## 2nd Chance 4 Pets



Amy Shever, 2nd Chance 4 Pets International ACES Conference, September 2012

## Agenda

- Short video + background about the issue
- Emergency planning
- Lifetime care planning
- How you can make an impact in your community
- "sliderocket" presentation
- Resources



## Three Questions- Question \#1

Who will care for your pets should anything happen to you?


## Three Questions- Question \#2

Who will care for your relatives' and friends' pets should anything happen to them?


## Three Questions- Question \#3

Who will care for the pets of friends and people that have adopted pets should anything happen to them?


## Who is 2nd Chance 4 Pets?

- An all- volunteer, 501(c)3 nonprofit organization established in 2003 to reduce the number of pets relinquished and euthanized due to death or disability of their human companions.
- We are not a rescue organization, we are an advocacy group.
- We are not lawyers, but we have estate planners that serve on our advisory board.



## Orphaned Pets

- When orphaned animals are relinquished to animal shelters, they are often "labeled" unadoptable due to their refusal to eat and their being despondent.



## Meet Sophie

- 3 years old, extremely shy, greeted her human companion by the door every evening.
- On September 11, 2011, Sophie's human companion didn't come home.
- Like $\mathbf{8 0 0}$ other pets in New York City that day, Sophie became an orphaned pet. Her human was only 32 years old.
- It took rescuers 2 weeks to find Sophie home, alone.



## Meet Lucy

- "I was $\mathbf{3 0}$ years young when my human died (I hope to live to at least 75!). I spent many lonely months in a relative's basement where I was given food but received very little companionship.
- "I was eventually taken to a bird sanctuary where I am now surrounded by feathered friends who had been orphaned just like me."



## Ken’s Kids

## Buffy and Willy



## The Facts

- Between 3.5 and 4 million pets are relinquished and euthanized in U.S. shelters each year. It is estimated that more than 500,000 of these pets are surrendered due to pets outliving their humans.
- While spay and neuter programs have reduced the number of pets ending up in shelters, there has been no formal strategy addressing pets being relinquished due to the death of their human companions.
- \$2 billion = the annual cost of capturing, caring for, and euthanizing the dogs and cats in shelters. (resource: PETA)



## Emergency Planning

In the confusion that accompanies a person's unexpected illness, accident, or death, pets may be overlooked. To prevent this from happening, take these simple precautions:

- Identify at least two responsible friends or relatives who agree to provide temporary care if needed. Give them keys to your home, feeding and care instructions, the name of your veterinarian, and information about any permanent care provisions you have made.
- Make sure neighbors, friends, and relatives know how many pets you have, and provide them with contact information for emergency caregivers.
- Carry an "emergency identification card" that lists the names and phone numbers of emergency caregivers. Post "in case of emergency" notices on your doors or windows, specifying how many and what types of pets you have. (Emergency cards can be downioaded from the 2nd Chance 4 Pets website).


## Other Considerations: Emergency Planning

- Emergency Kit for Your Pets
- Accommodations Outside of Your Area
- Pet Identification: Microchip PLUS Tags
- Up-to-Date Records, Photos
- Ownership/Adoption Certificates
- Emergency ID Cards



## Emergency Checklist

$\checkmark$ Harnesses, carriers, crates, and cages. Harnesses are better than collars for safety and security. Each pet should have its own crate, cage, or carrier. Be sure to include comfortable bedding, such as old blankets, and any toys to help your pet feel more secure.
$\checkmark$ ID, contact information, and medical records. All pets should have ID tags with emergencycontact information in case you become separated. Write the same information in indelible marker on the pet carrier. Include feeding and medical information, description of any pertinent behavioral issues. Keep a copy of records and identification photos of your pet with you at all times. (Keep paperwork safe from birds!)
$\checkmark$ Food, water, and medicine. Pack three to seven days worth of nonperishable food and water as well as a week's supply of any necessary medicine, separate bowls for food and water.
$\checkmark$ Sanitation. Pack paper towels, liquid dish soap, a small bottle of household bleach, and a package of garbage bags.

