

Greyhound foster Manual

Foster homes are the backbone of our adoption group. Foster "parents" provide temporary, loving care for greyhounds until they are on their way to new lives. The rewards of fostering a new greyhound cannot be adequately explained in words, and the effort isn't all that taxing.

Greyhounds, which have been brought up on rearing farms and later housed in kennels during their racing careers have a very regimented lifestyle and have little or no experience of the day to day happenings in the average family household. The first two or three weeks of a Greyhound's transformation into a companion dog represents a huge learning curve and may be stressful to the dog unless handled sympathetically.

The fostering period allows for an assessment of the Greyhound's personality and behavior traits. It allows the dog to be introduced carefully to a range of new experiences so that when faced with these in their future adoptive home, the dog can cope without apprehension or fear. This is also the time when spaying or neutering is arranged. Some things in daily life that retired racers have never been exposed to are stairs, different types of floor surfaces, glass windows and doors, household noises, car rides, and other animals. After sometimes several weeks, it is necessary for the foster family to say goodbye to their houseguest. However, they send them to their permanent homes ready to become part of the family, but knowing that whenever they meet again, their grey will remember them and greet them as only old friends do. The most common reservation potential greyhounds fosters have is becoming too attached and wanting to keep their foster. Well, that is very true for each of us, but remember, if you adopt, you can save one; if you foster, you can save many. Many of our fosters fail "fostering 101", but continue to foster. They then have the best of both worlds.

What is your newly retired Greyhound thinking?

By Kathleen Gilley

This breed has never been asked to do anything for itself, make any decisions or answer any questions. It has been waited on, paw and tail. The only prohibition in a racing Greyhound's life is not to get into a fight or eat certain stuff in the turnout pen.

Let us review a little. From weaning until you go away for schooling, at probably a year and a half, you eat, grow and run around with your siblings. When you go away to begin your racing career, you get your own "apartment," in a large housing development. No one is allowed in your bed but you, and when you are in there, no one can touch you, without plenty of warning.

Someone hears a vehicle drive up, or the kennel door being unlocked. The light switches are flipped on. The loud mouths in residence, and there always are some, begin to bark or howl. You are wide awake by the time the human opens your door to turn you out. A Greyhound has never been touched while he was asleep.

You eat when you are fed, usually on a strict schedule. No one asks if you are hungry or what you want to eat. You are never told not to eat any food within your reach. No one ever touches your bowl while you are eating. You are not to be disturbed because it is important you clean your plate.

You are not asked if you have to "go outside." You are placed in a turn out pen and it isn't long before you get the idea of what you are supposed to do while you are out there. Unless you really get out of hand, you may chase, rough house and put your feet on everyone and everything else. The only humans you know are the "waiters" who feed you, and the "restroom attendants" who turn you out to go to the bathroom. Respect people? Surely you jest.

No one comes into or goes out of your kennel without your knowledge. You are all-seeing and all-knowing. There are no surprises, day in and day out. The only thing it is ever hoped you will do is win, place or show, and that you don't have much control over. It is in your blood, it is in your heart, it is in your fate or it is not.

And when it is not, then suddenly you are expected to be a civilized person in a fur coat. But people don't realize you may not even speak English. Some of you don't even know your names, because you didn't need to. You were not asked or told to do anything as an individual; you were always part of the "condo association"; the sorority or fraternity and everyone did everything together, as a group or pack. The only time you did anything as an individual is when you schooled or raced, and even then, You Were Not Alone.

Suddenly, he is expected to behave himself in places he's never been taught how to act. He is expected to take responsibility for saying when he needs to go outside, to come when he is called, not to get on some or all of the furniture, and to not eat food off counters and tables. He is dropped into a world that is not his, and totally without warning, at that.

Almost everything he does is wrong. Suddenly he is a minority. Now he is just a pet. He is unemployed, in a place where people expect him to know the rules and the schedule, even when there aren't any. (How many times have you heard someone say, "He won't tell me when he has to go out?", what kind of schedule is that?) Have you heard the joke about the dog who says, "My name is No-No Bad Dog, What's yours?"? All the protective barriers are gone.

There is no more warning before something happens. There is no more strength in numbers. He wakes up with a monster human face two inches from his. (With some people's breath, this could scare Godzilla.) Why should he not, believe that this "someone," who has crept up on him, isn't going to eat him for lunch? (I really do have to ask you ladies to consider how you would react if someone you barely knew crawled up on you while you were asleep?) No, I will not ask for any male input.)

