



YOU'VE BEEN APPOINTED: INFORMATION FOR VIRGINIA GUARDIANS AND CONSERVATORS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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You have now been appointed and qualified¹ as a Virginia guardian or conservator. Guardians and conservators are appointed by the court for adults whom the court finds lack the physical and/or mental capacity to care for themselves or their property. Because you must make important decisions regarding the adult's personal and financial affairs, you should know how best to carry out these responsibilities.

This guide is distributed through circuit court clerks to educate you as a court-appointed guardian or conservator – or you may be fulfilling both roles. The guide is also available online at <https://www.guardian.vacourts.gov/>.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF GUARDIANS

The Virginia General Assembly passed legislation in 2024 requiring guardians and any skilled professional they retain to assist with their duties (“skilled professionals”) to complete a training by the Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services (DARS). The online training is in development and will be implemented by July 1, 2025. Guardians appointed after July 1, 2025, must complete the training within 120 days after the date of qualification. Current guardians will have until January 1, 2027, to complete the training.

[DARS – Mandatory Guardian Training](#)

1. Your powers include only those powers listed in your court order.
2. As a guardian, you are in a **fiduciary relationship** with the person for whom you were appointed. You may be personally liable for a breach of any fiduciary duty. Fiduciary duties include acting only in the person's best interest and maintaining good records about how you fulfill your duties. You are not liable for any of the person's actions, unless you are personally negligent. You do not need to spend your personal funds on the person's behalf. You may be paid from the person's money if the court has ordered it.
3. Your duties and authority as a guardian do not extend to decisions addressed in a **valid advance directive or durable power of attorney** the person previously executed. You need to ask the court if you believe there is a need to change a durable power of attorney for finances or to appoint a different health care agent. Any modification of an advance directive may not in any way affect the person's directives about medical treatments or procedures.
4. You must have **enough contact** with the person to know about his or her capabilities, limitations, needs, support, and opportunities. Visit the person as often as necessary and keep track of your visits. You must be sure that the

¹ Before you can legally become a guardian or conservator, you must take an oath that you will faithfully perform your duties and give a surety bond, if required by the court order. This is called “qualifying”.

person **receives visits at least three times every year**. These visits must be made at least once every 120 days. As guardian, you must make two of these visits. One of your visits must be in person and one may be virtual. You may designate someone else to conduct the third visit, either in person or virtually. It could be the person's family member or friend whom you monitor, or it could be a skilled professional that you hire, with experience in the care of older individuals or Adults with disabilities. If you designate someone to conduct the third visit, they must give you a written report."

5. You need **court approval** ahead of time:
 - to change the person's residence to another state
 - to end or consent to the end of the person's parental rights
 - to change the person's marital status
6. As guardian, you should encourage the person to **participate in decisions**, to act on his or her own behalf, and to develop or regain the ability to manage personal affairs. In making decisions, you need to consider the person's expressed desires and personal values to the extent you can determine them. If you cannot determine those desires and values, you must act in the person's best interest and exercise your fiduciary duties with care, diligence, and prudence.
7. As guardian you may restrict communication, visitation, or interaction of someone with whom the person has an established relationship, provided:
 1. The restriction is reasonable to prevent harm or financial exploitation, and,
 2. After you consider the person's expressed wishes.

You must give written notice of any restriction to the restricted person. You must also give a copy of the notice to the person you are serving, unless doing so would be detrimental to them. In the notice, you must describe the restriction, say why it is necessary, and explain how to challenge it. A copy of the restriction must be provided to the local Department of Social Services and to the circuit court that appointed the guardianship. If the person you are serving is in a hospital, convalescent home or nursing facility, you will also be required to inform the facility.

8. You have the authority to arrange for the **funeral and disposition of remains**, including cremation, interment, entombment, inurnment, or scattering of the ashes. You should make a good faith effort to locate the person's next of kin to make such arrangements. Good faith effort means contacting the next of kin listed in the guardianship petition. You cannot be held liable for the decisions

you make regarding the body disposition unless you acted in bad faith or malicious intent.