## Lifetime Care Options

## Three Basic Components:

- Caregivers: Identify people who are committed to caring for your pets temporarily in an emergency situation- or permanently
- Written instructions: Include all special care requirements, diet, exercise, daily routine, location of food and medicine
- Financing: Set aside funds to ensure that your pets receive continuous care


## Find a Committed Caregiver (or 2!)

- Pet sitters
- Other pet owners
- Vet techs, vet students
- Check in with friends, relatives, neighbors
- Talk to your caregiver every few years- Do you want a complete stranger making decisions about your pets' future?



## Written Instructions

- Caregivers need copies
- People must know where to find them
- Keep instructions updated



## Financial Planning

## Setting aside a fund to cover expenses

- Life Insurance Policy- named to a human beneficiary
- Discuss with financial planner or attorney
- Justify amount: life expectancy of pet, how much is spent every year (consider emergencies, pet insurance, increase costs for aging pets)



## Lifetime Care Options <br> Options for planning our pets' future Care

- Wills and Estate Plans (when in doubt, create a trust!)
- Pet trusts created by attorneys: 46 states have pet trust laws
- Animal Care Panel: a great option for pet owners with no caregivers and no beneficiaries
- Perpetual Care Programs and Small Sanctuaries



## Wills and Estate Plans

- People generally consider them to be costly (to create and to update)
- A few lines about the pets added to an estate plan or will may not be sufficient
- Attorneys may not be up-to-speed about pet requirements to include in a trust
- A small \% of Americans will create a trust. Those that do may not update them as often as they should. In order for a trust to be kept current, it must be updated every few years



## Pet Trusts

- 46 states have statutes in place
- Few lawyers specialize in pet trusts
- Consider using a pet trust as a supplement to an existing estate plan



## Animal Care Panel

- A good option for pet owners who own their home, their beneficiaries will not contest
- Good option for pet owners with no caregivers
- Good option for pet owners with a large number of pets, who have pets with special needs, who want their pets to remain together in their home



## Perpetual Care Programs

Currently run by veterinarian schools- 4 schools
have programs in place

## Pros

- Guarantee that pets will be cared for
- May be a good options for birds with long life spans


## Cons

- Costly, \$25k - \$200k per pet
- Facility may not be ideal environment for new pets
- New programs, risk of sustainability

Purdue School of
Veterinary Medicine, Peace
of Mind Program, West
Lafayette, IN
Kansas State Univ. College of Veterinary Medicine
Perpetual Pet Care Program, Manhattan, KS

Texas A\&M University The Stevenson Companion Animal Life-Care Center College Station, Texas

UC Davis School of Veterinary Medicine, The Tender Loving Care for Pets Program, Davis, CA (not accepting new clients)

## Small Animal Sanctuaries

- Hundreds exist (check 2ndchance4pets.org)
- No formal process to inspect, evaluate, or accredit
- Many are created by animal lovers with the best intentions
- Many are unable to sustain themselves, founders typically do not have succession plans
- Pet owners need to thoroughly evaluate this option!



## Evaluating a Perpetual Care Program or Animal Sanctuary

- How long has the program existed? How is the program funded?
- Is the program appropriately licensed?
- What happens to the pets if the program is unable to continue?
- What is the relative experience and training of the employees and owners?
- What is the pet to person ratio?
- How much does each pet receive on a daily basis?
- What is the financial commitment required for each pet?
- How much has to be paid in advance?
- What is their capacity for pets?
- What are the physical conditions of the facility?
- What type of space do the pets have (e.g., are they kept in cages)?
- Are there references with whom you may contact?
- Are pets adopted out or do they remain at the facility permanently?
- What does their adoption process entail?
- How do they follow up with adoptions?


## Evaluating a Perpetual Care Program or Animal Sanctuary (continued)

- What is the program's policy about returning pets?
- What level of veterinary care is provided?
- Is veterinary care administered by licensed veterinarians or by interns?
- Do pets receive regular examinations?
- How are medical emergencies handled?
- What is their position on euthanasia? (You might consider meeting the veterinarians that support the program.)
- What type of food do they feed their pets?
- When are the pets fed?
- Will they accommodate special diets?
- What type of exercise routine is typical for the pets in their care?
- Does the program accept pets regardless of age and medical needs?
- Will they honor special burial requests?