Now he is left alone, for the first time in his life, in a strange place, with no idea of what will happen or how long it will be before someone comes to him again. If he is not crated, he may go through walls, windows or over fences, desperately seeking something familiar, something with which to reconnect his life. If he does get free, he will find the familiarity, within himself: the adrenaline high, the wind in his ears, the blood pulsing and racing through his heart once again--until he crashes into a car.

Often, the first contact with his new family is punishment, something he's never had before, something he doesn't understand now, especially in the middle of the rest of the chaos. And worst of all, what are the most common human reactions to misbehaviour? We live in a violent society, where the answer to any irritation is a slap, punch, kick, whip, or rub your nose in it. Under these circumstances, sometimes I think any successful adoption is a miracle.

He is, in effect, expected to have all the manners of at least a six-year old child. But, how many of you would leave an unfamiliar six-year old human alone and loose in your home for hours at a time and not expect to find who knows what when you got back? Consider that if you did, you could be brought up on charges of child abuse, neglect and endangerment. Yet, people do this to Greyhounds and this is often the reason for so many returns.

How many dogs have been returned because they did not know how to tell the adopter when they had to go out? How many for jumping on people, getting on furniture, counter surfing, separation anxiety, or defensive actions due to being startled or hurt (aka growling or biting)? So, let's understand: Sometimes it isn't the dog's "fault" he cannot fit in. He is not equipped with the social skills of a six-year old human but you can teach him. With love.

The following items will be given to you at the pick-up:

Martingale collar and leash

Muzzle

THE MUZZLE

For greyhounds, the muzzle is part of their gear. They wear them as easily as we wear eye glasses or hard hats. The open, plastic, basket muzzle is comfortable and safe for your dog even for fairly long periods of time. Its design allows the dog to breathe and to drink easily. A muzzle offers an amazing way to deal with a myriad of everyday problems that all Greyhound owners endure - issues beyond the typical examples such as safe introductions, playgroup etiquette, and use in multi-hound households. In fact, almost every problem you have ever had with your Greyhound that involves his mouth can be nearly "cured" by using his muzzle in creative and intelligent ways. Muzzles can also be used to restrict your dog from exhibiting other undesirable behaviors such as counter surfing, chewing, and general destructiveness when left unattended and to control the licking and biting of sutures and stitches after surgery. Responsible use of a muzzle can be a very useful tool because it will help you to achieve positive results early on so that ultimately you won't have to use it in the future!

INTRODUCTION INTO YOUR HOME

When bringing a newly retired racer into your home, there are several guidelines to follow that will make this introduction a safe one for all concerned. It is important to remember that the majority of these hounds have chased a lure for a living and even though they are, for the most part, gentle creatures, some have a higher prey drive than others. If you have other pets in your household, special care should be given to ensure the safety of all concerned. Remember, this is all new to your foster hound and their adrenaline may be much higher initially so always proceed with caution. Please keep in mind, the more effort you put into fostering early on, the more quickly your foster dog will find their forever home.

INTRODUCTION TO OTHER DOGS IN YOUR HOME

If you have other dogs in your home, regardless of the breed, there are several ways in which you may choose to introduce them:

1. ON NEUTRAL GROUND

Try to introduce your dogs to your foster on "neutral ground", for example, the front yard. If you have more than one dog and you have help, bring them out one at a time and let them sniff each other. Remember that everyone should be on a short lead and your foster muzzled for the introduction. Never let your dogs rush your foster. Pay close attention to the reactions of each dog. If any signs of aggression (growling, snapping, biting, etc.) or dominance (head in an arch over the back of the other dog with tail up over their back and ridged stance) are observed correct immediately with a firm "No".

2. INSIDE YOUR HOME

Meeting each other on neutral ground is not always an option. If this is the case and you must bring your foster into the house, do so with as little commotion as possible. If you are introducing more than one dog to your foster, try introducing them one dog at a time. You might want to start with your dogs in another room. Before any introduction, muzzle your foster. This is your dog's home so it is not necessary that they be on a lead to meet your foster when introduced in your home. As each dog is introduced to your foster, watch his or her behavior. After you are sure they are ok, introduce the next one.