9. You must mail or deliver an **annual report** to the local department of social services where the person lives. This report should be completed and submitted to the local department of social services four months after appointment as the guardian and annually thereafter. Use the fillable form (CC-1644) and instructions provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Virginia Supreme Court located at: <https://www.vacourts.gov/forms/circuit/fiduciary.html>. A copy of the report form and a sample are also included with this guide. The annual report must be filed with the local department of social services for the jurisdiction where the person lives. A list of local departments, addresses and contact information are at: <http://www.dss.virginia.gov/localagency/index.cgi>. Remember to date and sign the report before mailing to the local department of social services, and you must certify that the annual report is true and correct.
10. You must also mail or deliver a **final report** to the local department of social services where the person lives when the guardianship ends.
11. Your order of appointment will include a date set for a periodic review hearing, to be held no later than one year after the initial appointment and no later than every three years thereafter, unless waived by the court. If the court has ordered a review hearing, it will appoint a guardian ad litem to investigate and file a report before the hearing date.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF CONSERVATORS

1. As a conservator, you are in a **fiduciary relationship** with the person for whom you were appointed. Fiduciary duties include acting only in the person's best interest, carefully managing any assets you are responsible for, keeping your funds separate from the person's funds, and maintaining good records about how you fulfill your duties. You may be personally liable for a breach of any fiduciary duty. You are not liable for any of the person's actions, unless you are personally negligent. You do not need to spend your personal funds on the person's behalf.
2. Unless there are restrictions in the conservatorship order, you must **take care of and preserve the person's estate and manage it to the person's best advantage**. You should use the person's income and assets to pay the person's debts, including bills for the person's care and any of the person's legal dependents. If you make investments, seek advice from a financial professional to be sure you are investing according to Virginia legal requirements. Do not

hesitate to seek legal advice from an elder law attorney about the correct way to use any funds.

3. The Commissioner of Accounts is an attorney appointed by the judge of each circuit court to provide general supervision of all fiduciaries. A list of Commissioners of Accounts, by jurisdiction and alphabetically by name, is at: <https://www.vacourts.gov/courts/circuit/resources/coa/home.html>.
4. You should encourage the person to **participate in decisions**, to act on his or her own behalf, and to develop or regain the ability to manage financial matters. In making any financial decision, you should consider:
 - the person's wishes and values
 - the person's accustomed manner of living and quality of life
 - the overall amount of available funds
 - how long you expect the conservatorship to last
 - other available resources
 - the guardian's recommendations
5. To avoid being personally liable on a **contract** you sign on behalf of the person, the contract must specifically state that you are not personally responsible, or you must state that you are signing the contract as a conservator for the person. It is good practice to sign any legal document as "[Your name] as conservator for [person's name]."
6. Once you are appointed, you have the following powers in **managing the person's money and property**. You may exercise these powers without getting prior authorization from the court, unless the court's order says otherwise:
 - To sign documents and take all other actions that serve the person's best interests
 - To ratify or reject a contract the person signed
 - To pay money that is for the person's benefit or for the benefit of a legal dependent, to the following parties:
 - a. A provider of goods and services
 - b. An individual or facility that provides care
 - c. The distributee or distributee's custodian under Uniform Gifts or Transfers to Minors Acts
 - d. The person's guardian or a dependent's guardian or conservator
 - To maintain life, health, casualty, and liability insurance for the benefit of the person, or legal dependents
 - To initiate a proceeding to revoke a power of attorney, if circumstances deem necessary for the well-being of the person

- To borrow, to obtain a mortgage to secure loans, and to renew existing loans
 - To manage the money and property after the conservatorship ends until you deliver it to the person or the person's estate.
7. Before you **sell real estate**, the court may require you to:
- Increase the amount of your bond
 - Get an appraisal of the real estate or interest
 - Give notice to interested parties
 - Consult with the Commissioner of Accounts and the guardian, if one has been appointed

You must report to the Commissioner of Accounts how you have met these requirements. The court order typically requires approval of a sale before it can close. The Commissioner of Accounts reviews the proposed sale contract for reasonableness, reviews the bond based on the proceeds to be received and files a written report with the clerk of court. Once the report is filed, it is confirmed fifteen (15) days after filing if no one files exceptions. The closing cannot occur until the report is confirmed.

