

Name of Person Filing: _____
Street Address: _____
City, State, Zip Code: _____
Telephone Number: _____
Email Address: _____
ATLAS Number (if applicable) _____
 Representing Self (No Attorney) or **Represented by Attorney**
If Attorney, Bar Number: _____

**SUPERIOR COURT OF ARIZONA
PINAL COUNTY**

In the Matter of the Guardianship
of and Conservatorship for

WARD'S NAME

An Adult **A Minor**

CASE NUMBER: _____

**ORDER TO GUARDIAN AND
CONSERVATOR AND
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

HONORABLE: _____

The welfare and best interest of the person named above ("your ward" and "protected person") are matters of great concern to this Court. By accepting appointment as guardian and conservator you have subjected yourself to the power and supervision of the Court. Therefore, to assist you in the performance of your duties, this order is entered. You are required to be guided by it and comply with its provisions because it relates to your duties as guardian of your ward and conservator of your protected person, as follows:

GUARDIAN(S):

1. You have powers and responsibilities similar to those of a parent of a minor child, except that you are not legally obligated to contribute to the support of your ward from your own funds.
2. Unless the order appointing you provides otherwise, your duties and responsibilities include (but are not limited to) making appropriate arrangements to see that your ward's personal needs (such as food, clothing, and shelter) are met.
3. You are responsible for making decisions concerning your ward's educational, social, and religious activities. If your ward is 14 years of age or older, you must take into account the ward's preferences to the extent they are known to you or can be discovered without unreasonable effort.
4. You are responsible for making decisions concerning your ward's medical needs. Such decisions include (but are not limited to) the decision to place your ward in a nursing home or other health care facility and the employment of doctors, nurses, or other professionals to provide for your ward's health care needs. However, you are to use the least restrictive means and environment available that meet your ward's needs.

5. You may arrange for medical care to be provided even if your ward does not wish to have it, **but you may not place your ward in a level one behavioral health facility against your ward's will unless the Court specifically has authorized you to consent to such placement.**
6. You may handle small amounts of money or property belonging to your ward without being appointed conservator. As a general rule, "small amount" means that the ward does not receive income (from all sources) exceeding \$10,000 per year, does not accumulate excess funds exceeding that amount, and does not own real property. If more than these amounts come into your possession, or are accumulated by you, you are required to petition for the appointment of a conservator.
7. If you handle any money or property belonging to your ward, you have a duty to do each of the following:
 - a. Care for and protect your ward's personal effects;
 - b. Apply any monies you receive for your ward's current support, care, and education needs;
 - c. Conserve any excess funds not so spent for your ward's future needs;
 - d. Maintain your ward's funds in a separate account, distinct from your own and identified as belonging to the ward;
 - e. Maintain records of all of the ward's property received and expended during the period of the guardianship;
 - f. Account to your ward or your ward's successors at the termination of the guardianship, if requested; and
 - g. Not purchase, lease, borrow, or use your ward's property or money for your benefit or anyone else's, without prior Court approval.
8. You shall not accept any remuneration of any kind for placing your ward in a particular nursing home or other care facility, using a certain doctor, or using a certain lawyer. "Remuneration" includes, but is not necessarily limited to, direct or indirect payments of money, "kickbacks," gifts, favors, and other kinds of personal benefits.
9. You will need to obtain a certified copy of the letters that are issued to you by the clerk of the superior court. Your certified copy is proof of your authority to act as guardian of your ward, and you should have the document available when acting on behalf of your ward. You may need to obtain additional (or updated) copies from time to time for delivery to, or inspection by, the people with whom you are dealing.
10. You are required to report annually, in writing, with respect to your ward's residence, physical and mental health, whether there still is a need for a guardian, and your ward's financial situation. Your report is due each year on the anniversary date of your appointment.
11. If your ward's physical address changes, you shall notify the court by updating the probate information form within three days of learning of the change in your ward's physical address. If your ward dies you shall notify the court in writing of the ward's death within ten days of learning that the ward has died.
12. You must be conscious at all times of the needs and best interests of your ward. If the circumstances that made a guardianship necessary should end, you are responsible for petitioning the Court to terminate the guardianship and obtaining your discharge as guardian. Even if the guardianship should terminate by operation of law, you will not be discharged from your responsibilities until you have obtained an order from this Court discharging you.
13. If you should be unable to continue with your duties for any reason, you (or your guardian or conservator, if any) must petition the Court to accept your resignation and appoint a successor. If you should die, your personal representative or someone acting on your behalf must advise the Court and petition for the appointment of a successor.

14. If you have any questions about the meaning of this order or the duties that it and the statutes impose upon you by reason of your appointment as guardian, you should consult an attorney or petition the Court for instructions.
15. If you are not a licensed fiduciary and are not related by blood or marriage to the ward, you are not entitled to compensation for your services as the ward's guardian and conservator. See [A.R.S. § 14-5651\(J\)\(1\)](#).