INTRODUCING YOUR FOSTER TO YOUR CAT

Because the majority of fosters are “straight off the track” we are not always able to cat test them before sending them to your home. Although we can get a general take on them from their trainers, there are NO GUARANTEES!!! Even though the majority of greyhounds are “cat correctable”, there is a small percent whose prey drive will get the better of them. We do not encourage attempting to let your foster interact with small animals such as; guinea pigs, ferrets, rabbits etc... **Please keep your foster muzzled and supervised for at least the first week when the cat or any small animal is present.**

1. Introduce your foster to your cat indoors with your foster on lead and muzzled.
2. Walk your foster around until they see the cat. Always remember to keep your foster on a short lead for more control, as you never know if your cat might take that moment to dart across the room in front of them.
3. Once the cat has been spotted, slowly walk your foster towards the cat paying close attention to his/her actions. If your cat hisses and swats your foster and foster turns away and shows signs of being afraid of the cat, that’s GREYT. If your foster totally ignores your cat, that’s even better. If your foster shows some interest, give a small tug on his/her lead while saying in a firm voice “NO KITTY”. You may have to repeat this several times until they get the picture. Using a spray bottle is a wonderful tool for teaching your foster what NO means. If you see that they are interested in your cat(s), as you tell them NO KITTY, spray them with a stream of water. Although some greyhounds are not fazed by this method, most do not like it and will stop whatever behavior is related to the water.

If your foster exhibits any of the following signs after seeing your cat:

- Teeth clicking or snapping
- Fixed gaze or stare which cannot be broken by a verbal “NO” or water spraying
- Trembling or lurching
- Ears alert (which alone could simply mean curiosity)

SEPARATE them immediately by placing the foster in their crate or the cat in a different room with the door shut. Once you have secured the safety of all involved, notify us right away so that we can arrange for a foster swap or further guidance.

Always remember that your foster may be ok with your cat in the house, but while outside All BETS ARE OFF!

INTRODUCING YOUR FOSTER TO SMALL CHILDREN

When you introduce children to your foster do so with an abundance of caution:

1. First, keep your foster muzzled for at least the first week while children are playing nearby as this will help prevent accidents should a child step or fall on your foster dog. **Never leave your foster dog alone with small children.**

2. Hold your greyhound on a short lead and walk them towards the child, **NEVER LET YOUR CHILD RUN AT THE FOSTER.**
3. Teach your child the proper way to greet your foster by extending their hand for the foster to sniff. Teach your child to pet the foster gently and to begin under the neck moving up to the head and NOT by reaching over his/her head to pat them. **NEVER** allow a child to put their face directly in the face of your foster.
4. It is very important that your children or their friends respect your fosters' sleeping quarters. **DO NOT let your children play in or around your fosters' crate. Likewise, DO NOT allow children to lie on your foster dog's bed.** Greyhounds have never had to share their sleeping quarters before. Never let your child approach a greyhound that is lying down without calling the greyhound's name first. **GREYHOUNDS CAN SLEEP WITH THEIR EYES OPEN.**

SOCIALIZING YOUR FOSTER DOG

It is your job as a foster parent to introduce your foster dog to as many new things as possible. Remember to proceed with caution while introducing your foster to new things, but always let them know you are there to lean on. Also remember, greyhounds are very smart. If they think you are apprehensive about something, they will be too. Always have treats on hand when they have conquered a new challenge and reward them if they respond in a positive manner.

Introduce your foster to:

1. As many people as you can.
2. People with hats, beards, uniforms, wearing sunglasses, backpacks and carrying packages.
3. People with wheel chairs, walkers, baby strollers or people using crutches.
4. All sizes of children, keeping in mind to watch them carefully. If you see your foster is uncomfortable around children of certain ages or size, then forgo this step.
5. To other breeds of dogs, cats, birds and any other animals you may see while out. The purpose of this exercise is to familiarize your hound to all that is around him/her, you never know if the adoptive family may live on a farm and own horses. Any new experience they master gets them one step closer to their forever home and also lets us know what type of home they may be best suited for.
6. All types of flooring (e.g. carpet, wood, and tile) and stairs.

ROUTINES AND POSSIBLE ISSUES TO WATCH FOR IN YOUR FOSTER DOG

SLEEP AGGRESSION

While your foster is sleeping, pay close attention to him/her. Keep in mind, at the track they have not had to share their space with anyone, so at first they may have some space issues. It is important that they have a crate they can go to for comfort.

