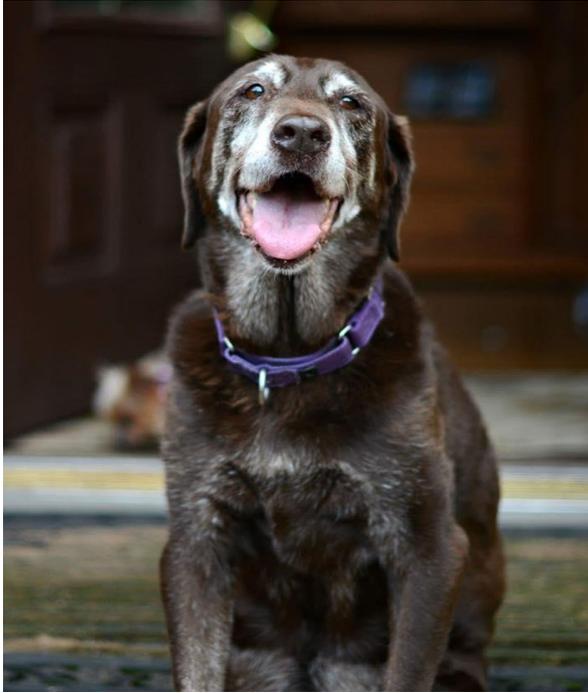




# *Foster Parents Manual*



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GRACIE

## **ABOUT THIS MANUAL**

This manual is designed to provide foster parents with an overview of the Gray Face Acres Dog Rescue Foster Program. It is meant as a resource for foster parents and should answer most of your questions that arise before and during foster care. Foster parents should always consult with Debbie Gretz for specific help and assistance. *All information is subject to change.*

## **GFA (GRAY FACE ACRES) OVERVIEW**

We are Bob and Debbie. The two of us along with all of the precious rescued friends live on 10 beautiful, secluded acres in Haymarket, Virginia. We have been rescuing and fostering dogs for 13 years, and in April of 2016 started Gray Face Acres Senior Dog Rescue and Retreat. The mission of Gray Face Acres is to provide the comfort and love of a home and family for senior dogs abandoned or left in shelters. We work with many of the local shelters taking senior dogs who have medical issues and other special needs, whose chances of adoption are slim to none. Many of them retire here with a life of love and comfort. Some cross over Rainbow bridge with us by their side, and not alone. Others are fostered or adopted into the loving homes of people we meet who also have big hearts for senior dogs.

After so many years of fostering, nearly 250 dogs, so many of the seniors ended up staying here. That is when we decided to make Gray Face Acres official and continue focusing on the need to help our older four-legged friends. We feel very strongly that it is not an option to leave the very senior and sick dogs in shelters to spend their final days, or weeks. We are growing our network of senior and hospice homes because our goal is to help as many senior

dogs as we possibly can. We are a registered 501c3, all volunteer charity, entirely funded by ourselves and generous donors.

To put it simply, we are very passionate about what we do.



*Josie aka; Mamasita*

### ***Be a Successful Foster Home***

To become a foster parent, you will need to:

- Agree and sign the Foster Agreement
- Agree to and allow home visits
- Join the GFA Facebook page to stay up to date on adoption and other outreach events

### ***Responsibilities of a Foster***

Being a Foster is more than just caring for a homeless dog. You will be helping this dog get ready for their forever home. Some dogs come from difficult and stressful situations. They may have been left at a shelter or their owner has passed away. What ever the past it may very well impact their behavior. Fosters need to monitor the dog's behavior and help them learn how to adjust by providing some training. Often time the dog will respond to the training and love.

To do this, we ask that foster homes to follow these guidelines:

- Provide a safe and loving home to a senior dog
- Provide training to help your foster dog become more adoptable
- Foster dogs must be on a leach always when outdoors, unless you have a secured, fenced yard.
- Any behavioral issues that you believe may hinder adoption must be reported to Debbie Gretz. Owner of Gray Face Acres.
- Foster dogs must be seen by Gray Face Acres approved veterinarians and Debbie Gretz must be informed
- Be your foster dog's advocate, help them get adopted.