8. If the person is receiving Social Security benefits, you have no authority as conservator to manage these funds. You must apply to Social Security through a separate process to be appointed as a representative payee in order to manage these funds. Information on Representative Payees may be found at <https://www.ssa.gov/payee>. Please note that a guardian or conservator is not automatically selected as a representative payee for a Social Security beneficiary. Other governmental agencies such as the Department of Veterans Affairs have similar processes.
9. Your order of appointment will include a date set for a periodic review hearing, to be held no later than one year after the initial appointment and no later than every three years thereafter, unless waived by the court. If the court has ordered a review hearing, it will appoint a guardian ad litem to investigate and file a report before the hearing date.

WHOM TO NOTIFY OF YOUR APPOINTMENT

1. Send a copy of your letters of qualification as Conservator to every bank, brokerage firm, agency from which annuities are sent, and any other appropriate entity with a letter stating who you are, your address, and requesting future payments be sent to you as conservator.

2. If the person owns a car or a house, notify the insurance companies to send any future billings to you.
 - Tell the insurance company if the house is vacant as the company may require an additional premium to insure a vacant home.
 - If the person is no longer driving but owns a car, you need to decide whether to cancel the insurance or change its coverage until the car is no longer owned by the person.

IDENTIFY CONSERVATORSHIP ASSETS

1. If the person is unable to tell you about his or her assets, you may find it helpful to look in checkbook registers for sources of income or old tax returns, for bank statements and other investment information.
2. Determine how each asset is titled – were the assets solely owned or joint with someone? If the assets were jointly owned, then with whom, and were the funds all contributed by the person or was a percentage contributed by each joint owner? Did the account have a pay on death clause?
3. Vehicles – those titled solely in the person's name are considered a conservatorship asset.
4. Furniture – if the person shares the home with a spouse or family member, the furniture is not usually considered a conservatorship asset under your control.
5. Jewelry – if the person is wearing it, do not consider it as being under your control as a conservator asset. If there is other valuable jewelry that would be in jeopardy if you don't take control of it, inventory it and put it in a safe place.

PUT ASSETS INTO CONSERVATORSHIP NAME

1. Change the titles to every account or asset to "[your name], Conservator for [person's name]."
2. Do not use your own Social Security number on conservatorship assets, use the person's Social Security number.
3. Assets held jointly with a spouse should be split 50/50, and half will go into the conservatorship. Likewise, half of the income earned from joint assets earned after the date of qualification should be deposited into the conservatorship account.

4. Pay on death (P.O.D.) and transfer on death (T.O.D.) accounts or assets should be left in the person's name until you need to use those assets for the person's benefit. If those funds are needed, withdraw the funds and deposit them into the conservatorship checking account. Tell the bank or holder of the asset to send you all statements and 1099's. You should always try to maintain the character of any P.O.D. or T.O.D asset so that the person's wishes will be honored at death.
5. Other jointly owned assets should be reported in the percentage the person contributed.
6. Stocks or investments that have not reached maturity can be left as titled as long as the co-owner agrees to cooperate with you as Conservator and permit you to hold the original documents.

CONSERVATORSHIP CHECKING ACCOUNT

1. Choose a Virginia bank to open the conservatorship checking account. Use only a bank account that returns the original or photocopies of checks, or that allows copies of cashed checks to be viewed and printed online. If you will be keeping more than \$1,000 in the checking account, open an account that pays interest.
2. You are required to submit cancelled checks and/or signed receipts to the Commissioner of Accounts for every disbursement you make as Conservator. Should your bank fail to send you a statement or proof of cancelled checks, call them as soon as you are aware of the situation. Delaying your request for missing statements or proof of cancelled checks may result in service charges by your bank.
3. You should deposit all income for the person into the conservatorship checking account and make all disbursements from this account. You may invest assets elsewhere, but your record keeping will be greatly simplified if all transactions pass through this one account.

This does not mean you should not invest in certificates of deposits or buy Treasury Bills, etc. Just deposit the proceeds from matured, redeemed, or sold assets into the checking account and then purchase new assets from the same account.