NEVER let a small child sit or lie on your fosters' bed. That is their safe place and should be respected at all times.

REMEMBER, GREYHOUNDS CAN SLEEP WITH THEIR EYES OPEN so call out their name when they are lying down so they know you are approaching. If a greyhound is surprised while sleeping and reacts negatively, (growling or biting) it does not necessarily mean they are aggressive or vicious. It generally means they have been startled. As a whole, greyhounds are gentle, sociable, affectionate dogs and are for the most part, well-adjusted around other animals and people.

POSSESSIVENESS

Possessiveness of beds, food, toys or even their crate in the beginning is not out of the ordinary. Most of these things are new to them and therefore, they may feel the need to protect them. Usually a stern "NO" or the handy spray bottle accompanied by a stern "NO" will do the trick.

PACK MENTALITY

It is very important to understand the "PACK" mentality and your role in the "PACK". Greyhounds have been raised in a pack setting since birth. Unlike other breeds that are separated from their siblings at an early age, greyhounds are raised, schooled and raced with ONLY greyhounds. It is natural, then, for them to establish a "pecking order". Because of this, a greyhound that has been "alpha" in his or her past group may well enter your home thinking they will be the alpha there also. Make sure you are in charge, not your foster, or your own dog for that matter. It is important that you are aware of your role in promoting peaceful relations among the pack. Close supervision and recognizing subtle signs of aggression are paramount in providing safety for your family and your pets. Be observant of all behaviors that may signal the onset of a problem.

FEAR AND DOMINANCE

Recognizing subtle signs of dominance or aggression can stop a bad situation dead in its tracks. Signs to watch for are:

- Your foster positioning itself in a stiff stance, usually with tail erect over his/her back, above another pet that is lying down, playing with a toy or eating. This signifies their desire to establish their place as the boss and want the respect from the rest of the "pack". Should this happen, gently pull them away from the situation accompanied with a firm "NO".
- Your foster turning their head to the side when someone tries to pet them. This may indicate they are frightened and want to be left alone.

NEVER put your face directly in the face of your foster unless you know that this is a behavior they are comfortable with. You will know they feel threatened as they will become still and rigid and their tail will stop wagging. Some dogs will see this as a challenge or threat and do what is required to protect themselves.

RESIST the urge to hug or join your foster if they are lying down, especially if they are on their favorite bed. Remember, while at the track, these hounds have had very little personal items to call their own, so a crate and a bed are at the top of their list.

FEAR FIGHTING

Fear fighting among animals is usually the result of one of them being injured. This type of behavior is usually one of pain and the injured animal striking out at what or whoever may have caused the pain. If other animals are present during the injury, the injured animal may attack and a vicious fight may ensue, sometimes to the death. Very often the owner will not be present when the attack occurs and will assume the animal “just went berserk” and “tried to kill” the other animal. Very rarely will this be the case, as generally an animal will not turn on one of its own unless in a great deal of pain. **NEVER TRY TO HANDLE AN INJURED ANIMAL UNLESS IT IS MUZZLED FIRST.**

SEPARATION ANXIETY

Some Greyhounds exhibit unusual behavior when they are moved from the kennel environment to a home environment. This behavior is called Separation Anxiety or “SA.” Because they have spent their whole lives with many people and dogs around, a change in environment can be stressful to the hound. The characteristics of SA may include urinating in their crate, howling, and/or destructive behavior when the dog is left alone. Following are some ways you can comfort your foster through his transition. Throughout the first few days, allow the dog to see you walk out the door (numerous times) and return shortly after. Your foster will soon learn that when you leave, you will return. If you have other dogs in the house, have them sleep in the same room with the Greyhound. If you don’t have that luxury, the foster dog should sleep in an area so that he/she can see you. This should help your foster feel secure during the night. Urinating in the crate can be corrected by frequent outings as well as the use of a belly band or diaper. They may wet their own crate as a reaction to SA, but eventually they will tire of wetting themselves and will become comfortable with their new routine.

REMEMBER, YOU ARE IN CHARGE

Animals will almost invariably revert back to instinctual behavior without a “Pack Leader” and greyhounds more so than most animals as they have been raised in the pack setting. It is important your foster knows you are the one in charge. You must set guidelines that they must follow. When setting these guidelines, remember the environment they have come from and what was expected of them there. In their past environment, they were required to do little more than run, rest, eat and potty and they were required to obey. They are now in a place where much is expected of them and more stimuli than they have ever faced before is coming at them from all sides. This new list of rules can cause a very challenging adaptation period for your foster. These fosters rely on you to keep things in order and to enforce rules that are meant to protect all those in your household.