- If you would like to provide, pictures, video to help compliment your foster dogs online profile
- Carry Gray Face Acres cards with you to share with the public.

*The adoption process will require the following:*

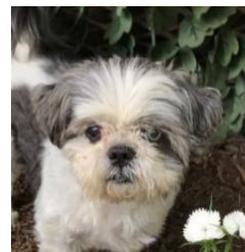
- Be willing to find time for your foster to meet new families. Either at GFA or at the adoptive family's home.
- Conduct a home check or arrange for one to be conducted, when appropriate, for your foster dog's adoption
- Follow-up with the adoptive family and provide support during the first two weeks of the adoption.

Your foster mentor or Debbie Gretz are here to help you with this process. You know your foster dog better than anyone else, and it your opportunity to advocate and be happy for them when they find their forever home.

*Before Bringing a Foster Dog Home*

Before you bring your foster dog home:

- Prepare yourself, your family and your home for a new canine companion. Fostering is a family affair, so please make sure that everyone in your household is ready to provide a loving home.
- We have other foster families who are available to answer questions and provide advice.
- Fostering is a big commitment. It is a lot of fun, they also take a lot of time. Dogs need to be fed twice a day and require daily exercise. Exercise either in a secured yard or the dog will need to be walked at least 3 times a day.



*PEPPER*

*Bringing your Foster Dog Home*

- Planning where you will keep your dog before you bring them home will make the process easier. You will want to confine them to a single room where the dog will not be

isolated, but a room where you will be most of the time, for you are now the new pack leader. This room is important that it will be the room your dog will spend their time when you are away.

- Senior dogs should not be kept outside on their own.
- Establish a regular routine quickly so that your foster dog can begin to adjust to your household. Initially avoid a lot of visitors, neighbors, other dogs, or others during the first few days as the dog is adjusting to their environment. Avoid overstimulating your dog.
- During the transition period, accidents will happen, be patient. As your foster dog starts to get more comfortable in your home and learns your routine, their personality will shine.
- If you have other animals in your home, it is important to introduce you new foster dog slowly. Please make sure your animals are current on their vaccinations.

### ***Your Foster Dog and Children***

Do not leave your children 16 or under alone and unsupervised with a foster dog, for the first couple of weeks. Instruct your children to leave the dog alone when eating, chewing and sleeping, or remove a toy or prized possession from a dog. Seniors dogs are more fragile, children need to be gentle always.

### ***Introducing Your Foster Dog to Your Dog/s***

If possible, introductions should be made with 2 handlers and outside of your home. Your dog may be territorial. Introductions should be made gradually and calmly. Have the dogs walk together on leash so that they can use to one another. Do pull your leashes tight, tension on leashes will be picked up by dogs. Be sure you are giving your dog lots of love and praise during introduction. Supervise the dogs together before leaving them alone to make sure they get along well.

### ***Introducing Your Foster Dog to Your Cat/s***

Cats must also be introduced to your foster slowly. Begin by keeping your cat and foster in different rooms. Allowing both dog and cat to be comfortable in their own room. Once dog is comfortable, let them explore the rest of the home, keeping the cat still in its own room. After a few days, allow the two to meet, keeping the dog on a leash. Always assume the dog will want to chase the cat so you will want to be prepared by keeping dog on the leash. Never allow the dog to intimidate the cat by barking or chasing.

Each time the dog acts inappropriately, e.g. barking, let the dog know these behaviors are unacceptable: try using a sharp tone, like “uh uh” to get her attention and redirect their energy. If the cat bops the dog on the nose as a warning, that’s a good sign and should not be discouraged. As they set up boundaries between themselves; they are beginning to establish a working relationship. Let them interact about 30 minutes, keeping your foster on a leash in case you must restrain the dog. Then return the cat back to its safe haven and give the dog lots of praise and a treat.

Increase the amount of time they are together each session. Be patient and encouraging in their interactions. Remember if you are relaxed, they will be more at ease. Always praise friendly behavior profusely. Again, be patient do not rush the process. You should use your best judgement as to when they can interact with the dog off leash.

