

Questions about Trusts for your PETS?

- What are the main types of pet trusts?
- Which type of pet trust is “better”?
- What if my state does not have a special law authorizing pet trusts?
- When is a pet trust created?
- Which is better - an inter vivos or testamentary pet trust?
- What does it mean to “fund” your pet trust?
- How much property do I need to fund my pet trust?
- When do I fund my pet trust?
- How do I fund my pet trust?
- How do I decide on the individual to name as my pet’s caregiver?
- Should I name alternate caregivers?
- What types of instructions should I include in my pet trust regarding the care of my pet?
- Who should be the trustee of my pet trust?
- Should I name alternate trustees?
- Is it a good idea to check with the trustees before naming them in my pet trust?
- What happens to the property remaining in the trust when my pet dies?
- What happens if the trust runs out of property before my pet dies?
- How do I get a pet trust?

*Get answers to these
and others by calling:*

Attorney

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TRUSTS

for the LOVE and
CARE of your
PET



Don't ABANDON
your loyal companion



TRUSTS created especially for the CARE of the PET's you LOVE!



What is a “pet trust”?

A pet trust is a legal technique / document you may use to be sure your pet receives proper care after you die or in the event of your disability.

How does a pet trust work?

New Laws in Massachusetts allow you to leave your money and appoint a trusted person to care for your Pet. You (the “settlor”) give your pet to someone who will care for it for the rest of the pet’s lifetime and leave enough money or other property to a trusted person or entity (the “trustee”) who is under a duty to make arrangements for the proper care of your pet according to your instructions. The trustee will deliver your pet to your designated caregiver (the “beneficiary”) and then use the property you transferred to the trust to pay for your pet’s expenses.

How and When is a pet trust created?

You may create a pet trust either (1) while you are still alive (an “inter vivos” or “living” trust) or (2) when you die by including the trust provisions in your Last Will and Testament (a “testamentary” trust).

Which is better - an inter vivos or testamentary pet trust?

An inter vivos trust takes effect immediately and thus will be functioning when you die or become disabled. This avoids delay between your death and the property being available for the pet’s care.

A testamentary trust is the less expensive option because the trust does not take effect until you die. However, a testamentary trust does not protect your pet if you become disabled and unable to care for your pet.



How do I get a pet trust?

You should consult with an attorney who specializes in estate planning and, who also has experience with pet trusts.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Consultations by appointment are available in your home, office, or place of convenience or at office locations in Canton, New Bedford and Mashpee, Massachusetts

**First consultations are always
COMPLIMENTARY!**

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