INVENTORY OF ASSETS

1. You must file an inventory of the assets of the person's estate with the Commissioner of Accounts within four months from the date of qualification. A link for contact information for Commissioners of Accounts is provided on page 4

of this guide. The Clerk will have given you an inventory form at the time of your qualification that includes detailed instructions for completing the form, but [Form CC-1671 INVENTORY FOR ESTATE OF INCAPACITATED ADULT](#) and instructions may also be found on Virginia's Judicial System website at <https://www.vacourts.gov/forms/circuit/fiduciary.html>. These forms may be filled out online and printed for filing. A copy of this form and a sample form are also included with this guide.

2. Use exact figures on your Inventory valuations. Do not round figures. Use the beginning values as of the date of your qualification, not the values as of the day you complete the Inventory.
3. Inventories must be printed legibly in black or blue ink or typewritten and signed by each qualified Conservator.
4. You must submit two copies of the signed Inventory form with the appropriate filing fee to the Commissioner of Accounts office. The Clerk will have given you a filing fee schedule at the time you qualified.
5. You may mail the Inventory and check for the filing fee to the Commissioner of Accounts Office. If you wish to file in person, you should make an appointment ahead of time. An appointment can sometimes be made with as little as one day's notice.
6. Each Conservator must supply the Commissioner of Accounts with telephone numbers, and complete, current street address. If you use a Post Office Box for mail, a street address must also be provided. It is your responsibility to keep the Commissioner of Accounts informed of your current street address.

ACCOUNTINGS

1. Every Conservator must file an account of the person's assets under your control with the Commissioner of Accounts. You must certify that your accounting is true and accurate, and that all probate taxes have been paid. The Clerk will have given you an accounting form at the time of your qualification that includes detailed instructions for completing the form, but [Form CC-1682 ACCOUNT FOR INCAPACITATED ADULT](#) and instructions may also be found on Virginia's Judicial System website at <https://www.vacourts.gov/forms/circuit/fiduciary.html>. These forms may be filled out online and printed for filing. A copy of this form and a sample form is also included with this guide.
2. The first Account should cover the first four-month period, beginning on the date of the Conservator's qualification. This account must be filed with the Commissioner of Accounts within **six months** from the date of qualification. For

example, if you qualified on January 10, 2019, the first Account would cover the period January 10, 2019 through May 10, 2019, and it would be due on July 10, 2019.

3. Second and subsequent accountings are to cover the 12 months beginning with the ending date of the prior Account. They are due within 16 months from the ending date of your prior Account. For example, if the first Account ended May 10, 2019, then the Second Account would end May 10, 2020, and would be due by September 10, 2020. You may end your account on any day of the month. For example, instead of ending it May 10, you may end it May 31.
4. You must include the following with every accounting:
 - Original and one copy of the Account signed by each Conservator if more than one are qualified.
 - A check payable to the Commissioner of Accounts in the appropriate amount for the filing fee. The Clerk will have given you the filing fee schedule when you qualified.
 - Vouchers for all disbursements shown on the account which include the original cancelled checks, debit memos, or signed receipts. These will be returned to you. If you use a bank that does not return cancelled checks, you must have a signed receipt from the payee, or a photocopy of the check prepared by the bank. Vouchers must be organized in the same order as they appear on the accounting. Vouchers do not need to be filed in duplicate.
 - A copy of the signed settlement sheet for any sale of real estate and brokerage statement to support any sale of stocks or other securities.
 - Verification of each asset that remains on hand as of the end of the accounting period must be provided, as follows:
 - When there are cash accounts, a statement from the financial institution covering the ending date of the accounting and reconciled to agree with your accounting.
 - When there are certificates of deposit, a statement from the financial institution, or the original certificate, or a letter from the issuer verifying the existence of the certificate as of the ending date of the account and stating the balance of the certificate.
 - When there are brokerage accounts, a statement that verifies stocks, bonds, and other securities or funds held. If you hold securities in certificate form, you must exhibit the original certificates to the

Commissioner of Accounts or provide a statement from a bank officer certifying the original certificates of each security listed were exhibited to the bank officer on or after the ending date of the accounting.