Observe their interactions carefully. If the dog is showing over aggression, growling, snarling and baring teeth, the dog will probably never accept a cat. The foster dog is probably not the right fit for your home and you should contact your Foster Mentor immediately. Until the dog can be re-homed, the cat and dog should be kept in rooms apart from one another.

### ***Transporting your Foster Dog***

The safest way to transport your foster dog is in a secure crate in the back of an SUV or station wagon. The crate should be secured so that it does not tip over or move around. Also, a grill can be placed between the back of the vehicle and the back seat. In a care it is important to secure the dog with a seatbelt in case of an accident, and to prevent the dog from obstructing your view or distracting you.

Recommendation is to have a small bag with extra towels, small first aid kit, wipes and treats whenever you transport your foster dog. They may get car sick and accidents have been known to happen in cars.

The best way to lift the dog into the car is to either get them to put their front paws up first they you can lift their back end by supporting their hind quarters. If you need to completely lift your foster dog, put one arm behind their hind legs and one arm in front of their front legs scooping them up. If the dog does not like to be lifted, then a ramp would be needed. Work with your dog on how to utilize the ramp by letting them walk on the ramp in a down position, as they easily do that then transition the ramp to the vehicle and guide up the ramp.

### ***The Adoption Process***

### ***Promoting your Foster Dog***

The goal of the foster program is to get your foster dog adopted. GFA relies on its foster families to help promote their foster dogs. Having GFA business cards with you when you walk your dog, so you can hand them out if someone asks about your foster dog.

GFA relies on foster families to help with online profiles. You know your foster dog better than anyone else, help us tell the world what makes your foster dog so special. Take pictures, or videos and when the dog does something cute, send write-up and picture to your Foster Mentor so we can add it to their profile.

GFA also has professional photographers who volunteer to take photos of our adoptable dogs. If your dog needs a better photo, contact your Foster Mentor to arrange a visit with the photographer.



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## ***When an Application Comes In***

As a foster parent you play a big role in finding a forever home for your foster. Adoption applications are received by GFA and review by adoption coordinator/s, once approved, the application is forwarded to foster parent. The foster parent is then responsible for following up with the potential adopter within 24 hours.

Your contact with potential adopter is very important as it gives you an opportunity for you to screen the potential adopter and then tell them about your foster dog. You will want to ask the potential adopters questions to ensure that they can provide a safe and loving home to a GFA dog. You will best able to determine if the potential adopter is a good fit for your foster dog. If all goes well then it is time to schedule a meet-and-greet. You can choose to meet the potential adopter at your home, at their home, or a neutral place, or at GFA.

After the meet-and-greet, you will provide a recommendation on the adoption to GFA. If your foster dog is not a good fit for the potential adopter speak to the foster coordinator or Debbie Gretz about the issues.

A foster parent can grow very connected to our foster dogs, know that you are giving your foster dog the best “rest of their lives” and that would be with a loving and home. You are also giving great joy to the adoptive parent/s. We recommend that a home visit be done, this should be done by his foster and mentor.

## ***Finalizing an Adoption***

When it is time to hand over your foster dog, please be prepared emotionally. Even if you feel sad the new parents are excited and happy about their new dog. Remember to rejoice and celebrate that you have helped find an old dog a new life. Every time one of our dogs is adopted, another can be fostered, and another life saved.

GFA offers a two-week trial period to adopters, which starts when the adoption agreement and payment are received. It is important to keep in touch with the adoptive family during this time to provide support and assist with any issues that arise. Check in after 24-48 hours to see how the dog is adapting to the new home, the family may also have questions about the dog’s habits or routines. Do not be afraid to share your experiences with the dog during transition to your home. After the two-week period, you are responsible for connecting with the adoptive family and confirming adoption is final. If the adoptive family changes their mind, inform foster mentor so that arrangements to pick up the dog are made.

Remember that throughout this process your Foster Mentor is available to help.

You are not alone in this process!!

## ***Screening Questions***

Your input is critical, so it is very important for you to be prepared to speak with the applicant. It is your responsibility to the foster dog to ensure they go to a safe and loving home.

