

Conservatorship/Fiduciary Licenses –State Comparison

State	License Required?	CGC Certification?	Statutory Provisions	Other Considerations
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Laws regulating licensure of private professional conservators can be found in AS 08.26	Licensure requires private professional conservators to be certified through CGC.
Minnesota	No	No	Some laws specify things that should be considered when appointing a conservator. Sec. 524.5-119, 524.5-413	Gives almost exclusive regulatory power to the courts. All conservators must submit to two background checks.
Idaho	No	Yes	No statutory language.	The court has an administrative code regulating private professional conservators and guardians: ICAR 54.6. Conservators must be certified through CGC.
California	Yes	Yes	Licensure is regulated by BPC 6530. Provides exceptions to licensure requirement for CPAs and attorneys.	Licensees must be certified by the CGC and sit for a state-run professional fiduciary examination.
Arizona	Yes	No	A.R.S. sec. 14-5651 directs the supreme court to establish a licensure program.	AZ ST Code of Jud. Admin., sec. 7-202 is the complying court code that regulates fiduciary licenses.
Nebraska	No	No	N.R.S. 30-2639 establishes minimum qualifications for conservators and sets a priority schedule for appointment.	The court requires conservators to submit credit, sex offender registry, criminal history, and abuse/neglect registry reports.