- Titles for cars, boats, etc., should be exhibited to the Commissioner of Accounts. Jewelry and furnishings carried as assets under the Conservator's control can be supported by a statement from a disinterested third party certifying the existence and the location of the assets. The statement by the third party should include the party's printed name, address, and daytime phone number.
 - Original notes must be exhibited to the Commissioner of Accounts unless a collection agency is handling the collection of the notes. If so, a statement from the collecting agency certifying the identity of the holder and the principal balance as of the ending date of the account will be accepted.
 - Copies of K-1 forms from the tax returns may be used to verify any partnership interests.
 - If the market value of the asset is not equal to the carrying value, show the market value in parentheses within the asset description
5. You must file a Final Account upon the person's death or upon entry of a court order restoring the person's competency. The final account must show ZERO assets on hand. You may not hold any assets in escrow for any reason whatsoever.
 6. Any assets remaining at the termination of a conservatorship should be delivered to the qualified fiduciary of the estate if the person died, or to the person when declared competent.
 7. All original vouchers will be returned to you or your representative after the completion of the Commissioner's audit.
 8. Accounts must be printed legibly in black or blue ink or typewritten.
 9. You may mail the Account and check for the filing fee to the Commissioner of Accounts Office. If you wish to file in person, you should make an appointment ahead of time. An appointment can sometimes be made with as little as one day's notice.

DISBURSEMENTS

1. You may use principal and income for the benefit of the person. You may also contribute funds towards the support and maintenance of the person's spouse and/or family.
2. Costs of maintaining real property are properly paid from the conservatorship funds.
3. If you must use cash to pay for something, obtain a signed receipt for it. You may find it convenient to occasionally pay small expenses yourself and then write a conservatorship check to yourself for reimbursement.

INVESTMENTS

1. As Conservator, you are responsible for the careful investment of funds under your control. You must make such investments within four months from the time you collect such funds.
2. [Virginia Code § 64.2-1502](#) provides a listing of securities in which a Conservator may invest. Some examples of approved investments are bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness of Virginia, a Virginia county, a Virginia city, or the United States as well as savings accounts, time deposits or certificates of deposit in banks, savings banks, trust company, savings and loan association, or credit unions authorized to do business in Virginia that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund.
3. For investments not approved by [Va. Code § 64.2-1502](#), investments must be made in good faith, using intelligent and practical reasoning.
4. You may be personally liable for loss of assets.
5. You may not invest conservatorship monies in unsecured notes or buy real estate or lend money to yourself.
6. Be sure to title all investments properly, i.e. "**Your name**, Conservator for **Person's Name**."
7. Do not make any conservatorship asset joint with you or anyone else. The conservatorship funds belong only to the person and must be listed with the Conservator's name and title. Combining the person's funds with yours, or someone else's, results in confusion and potential liability.

ESTATE PLANNING

1. You must get Court authority to make gifts from the person's estate, to disclaim property, or to create a revocable or irrevocable trust on behalf of the person. This authority may be given in the order appointing the Conservator or by petition in a separate proceeding. If there is a separate proceeding, you must give notice as required and a guardian ad litem must be appointed to represent the person's interests.
2. The Court may determine 1) any amounts, recipients, and proportions of any gifts of the estate, 2) any disclaimers, 3) whether good cause exists to create a trust or transfer assets, or 4) whether to approve the trust created.
3. You may make arrangements for the person's funeral and burial. [Virginia Code § 54.1-2820](#), however, has many requirements that must be met. Before you proceed with making these arrangements, be sure the funeral home's contract meets the requirements of Virginia law.

COMPENSATION FOR CONSERVATORS

1. You are entitled to "reasonable compensation" for the services you provide in administering a conservatorship. There is no specific definition of "reasonable compensation". Unless there are unusual circumstances, the Commissioner will allow a fee based on the [Uniform Fee Schedule Guideline](#), which provides for the following:

Income - 5% of all non-investment receipts (Social Security, retirement payments, etc.) accounted for during each accounting period. No compensation is allowed on receipts such as interest, dividends, capital gain distributions, or capital gains on sales.

