

ESTATE PLANNING: DON'T FORGET YOUR PET!

If you are part of the 68 percent of U.S. households that own a pet, you probably think of it as a faithful member of the family—one you love and cherish. But what would happen to that cherished family member if you were to die suddenly? Have you taken any steps to ensure the family dog, cat, horse, or other animals will be well taken care of if it outlives you?

If not, it's probably time to consider making your treasured pet part of your estate plan. Even if you do have a plan, it might make sense to review and revisit it to ensure it's still on track.

Here are some critical steps to take and resources that can help.

GETTING STARTED

1. **Determine your wishes and intentions.** Decide how you would want someone else to take care of your pet. Do you have certain expectations or wishes around the care of your pet—types of food you want (and don't want) the pet to eat, preferred vets, etc.? You'll need to be clear about your wishes to communicate them to a chosen caregiver.
2. **Identify a caregiver.** Who will take responsibility for your pet after you're gone? A good pet guardian is someone you believe will be as good to your pet as you have been. Be sure the candidate is willing and able to be the pet guardian and take on the duties you expect them to. Discuss with any candidate your expectations for care and whether they're on board with your needs (or whether you're willing to compromise in certain areas). If no person in your life can help, consider a humane organization that can look after your pet.
3. **Consider the financial aspects of pet care.** Make sure you and the future pet guardian understand, as best as possible, the likely costs of pet care (more on that below). Does your pet eat exceptional food that costs significantly more than grocery store options? Does it have physical health issues that need attention, medication, or professional care? Is the pet a type of breed known for encountering health problems later in life, and how much might it cost to treat such problems? Answering questions like these can help ensure that everyone caring for your pet is clear about what may be required.

CREATING A FORMAL PLAN

Don't just rely on verbal agreements with a chosen guardian. Instead, make a formal, written plan that spells out all the key aspects—from who will be involved to what the care

expectations are to how to pay for the care (and caregiver). The reason is: Formal plans can be enforceable. Under the law, animals are property—like a car or dining room table—so you cannot leave money directly to your pet. That leaves you with three main options for safeguarding the care of your pets:

- **Pet care agreement.** A pet care agreement is a contract you make with another person who has agreed to care for your pet in case of death. This type of formal agreement will be enforceable.
- **Pet trust.** A pet trust is a legally enforceable arrangement that helps ensure your pet care wishes are honored. As with the pet care agreement, you must identify a willing and able pet guardian. But you will also need someone to administer the trust—a trustee. That person may or may not be the pet guardian. A separate trustee can add a layer of protection because they can check in on your pet's well-being and ensure that the money allocated to pet care is being used properly. Warning: Your pet trust must comply with your state laws.
- **Will bequest.** Your will determines how your assets will be divided and allocated after dying. Because a pet is considered property, as noted above, your will can stipulate who becomes its guardian and the amount of money that will be set aside for its care. And as with a pet trust, make sure the pet provisions in your will work in your state.

FINANCING YOUR PET'S CARE

It is often worthwhile—and sometimes essential—to provide the funding for caring for your pet after you're gone. Thus, you need to calculate the amount required to maintain your pet as you prefer. Some considerations include:

- The cost of caring for your pet and the pet's life expectancy. Some pets, such as macaws and cockatoos, can live more than 50 years.
- Medical costs as the pet ages.
- Compensation (if any) for the caregiver for their efforts.

Important: If the pet dies and there's money remaining—in the pet trust, for example—you'll want to specify where those funds go. We often see trusts set up to pass the assets to the guardian, an animal welfare organization, or other animal-focused charity.

PLAN NOW

You don't have to be extremely wealthy to do some basic (or even advanced) estate planning that involves your pet. Those who see their dog, cat, or other animals as beloved family members should consider taking steps to ensure it will continue getting the love and attention (and treats) it has become accustomed to.

– DENT WEALTH ADVISORS