## Where are the opportunities?

- Lifetime Care Options: making sure that in the event of an emergency or something more critical, our pets will be taken care of
- Support All-Volunteer Shelter and Rescue Groups: very little support is given to these opportunities
- Continue to Encourage Adoptions from Shelters: only 20\% of companion animals in homes come from shelters
- Spay and Neuter Programs: make it affordable
- Work with Local Veterinarians: they are our link to responsible pet owners


## Working with Veterinarians

- Ask that they include on their intake form, "Who should we contact in case of an emergency?", "If any should happen to you and you no longer could care for your pets, who will care for them?"
- Vet clinics will distribute emergency ID cards and brochures
- Discuss the "three components" of a lifetime care plan



## Making an Impact in Your Community

- Hold workshops for vet clinics, pet sitter groups, pet care professionals, pet owners, civic groups and at senior centers
- Help match orphaned pets with new families
- Results in more volunteers, educated pet owners, new supporters, new adoptors



## Health Benefits of Companion Animals

## Scientific research indicates that including a pet as part of your family

brings significant health benefits, especially for those of us over 65
years of age. Here are a few results from these studies:

- The simple act of holding an animal can relieve symptoms of depression, lower blood pressure, and even decrease surgical patients' healing times.
- The long-term survival rates of heart attack victims who had a pet are proven to be significantly longer than those who did not.
- Widows who have cats are better off medically during the first year as a widow, which is a critical time for stress, than widows who do not.


## Providing Programs for Seniors

Pet Peace of Mind, www.Banfield.com

- Funded by the Banfield Charitable Trust
- Works with hospices to implement a program to help keep hospice patients to keep their pets at home with them throughout their end of life journey.
- Services range from dog walking and litter cleaning to transport for vet and grooming appointments, delivery of pet food, and assistance with planning for the pets' home relocation after the patient passes.
- This program is at the core of the trust's mission of finding innovative ways to keep pets and families together.


## Providing Programs for Seniors

## Rebecca's Rainbow, www.rebeccasrainbow.org

- Is a 501(c)3 which started in 2009 to provide a resource for terminally or critically ill pet owners to find safe placement for their beloved pets.
- Provides temporary housing for these pets and address their veterinary needs
- Works closely with social workers, health care workers, real estate agents, funeral directors, attorneys, veterinary professionals, and animal shelter personnel to keep these pets from being subjected to the stress from shelter life or unnecessarily euthanized
- When possible, program staff meet with each person and his/her family to hear their thoughts on the kind of home that would be best if it becomes necessary to find their pets a new home
- The assurance that these pets will be cared for lifts a tremendous burden and helps bring peace of mind.


## Homeless Pet Flyers



## How you can make a difference...

- Please distribute our brochures, include our articles in your newsletters and on your website
- Tell others involved in shelters and rescue groups
- Help our volunteers connect with pet publications, journalists who cover pet issues
- Participate with us at animal welfare and veterinarian conferences



## Resources

- "Resources" tab on our website- 2ndchance4pets.org
- Presentation template that can be customized
- Articles, emergency ID cards, pet care instructions "workbook"
- Coming soon "Door Hangers"
- sliderocket presentation



## Peggy Hoyt

- Estate planner in Florida
- One of a few U.S. attorneys who specializes in pet trusts, animal care panels
- Author, All My Children Wear Fur Coats
- 2nd Chance 4 Pets volunteer and advisory board member
- Daughter of John Hoyt, past HSUS President
- Web: www.legacyforyourpet.com



## Gerry Buyer

- Gerry Buyer, Professor of Law Texas Tech University School of Law
- 2nd Chance 4 Pets advisory board member
- Check out Gerry's comprehensive website with information about pet trusts
- Email- gwb@professorbuyer.com
- Web- www.professorbuyer.com