Principal - A fee based upon the market value of the assets brought forward from the Inventory or prior account in accordance with the following schedule:

First \$500,000 1% (.01)
Next \$500,000 $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% (.0075)
Over \$1,000,000 (up to \$9,999,999.99) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% (.005)
\$10,000,000 or more -by agreement with the Commissioner (prior consultation is required).

SURETY BOND COVERAGE

1. The Court determines the amount of your personal bond and whether you must obtain surety on that bond.
2. If the Court requires you to obtain a surety bond, you will pay an insurance company a premium to ensure that you will properly discharge your duties as a Conservator. The amount of the surety bond must be enough to cover the assets you are responsible for and will also include 12 months of anticipated income.
3. The Commissioner of Accounts reports to the Court if the surety bond is insufficient. After reviewing your Inventory and each interim Account, the Commissioner will send you a letter setting out the amount the bond will be increased necessary to cover the existing assets and anticipated income. A copy of the letter is sent to the Clerk of the Court and to the insurance company.
4. You may request a reduction of the amount of the surety bond when you file your Inventory or Account which shows that assets on hand, plus anticipated income, are less than the current surety bond coverage.

FAILURE TO PROPERLY FILE INVENTORY OR ACCOUNTS

Should you fail to file the required Inventory or Account within the required deadlines, or any approved extension, the following actions may result:

1. The Commissioner of Accounts will issue a summons that will be served to you by the Sheriff of your locality. The summons gives you 30 days from the date of service to file the required report with the Commissioner of Accounts.
2. If you do not meet the deadline for filing the Inventory or Account, the Commissioner of Accounts will request the Judge to issue a Rule to Show Cause against you. The Show Cause summons will also be served by the Sheriff and you will be required to appear in Court to explain to the Judge why you have not filed the required report and why you should not be removed as the Conservator.
3. If you do not settle your accounts as required by Virginia law, you will forfeit your commissions unless the Commissioner of Account finds good cause for your failure to do so.
4. Fees for the issuance of the summons and Rule to Show Cause, as well as any costs for court appearances by the Commissioner of Accounts, will be paid by you personally and will not be paid with funds in the Conservatorship.

5. If you are an attorney, the Commissioner of Accounts must send a copy of his report the Virginia State Bar in addition to sending a copy to the Court.

MODIFICATION/TERMINATION OF GUARDIANSHIP/CONSERVATORSHIP

Your appointment as guardian or conservator may end or be changed for several reasons:

1. Your appointment ends the day the person is deceased.
2. The court may remove you as Guardian or Conservator if it finds you are not acting in the best interests of the person or the person's estate.
3. The court may modify the guardianship or conservatorship order to provide you with more authority or less authority, given the current needs and circumstances of the person.
4. The court may terminate the guardianship or conservatorship order if it finds the person no longer needs a Guardian or Conservator. Upon the petition of the person, the Guardian or Conservator, or on the Court's own motion, and after a hearing is held, the Court may declare the person "restored to capacity." A restoration to capacity means the person regains the rights lost by the original appointment.

Upon any termination of appointment, you are required to file a final Account with the Commissioner of Accounts.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT FOR AGING AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES (DARS)

8004 Franklin Farms Drive
Henrico, VA 23229-5019

(804) 662-7000/ Toll Free: 1-800-552-5019

Email: dars@dars.virginia.gov

Website: <http://www.vadars.org>

The Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services, in collaboration with community partners, provides and advocates for resources and services to improve the employment, quality of life, security, and independence of older Virginians, Virginians with disabilities, and their families.

DIVISION FOR AGING SERVICES OF THE VIRGINIA DARS

1610 Forest Avenue, Suite 100
Henrico, VA 23229-5019

(804) 662-9333/ Toll Free: 1-800-552-3402

Website:

<http://www.vda.virginia.gov/>

A network of 25 local agencies, called **Area Agencies on Aging or AAAs**, provides most of the services for seniors in Virginia communities. Each AAA in Virginia serves a specific territory of counties and cities that share common geographic, demographic, and economic boundaries.

To find out what services are offered in your community, you can use a map on the Office for Aging Services website:

<http://www.vda.virginia.gov/>

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

[LOCAL DEPARTMENT LISTING - VIRGINIA DEPARTMENTS OF SOCIAL SERVICES](#)

[Va. Code § 64.2-2020](#) requires the guardian to file an annual report with the local department of social services for the jurisdiction where the person lives. To find your local department of social services, you can use the search options on the VDSS's website.