SHY GREYHOUNDS

If you are trying to establish a trusting relationship with a shy foster, avoid eye contact until you are sure they do not perceive it as a threat. Stay on your feet or sit but do not crawl. When you are trying to form a bond with a shy foster do not rush the process. Act as if you are walking past them and gently touch them saying something kind and reassuring as you pass. Sit on a piece of furniture and let the foster approach you; it may take a while but as your foster becomes more relaxed it will happen. Have treats in your pocket and offer your shy foster one each time it approaches you on their own, this will help them bond with you and will instill trust.

YOUR FOSTER AT PLAY

If you have observed aggressive behavior in your foster or other pets in your household while they are playing, especially outdoors, consider this a potential for disaster. As soon as you observe this behavior, stop it immediately! Racing greyhounds are especially prey driven and competitive by nature. Competing for a toy or jockeying for position for the lead in a game of chase are perfect examples of a setup for fighting. Even the most gentle of dogs can have a sudden urge to take a toy or be ahead in a race, which can produce devastating injuries in a pack response. Better safe than sorry so keep a muzzle on your foster while they are running outside.

GAMES OF FETCH

NEVER play fetch with a foster that has shown a competitive streak unless you are playing with just your foster. If you have several dogs, play with the foster separately, thus avoiding a bad situation.

PLAYING WITH TOYS INSIDE

If your foster growls at another dog or person while they (the foster) are playing with a toy either inside or out, correct them right away with a stern “NO”. If it continues, take the toy away and put it up. Do not let small children play with your fosters’ toys and vice versa.

MEDICAL CARE

VACCINATIONS AND WORMING

All greyhounds receive routine vaccinations and an initial worming prior to placement in a foster home.

GIVING MEDICATIONS

Your foster will be given heartworm preventative and flea preventative (when weather warrants) prior to entering your home. If you have your foster longer than the first month, the foster coordinator will supply monthly medication to you for your foster.

PARTICIPATING VETERINARIANS

Arrangements for medical care are made by the foster coordinator or president and are scheduled with veterinarians that provide services to EGGH at a reduced cost. Because we are a non-profit organization, we are not in a position to reimburse foster families for routine medical care provided by their personal vet if the care could have been provided by our vet.

Participating vets are:

Dowlen Road Veterinary Center - Beaumont Texas (409) 860-4386

Delta Equine Center - Vinton Louisiana (337)589-3078

EMERGENCIES

In the event of an emergency, get vet care immediately, with the foster's health and safety being the priority. If the foster can be transported to a participating vet without endangering his/her life or health, please do so. If this is not possible, obtain care by the best means available. If anesthesia is required, be sure the vet is familiar with greyhounds and anesthesia. Notify the foster coordinator of emergencies as soon as possible.

GENERAL CARE AND UP KEEP OF YOUR FOSTER

CRATING YOUR FOSTER

Your foster has spent the majority of his/her racing life in a crate and it is an important tool for training them while they are in your home. Your foster will need the security and routine of a crate at first and it will keep them out of trouble and your house intact.

CRATING YOUR FOSTER IS NOT A CRUEL THING TO DO. Greyhounds are very smart and will pick up on your vibes. If they detect from you, even the slightest discomfort in crating them, they will run with it. When it is time to crate your foster (at night initially and whenever you leave the house or they are eating) just do it! Do not act like it is a big deal, walk them to the crate with your hand on their collar and put them in using a phrase like "kennel up", "get in your house", etc. Use the same phrase each time. Once your foster sees it is not a big deal to you, it will not be a big deal to them.

NEVER use the crate for punishment. Put your foster in the crate at different times; not only when you leave the house. Don't let your foster associate anything negative to the crate. It is up to the adoptive family to decide whether they want to allow their Greyhound out of his/her crate when they are away, so your foster needs some "crate time" each day to keep them accustomed to crating.

Your foster has been used to being in a room full of other greyhounds and being separated from other dogs and humans may prove to be very stressful. The first couple of nights will probably be the hardest. Your foster may decide he/she needs to cry to you the entire night. Leaving a radio or TV on while you are away will also help them as they have never been without some sort of noise at the track. In the case of a greyhound, SILENCE IS NOT GOLDEN.