So, we offer you the following guidance;

- This should be a two-way dialogue, rather than just a one-sided question and answer session. Instead of just answering a question, use this as an opportunity to learn more about the potential adopter and find out if they are a good match. A good example would be if they ask you how much exercise does the dog get, turn this around to, the dog gets a fair amount of exercise, how do you plan on exercising the dog?
- Don't over sell or under sell your foster dog. This should be an open and honest discussion about what the potential adopter is looking for and how this matches the needs of your foster dog.
- Be objective about your foster dog's traits. Ask potential adopter what they are looking for in a personality before you talk about your foster dog's personality. Ask them what they are looking for in a companion for their family.
- Find out how they would approach training and/or behavior problems. Ask them how they corrected their previous dog. Asking questions like, what would you do if you came home and your dog just chewed up your favorite shoes?
- Find out what the family's expectations of a "rescue" dog is? Ask what was their process in deciding to find a dog? Was it thoughtful or in the moment?
- Trust your instincts. If you do not feel good about the potential adopter/s, contact your foster mentor.

## ***Deciding to Adopt Your Foster Dog***

Some families will establish a deep connection with their foster dog. Sometimes this happens right away or over a period of time. If you are considering making your foster dog a permanent member of your family, contact your Mentor right away.

Foster homes are still required for completing an adoption agreement and paying the adoption fee if they chose to adopt.



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## ***Basic Foster Dog Care***

### ***Feeding Your Foster***

GFA can provide dog food if you need it. If you decide to provide food, please use only high-quality dog food that does not contain artificial preservatives or colors. Do not provide food that contain meat by products.

Senior dogs tend to do better with easy to digest, highly palatable food. For some senior dogs, wet food may be required either due to physical limitations as kibble can be harder to digest. Canned foods, healthy frozen foods, and raw foods are all good options for your dog.

Look for specific words and ingredients on food labels;

- Chicken is better than poultry
- Chicken meal is better than chicken by products which is better than chicken meal or animal digest
- Good sources of protein are whole meats
- Whole meat source as one of the first two ingredients like chicken.
- Whole, unprocessed grains, vegetables and other foods (unprocessed food has a greater chance of having its nutrients and enzymes intact).

### ***Food should NOT contain:***

- Meat-by-products
- Fat or protein named generically (e.g., animal, poultry fat, meat meal), it should instead read beef or chicken fat or lamb meal.
- Food fragments (brewer's rice, corn gluten, etc.)
- Artificial preservatives (BHA BHT, ethoxyquin)
- Artificial colors

- Sweeteners
- Propylene glycol
- Corn

Dogs can have sensitive stomachs and may react to a change in diet with diarrhea and or vomiting. If this does happen, feed your dog a bland diet. This should be cooked rice mixed with either boiled chicken or cottage cheese (two cups of rice to one cup of protein) for a day or two. Once the stomach distress is gone, you can gradually re-introduce the dog food.

Feed your foster dog several small meals each day rather than on huge meal. Dogs do best with consistency. A consistent schedule works best for feeding your foster dog. Create a separate space for your foster dog to eat so they will feel comfortable.

Please do not over feed your foster dog, as obesity is an epidemic for pets in the U.S. and can lead to health problems or exacerbate existing health issues and reduce overall quality of life. Consult your foster mentor if you have any questions about how much to feed your foster dog.

## ***Supplements***

Just like humans, many senior dogs have issues that require pills or supplements. If your foster dog requires any pills or supplements, please provide them as labeled. Contact your foster mentor on how best to get your foster dog to take their medications. Please do not give your dog any medications not provided by GFA or approved veterinarians without checking in with your Foster Mentor.

## ***Exercise***

Exercise is essential for all dogs, senior or otherwise. Lack of exercise and being overweight will develop health problems in your foster dog. GFA recommends walking your foster dog twice a day so they can stay in great shape. It will benefit their lungs, heart, digestion and joints to have daily, consistent exercise. Watch your dog for over exertion. Heavy panting without recovery, drooping head and tail or coughing can be signs of over exertion.

Getting your senior dog out is important to their mental and emotional health, even if the dog can no longer walk as well as they once did. The use of a doggie stroller for senior dogs work well.

