

What is a conservatorship in Connecticut, and how do you get one?

Key facts

- Connecticut appoints a "conservator of the person" for personal and health decisions, a "conservator of the estate" for finances, or both for one individual (Connecticut Probate Courts, checked 2026-09-25).
- The fee to file a petition to appoint a conservator is \$250 (Connecticut General Statutes Section 45a-106a, checked 2026-09-25).
- The court must find, by clear and convincing evidence, that the respondent is incapable, can't be cared for adequately without a conservator, and that this is the least restrictive means available (Connecticut General Statutes Section 45a-650, checked 2026-09-25).
- Medical evidence must come from a physician who examined the respondent within 45 days of the hearing, unless waived (Connecticut Probate Courts, checked 2026-09-25).
- A probate bond can be excused if assets total less than \$20,000, or unrestricted assets total less than \$10,000 (Connecticut Probate Courts, checked 2026-09-25).
- The court reviews every conservatorship about one year after appointment, then at least every three years, and can continue, modify, or terminate it (Connecticut General Statutes Section 45a-660, checked 2026-09-25).
- An emergency temporary conservator can serve up to 30 days, extendable once, but never more than 60 days total (Connecticut Probate Courts, checked 2026-09-25).

Printable conservatorship checklist

- ☐ Confirmed less restrictive options won't work
- ☐ Identified the probate district
- ☐ Gathered medical records or a recent physician evaluation
- ☐ Identified a proposed conservator willing to serve
- ☐ Filed PC-300 and paid the \$250 fee
- ☐ Hearing date confirmed and respondent notified
- ☐ Bond arranged, if required
- ☐ Court order received defining the conservator's duties
- ☐ Estate inventory filed within 2 months
- ☐ First financial report reminder set for the 1-year mark
- ☐ Copies saved to the family guide