## Choosing a Permanent Caregiver

- Decide whether you want all your pets to go to one person, or whether different pets should go to different people.
- If possible, keep pets who have bonded with one another together.
- When selecting caregivers, consider partners, adult children, parents, brothers, sisters, and friends who have met your pet and have successfully cared for pets themselves.
- Also, name alternate caregivers in case your first choice becomes unable or unwilling to take your pet.
- Be sure to discuss your expectations with potential caregivers so they understand the large responsibility of caring for your pet.
- Remember, the new owner will have full discretion over the animal's careincluding veterinary treatment and euthanasia-so make sure you choose a person you trust implicitly and who will do what is in the best interest of your pet.
- Stay in touch with the designated caregivers and alternates.


## Choosing a Permanent Caregiver (continued)

- Over time, people's circumstances and priorities change, and you want to make sure that the arrangements you have made continue to hold from the designated caregivers' vantage points.
- If all else fails, it is also possible to direct your executor or personal representative, in your will, to place the animal with another individual or family (that is, in a non-institutionalized setting).
- Finding a satisfactory new home can take several weeks of searching, so again, it is important to line up temporary care.
- You also have to know and trust your executor and provide useful, but not unrealistically confining, instructions in your will.
- You should also authorize your executor to expend funds from your estate for the temporary care of your pet as well as for the costs of looking for a new home and transporting the animal to it.
- The will should also grant broad discretion to your executor in making decisions about the animal and in expending estate funds on the animal's behalf.


## Entrusting a Pet to an Organization

- Most humane organizations do not have the space or funds to care for your pet indefinitely and cannot guarantee that someone will adopt your animal.
- Although, some may be able to board and care for your pet temporarily until he can be transferred to his designated caregiver.
- There are, however, a few organizations that specialize in long-term care of pets of deceased owners.
- For a fee or donation, these "pet retirement homes" or "sanctuaries" may agree to find your pet a new home or care for your pet until she dies.
- Be aware, however, that pets are companion animals who need lots of care and affection; they may suffer from long-term confinement in such facilities.
- Your pet will not want to be institutionalized any more than you would want to be.
- Before making any formal arrangements, visit the organization to see how animals are cared for, where they are confined, who looks after them, when they are socialized and exercised, and what policies and procedures exist regarding care at the facility and placement with a new family.


## Sample Language for a Will

## (From hsus.org) Here is some sample language that you can use in your will to provide your executor with guidance in arranging for your pet's care:

\{Article Number\} A. As a matter of high priority and importance, I direct my Personal Representative to place any and all animals I may own at the time of my death with another individual or family (that is, in a private, noninstitutionalized setting) where such animals will be cared for in a manner that any responsible, devoted pet owner would afford to his or her pets. Prior to initiating such efforts to place my animals, I direct my Personal Representative to consult $\qquad$ _,
D.V.M. (currently at the $\qquad$ Hospital), or, in the event of Dr. $\qquad$ 's unavailability, a veterinarian chosen by my Personal Representative, to ensure that each animal is in generally good health and is not suffering physically. In addition, I direct my Personal Representative to provide any needed, reasonable veterinary care that my animal(s) may need at that time to restore the animal(s) to generally good health and to alleviate suffering, if possible. Any animal(s) not in generally good health or who is so suffering-and whose care is beyond the capabilities of veterinary medicine, reasonably employed, to restore to generally good health or to alleviate suffering-shall be euthanized, cremated, and the ashes disposed of at the discretion of my Personal Representative. Any expenses incurred for the care (including the costs of veterinary services), placement, or transportation of my animals, or to otherwise effect the purposes of this Article
$\qquad$ up to the time of placement, shall be charged against the principal of my residuary estate. Decisions my Personal Representative makes under this Article $\qquad$ -for example, with respect to the veterinary care to be afforded to my animal(s) and the costs of such care-shall be final. My intention is that my Personal Representative have the broadest possible discretion to carry out the purposes of this paragraph.

