may also apply to an administrator if the court deems it necessary.
- Handling Disputes: If there are disputes over the will, or disagreements among beneficiaries or heirs, the executor or administrator may need to mediate or handle the situation with the assistance of legal counsel.

## Liability of an Executor or Administrator:

An executor or administrator has a fiduciary duty to act in the best interests of the estate and its beneficiaries or heirs. Mismanaging the estate or failing to fulfill duties may result in personal liability. Executors and administrators should take care to follow legal requirements, and seek professional guidance as needed to ensure they fulfill their responsibilities properly.

Whether appointed as an executor under a will or an administrator in the absence of a will, the role involves careful attention to legal, financial, and administrative details to ensure the estate is handled properly and efficiently. Executors and administrators should seek legal advice when uncertain about their duties or responsibilities.



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