NATIONAL GUARDIANSHIP ASSOCIATION

174 Crestview Drive
 Bellefonte, Pa 16823-8516
 (877) 326-5992

Website: www.guardianship.org

NGA is a membership organization for guardians, conservators, fiduciaries, judges, and court personnel across the United States who are interested in providing quality guardianship services. It provides multiple educational opportunities and resources for guardians. NGA's *Ethical Principles and Standards of Practice* are tools to help guardians and conservators ethically carry out their responsibilities. You can download them for free on the NGA website. *Fundamentals of Guardianship*, a training manual and desk reference, is available on amazon.com.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS

Henrico County Commissioner of
 Accounts Website:
<http://www.henricocommissionerofaccounts.com/>


Fairfax County Commissioner of
 Accounts Website:
<https://www.fairfaxcommissionerofaccounts.org/open/page.page?shortname=resource.home>

The Henrico and Fairfax County Commissioners of Accounts websites are provided as resources only. As conservator, you should consult with the Commissioner of Accounts for the Circuit Court in which you qualified.

FORMS

Form CC-1644, [Report of Guardian for an Incapacitated Person](#)
 Form CC-1644, [Sample Report of Guardian of an Incapacitated Person](#)
 Form CC-1645, [Notice of Restriction by Guardian](#)
 Form CC-1646, [Petition for Review Hearing \(Guardian and/or Conservator\)](#)
 Form CC-1671, [Inventory for Estate of Incapacitated Adult](#)
 Instructions for CC-1671, [Inventory for Estate of Incapacitated Adult](#)
 Form CC-1682, [Account for Incapacitated Adult](#)
 Instructions and Sample Form CC-1682, [Account for Incapacitated Adult](#)
 Instructions for CC-1682, [Account for Incapacitated Adult](#)

REPORTING TIMEFRAME CHART

	<p align="center">Guardianship For Incapacitated Adult - File with Local Department of Social Services</p>	<p align="center">Conservatorship For Incapacitated Adult - File with Court Commissioner of Accounts</p>
<p align="center">Within 4 Months From Date of Qualification</p>		<p align="center">Inventory for Incapacitated Adult Form CC-1671</p>
<p align="center">Within 6 Months From Date of Qualification</p>	<p align="center">Report of Guardian for an Incapacitated Adult Form CC-1644 <small>*This first report covers the first four months from date of qualification. All subsequent reports shall each cover a twelve-month period of time.</small></p>	<p align="center">Account for Incapacitated Adult Form CC-1682 <small>*This first accounting covers the first four months from date of qualification. All subsequent accountings shall each cover a twelve-month period of time.</small></p>
<p align="center">Within 4 Months From Ending Date of Current Annual 12 Month Period</p>	<p align="center">Report of Guardian for an Incapacitated Adult Form CC-1644 <small>*An annual report is due within four months following each twelve-month period being accounted for.</small></p>	<p align="center">Account for Incapacitated Adult Form CC-1682 <small>* This accounting is due within four months following each twelve-month period being accounted for.</small></p>
<p align="center">A final report must be filed when a Guardianship ends. A final accounting must be filed when a Conservatorship ends.</p>		

Note: The first accounting of a conservator for an incapacitated adult shall be filed with the Commissioner of Accounts within six months from the date of qualification of the conservator (covering the first four-month time period from the date of qualification. For example, if the qualification took place on July 1, 2019, then the first accounting would cover the time period of July 1, 2019 through October 31, 2019, and the due date for filing would be December 31, 2019. The second and subsequent accounting would cover the time period November 1, 2019 through October 31, 2020 , and the due date for filing would be March 1, 2021, etc. This example also applies to the filing of reports of Guardians for Incapacitated Adults.

Note: The conservator should check with the Commissioner of Accounts regarding the Commissioner of Accounts' and Circuit Court Clerk's fees on Accountings. The conservator should also check with the Commissioner of Accounts regarding the number of copies of Accountings which are required to be filed.