CONSERVATOR(S):

1. Immediately locate, identify, secure and inventory all of the assets of the protected person and make proper arrangements for their protection, such as changing the locks on the house, renting a safe deposit box for important documents, etc.
2. Immediately take title to all of the protected person's property. The property should be titled in the name of the conservatorship: "(Your name), as Conservator(s) of the estate of (protected person's name)" or "(protected person's name), by (your name), Conservator." Unless otherwise ordered by the court, do not put the protected person's funds into joint accounts, trust accounts ("in trust for"), or payable on death (POD) accounts. Do not list yourself as beneficiary on any bank accounts or other assets belonging to the protected person.
3. If the Court has ordered you to place funds in a restricted account, you must immediately file a receipt from the bank or financial institution showing that you have deposited the money in an account that the bank has restricted in accordance with the Court order. The receipt should include the name and address of the financial institution, the type of account, the account number, and the amount deposited.
4. Record certified copies of your letters of conservator in each county in Arizona where the protected person owns property in order to protect title to those properties. If the protected person owns property in another state, record letters in the county in that state in which the property is located as well.
5. File your formal inventory with the Court no more than 90 days after your letters of conservator, whether temporary or permanent, were first issued. If you are filing it without an attorney, be sure to put the case name and number on all papers you file with the Court.
6. Keep detailed records of all receipts and expenditures you make on behalf of the protected person, including bills, receipts, bank statements, tax returns, bills of sale, promissory notes, etc. Open a separate conservatorship checking account for deposit of your protected person's income and other receipts and payment of all bills and expenses. Avoid dealing in cash and do not write checks to "cash."
7. Establish a budget, pay the protected person's debts when they become due, and properly invest the protected person's assets. You may hire accountants, attorneys, and other advisors to help you carry out your duties as the size and the extent of the conservatorship estate may dictate.
8. Keep detailed records of the time you are spending in identifying, managing and protecting the conservatorship estate in case you later decide to ask the Court to be paid for your time from the conservatorship estate.

9. File annual accountings with the Court. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, your first accounting must reflect all activity relating to the conservatorship from the date your letters of conservator, whether temporary or permanent, were first issued through and including the last day of the ninth month after the date your letters of permanent conservator were issued and must be filed with the court on or before the first anniversary date of the issuance of your letters of permanent conservator. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, all subsequent accounting shall reflect all activity relating to the conservatorship estate from the ending date of the most recent previously filed accounting through and including the last date of the twelfth month thereafter and must be filed with the court on or before the anniversary date of the issuance of your letters of permanent conservator. Each accounting must list all conservatorship property at the beginning of the accounting period and the conservatorship property at the end of the accounting period, and must describe all money and property received or disbursed by you during the accounting period. As to money and property received, you must provide the date of each receipt, the source of the receipt, the purpose of the receipt, and the amount of the receipt. As to money and property disbursed, you must provide the date of each disbursement, the payee/distributee, the purpose of the disbursement, and the amount of the disbursement. With each accounting, you also must submit a bank statement or financial account statement that supports the ending balances of each account shown on the accounting.
10. **NEVER** use any of the protected person's money or property for any reason other than the protected person's direct benefit. You may not profit in any way from access to the protected person's assets. You have a legal duty of fairness and impartiality to the protected person. Neither you, your friends, nor other family members may profit by dealing in the assets of the conservatorship estate. You must be cautious and prudent in investing the protected person's assets.
11. You must not make speculative investments. Do not purchase merchandise or services that the protected person would have considered extravagant or inappropriate for his/her lifestyle prior to your appointment. Use the assets to maintain the safety, health and comfort of the protected person, bearing in mind that the protected person may have no additional sources of income for the remainder of his/her life.
12. The conservatorship terminates only upon the entry of a court order terminating the conservatorship. The court will enter such an order only after you, the protected person, or another interested person files a petition requesting that the conservatorship be terminated. If the protected person is a minor, such a petition should be filed after the minor becomes 18 years of age, after the conservatorship estate has been exhausted, or after the death of the protected person, whichever occurs first. If the protected person is an adult, such a petition should be filed if the protected person no longer needs a conservator (either because the protected person's disability has ceased or because the conservatorship estate has been exhausted) or after the protected person dies. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or unless, in the case of the protected person's death, you comply with [A.R.S. § 14-5419\(F\)](#), you will need to file a final accounting with the court before you can be discharged of liability in connection with the conservatorship and before your bond is exonerated.
13. If you have any questions as to your duties as a conservator, contact an attorney who handles conservatorships before taking any action.

This is an outline of only some of your duties as conservator. It is your responsibility to obtain proper legal advice about your duties. Failure to do so may result in personal financial liability for any losses.

WARNING: FAILURE TO OBEY THE ORDERS OF THIS COURT AND THE STATUTORY PROVISIONS RELATING TO GUARDIANS AND CONSERVATORS MAY RESULT IN YOUR REMOVAL FROM OFFICE AND OTHER PENALTIES. IN SOME CIRCUMSTANCES, YOU MAY BE HELD IN CONTEMPT OF COURT, AND YOUR CONTEMPT MAY BE PUNISHED BY CONFINEMENT IN JAIL, A FINE, OR BOTH.

DATED this ____ day of _____ 20 ____.

This order shall be effective on _____, the minor's eighteenth birthday.

Judge / Commissioner
Superior Court of Arizona in Pinal County

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I, the undersigned acknowledge receiving a copy of this order and agree to be bound by its provisions, whether or not I read it before signing, as long as I am guardian and conservator.

(Guardian/Conservator's Signature)

(Date)

(Guardian/Conservator's Signature)

(Date)