## Rule 10.5 Notice to Beneficiaries and Intestate Heirs

(a) Within three **[(3)]** months after **[the]** <u>a</u> grant of letters <u>or whenever there is</u> <u>a change in personal representative</u>, **[the]** <u>a</u> personal representative **[to whom original letters have been granted]** or the personal representative's counsel shall send a written notice of estate administration in the form approved by the Supreme Court to:

. . .

(e) Upon the failure of the personal representative or the personal representative's counsel to file the certification on a timely basis, the Register shall, after ten [(10)] days subsequent to providing written notice to [the delinquent] <u>each</u> personal representative and [his] <u>their</u> counsel, notify the court of such delinquency.

. . .

Note: Rule 10.5 is [substantively identical to] <u>derived from</u> former Rule 5.6[,]. <u>Subdivision</u> (a) applies to an initial grant of letters and to all changes in personal representative, including a grant of letters to a <u>successor personal representative or due to the death or resignation</u> of a personal representative when there are other personal <u>representatives who continue to serve.</u> [except that subparagraph] <u>Subdivision</u> (d) of this Rule [no longer] <u>does not</u> prohibit[s] the Register from charging a fee for filing this certification. The form of notice and certification of notice required by Rule 10.5 is set forth in the Appendix. [Subparagraph] <u>Subdivision</u> (e) of this Rule is not intended to limit the inherent power of the court to impose sanctions upon a delinquent personal representative or counsel.

**Explanatory Comment:** It is not the intention of this Rule to require notice beyond the degree of consanguinity entitling a person to inherit under Chapter 21 of Title 20.