There are a few exceptions to the crating rule. If you have a foster who exhibits a great deal of stress while being in a crate and you are afraid he/she will hurt themselves, muzzle them and put them in a room, secured by a baby gate, away from other animals. If there are no other animals, confine them to one room, (probably the kitchen in case they have an accident) and notify your foster coordinator, they will direct you as to what should be done next. DO NOT CONFINE THEM TO SMALL SPACES LIKE BATH OR LAUNDRY ROOMS, this can frighten them and result in destructiveness. These areas also tend to contain chemicals that could cause serious harm if your foster gets into them.

MUZZLING YOUR FOSTER

Your foster will come to you with a muzzle. **Please keep this muzzle on your foster at all times for at least the first week if small animals or children are present.** Always use the muzzle when your foster is running with other greyhounds/non-greys or when being transported in your vehicle. Do not let other animals or children play with their muzzle.

FEEDING

Feed your foster a high quality food. Acclimate your foster to your particular routine to make it easier for you. When feeding your foster, never do so close to your own pets. Your foster's crate may be a nice place for your foster to eat as it creates a good feeling about their crate and prevents competition over food. Upon receiving your foster, you will be instructed on the amount of food your foster will need. In most cases, your foster will be fed twice a day. In some cases where it may be important to add some weight to your foster, you may be instructed to get some additional items to add to your foster's food.

Never feed your foster:

- Raw meat
- Food that may be spoiled. Discard any uneaten food after your foster's designated eating time. Leaving food out, especially moist food, can promote the growth of bacteria and lead to an upset stomach, vomiting and diarrhea.
- Chicken bones, pork bones, or fish bones – these can be swallowed and their sharp ends can pierce the stomach or intestinal walls.
- Chocolate
- Supplements – unless instructed to do so by the foster coordinator or vet. ☐ Alcohol

WALKING

We encourage you to take your foster for walks and teach him/her to walk calmly on a lead. Prior to your walk make sure their collar is on properly and secure. Greyhounds are sight hounds and can see up to ½ mile away. If something catches their eye, they could take off and be gone before you know it. A greyhound can reach 45 mph in three strides. It is very important that you do not use a flex lead on your greyhound.

DOOR SAVVY GREYHOUNDS

Anytime you or anyone (adult or especially a child) enters or exits your home through the front, back or garage door, you must be very careful not to let your greyhound slip out the door to an unfenced area! Remember, these dogs have been trained to react to doors swinging open by running right through them! Never answer your door without either putting your greyhound in another room with the door closed, or have someone hold his collar firmly. Teach all family members and friends to open doors slowly and carefully or you will find your greyhound happily running outside, possibly into an unfenced area and then down the street. Greyhounds are notorious for ignoring your calls to come back, when they are excited and running, so please be very careful not to let your greyhound slip out the doors to your home to unfenced or dangerous areas.

HOUSEBREAKING YOUR GREYHOUND

Greyhounds are generally very easy to housebreak and can usually be accomplished within a few days.

- When you are home, keep your foster with you on a lead so you can catch him/her in the act of having an accident. Correct the hound with a firm “NO” and take him/her outside. Always shower your foster with praise when they use the potty outside.
- When you are not home, your foster should be kept in his/her crate.
- Never correct your foster if you didn't catch him/her in the act.

- Do not allow your foster to have free run of the house until you are sure they are completely housebroken.

GROOMING YOUR FOSTER

Basic grooming care should be given to your foster while in your care. This includes brushing them and looking for fleas and ticks. Should you find any fleas or ticks, notify us and we will assist with the problem.

MEET AND GREETINGS

Part of being a foster is being able to have the dogs at adoption events. If you will be unable to attend an adoption event, please contact us. We will help arrange transportation for your greyhound in your absence. When at events, as a foster parent, you are a representative of our organization. Our focus is educating the public about the desirability of greyhounds as pets. It is EGGH policy to remain neutral and not take a stand on the greyhound racing industry.

QUESTIONS? WHO TO CALL

Please take the time and fill out the Foster Profile provided and return it to one of us.

Jessica Rawlinson (409) 289-1742

Wendi Richard (409) 781-2356

Ashleigh Menard (337) 660-6157