## Limitations of a Will

- (From hsus.org) Although your lawyer will help you decide what type of document best suits your needs, you should be aware of some drawbacks to wills.
- For example, a will takes effect only upon your death, and it will not be probated and formally recognized by a court for days or even weeks.
- What's more, if legal disputes arise, the final settlement of your property may be prolonged.
- Even determining the rightful new owner of your pet can get delayed.


## Which is the Better Option: a Will or a Trust?

- There are many types of wills and trusts; determining which is best for you and your pet depends on your situation and needs.
- It's important to seek the advice of an attorney who both understands your desire to provide for your pet and can help you create a will and/or trust that best provides for him.
- You and your attorney also need to make sure that a trust for the benefit of one or more specific animals is valid and enforceable in your state.
- Even if your state law recognizes the validity of such trusts, keep in mind that tying up a substantial amount of money or property in a trust for an animal's benefit may prove to be controversial from the point of view of a relative or other heir.
- Moreover, trusts are legal entities that are relatively expensive to administer and maintain, all of which underscores the need for careful planning and legal advice.
- After you and your lawyer create a will, a trust, or both, leave copies with the person you've chosen to be executor of your estate as well as with the pet's designated caregiver so that he or she can look after your pet immediately.
- (The executor and caregiver may or may not be the same person.)
- Make sure the caregiver also has copies of your pet's veterinary records and information about her behavior traits and dietary preferences.


## Setting Up a Trust

- Unlike a will, a trust can provide for your pet immediately and can apply not only if you die, but also if you become ill or incapacitated.
- That's because you determine when your trust becomes effective.
- When you create a trust for your pet, you set aside money to be used for his care and you specify a trustee to control the funds.
- A trust created separately from your will carries certain benefits.
- The trust can be written to exclude certain assets from the probate process so that funds are more readily available to care for your pet.
- Additionally, it can be structured to provide for your pet even during a lengthy disability.


## Powers of Attorney

- Powers of attorney, which authorize someone else to conduct some or all of your affairs for you while you are alive, have become a standard planning device.
- Such documents can be written to take effect upon your physical or mental incapacity and to continue in effect after you become incapacitated.
- They are simpler than trusts and do not create a legal entity that needs to be maintained by formal means.
- Provisions can be inserted in powers of attorney authorizing your attorney-in-fact-the person designated to handle your affairs-to take care of your pets, expend money to do so, and even to place your pets with permanent caregivers if appropriate.
- Like any other legal device, however, powers of attorney are documents that by themselves cannot ensure that your pet is fed, walked, medicated, or otherwise cared for daily.
- Legal devices can only complement your personal efforts in thinking ahead and finding temporary and permanent caregivers who can take over your pet's care immediately when the need arises.
- It is critical to coordinate, with more formal legal planning, your own efforts in finding substitute caregivers.


## Locating Legal Assistance

- Before making formal arrangements to provide for the long-term care of your pet, seek help from professionals who can guide you in preparing legal documents that can protect your interests and those of your pet.
- You must keep in mind the critical importance of making advance personal arrangements to ensure that your pet is cared for immediately if you die or become incapacitated.
- The formalities of a will or trust may not take over for some time.


## Requesting a Pet be Euthanized Upon a Pet Owner's Death

- Being concerned about what will happen to your pet after your death is normal.
- But some people take this concern to extremes, requesting that their pet be euthanized out of fear that no one else will care for the animal appropriately.
- When an owner puts this request in his will, that provision is often ruled invalid by the legal system when the animal is young or in good health and when other humane alternatives are available.
- There are some cases when euthanasia may be appropriate.
- If a pet is very old or requires extensive treatment for a health condition, for example, it may be unfair to both the pet and your designated caregiver to insist on indefinite care.
- That's why it's important to choose a responsible caregiver and thoroughly discuss the animal's condition and needs so that the caregiver can make the best decision after you're gone.


## Final Comments

- Awareness about this issue is the first step in helping our animal companions.
- Educating pet owners will help prevent our animals from unnecessary euthanasia and provide pet owners with peace of mind.



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