## ***Leash Walking***

GFA suggests using a harness and not a collar. Collars may irritate and cause damage to a senior dog's neck. GFA can help you pick out the best harness for your foster dog.

GFA recommends that when you are walking your dog to remember the 6-foot rule. This means keeping at least 6 feet between your dog and any dog you meet along your walk. This avoids any conflict or transmission of disease. Sometimes this cannot be avoided, stay calm, and walk between your foster dog and the oncoming dog, and move past quickly. Do not use a retractable leash as they are harder to control your dog.



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## ***Behavior and Training***

Most potential adopters are looking for dogs with basic manners. Some of our senior dogs were previously in loving homes and have some basic manners. But there are those dogs that need some remedial training or have not had any obedience training. As a foster family this is where you are so important. Dogs learn best from positive reinforcement, not punishment. Reward good behavior with treats and praise. It is important to establish a leadership role with your foster dog. You are the pack leader and make the rules.

### ***Basic Training Tips:***

- Short, five-minute training sessions several times during the day are more effective than longer periods of training all at once.
- A positive reward can be anything your foster dog really responds to; treats, special toys, praise, affection or a game they may like to play. Each dog is different
- Be consistent with your terminology. If you are teaching your dog to sit, always use the same command. Your dog will get confused if you change your command.
- Use a sound like “uh uh” or “tsk tsk” instead of saying “no”. The canine mother would use this type of sound to correct her pup. Only use “no” for very serious matters. If overused the dog will no longer respond.

- Be sensitive to each dog's temperament and find the best way to get their attention to redirect them away from undesirable behaviors without seeming frightening or threatening.
- Be patient and calm. Dogs respond to your tone of voice and facial expressions as well as your emotions.
- Never ever lose your temper with a dog or strike them. We want to create and support a harmonious canine/human relationship.

If your foster dog exhibits behavioral issues, additional training may be warranted. Let your Foster Mentor know if you need to consult with a professional trainer.

## ***Socialization***

After your foster dog has settled in and has acclimated to her new home, it is time to get her out into the world. The more you do this, the better socialized the dog will be. Starting slowly to get your foster dog used to different people and different environments as your dog may not have been exposed to what would be a "normal" environment. When you are out with your dog remain calm as this will help your foster dog feed off your behavior.

Remember to be aware of your surroundings. Always keep a good handle on your leash and be extremely careful around busy streets, or in parks where there are squirrels or birds or other distractions. If your dog reacts to someone or something on your walk, interrupt the behavior by crossing the street or walk in a different direction.

## ***Housetraining***

Be patient with your foster dog. Even housetrained dogs make mistakes, especially when you first bring your foster dog home and they are trying to learn your routine. Smells from other animals may prompt the foster dog to mark their territory. Try to clean previous accidents with an odor neutralizer, as these odors may continue to encourage accidents.

If you catch your foster dog having an accident in your home, immediately re-direct them with a calm "uh uh" and escort them outside when they can finish. Do not yell at or rub their face in it as they will not understand and then fear you.

If the foster dog is not housetrained, take them outside every 2 hours, after they wake up in morning, after they eat or drink and after play. Stay outside with them for about 5 minutes. If the dog eliminates, reward with praise and treats. If the dog does not eliminate, try again in about 20 minutes. Remember to reward if your foster dog eliminates outside.

Observe your foster dog, if they sniff the floor or act like they are going to eliminate, say “uh. Uh” and take them outside. Remember to praise.

## ***Crate Training***

Crates provide a safe haven and dens for some dogs, and they acclimate well to the use of the crate. They calm dogs and can help prevent destructive chewing, barking and housetraining mistakes. DO NOT expect your foster dog, senior dog, to be able to stay in the crate 8 to 10 hours at a time. If your foster dog is unfamiliar with the use of the crate, start slowly as senior dogs may not be able to hold it for very long periods of time, so more frequent trips outside may be needed.

Crates should never be used as a means of punishment for your foster dog, as the dog will learn to avoid the crate. It should be a place dogs like to be and feel safe and secure when they are there.

*Steps for introducing the crate:*

1. Place the crate with a blanket inside, in a central part of your home. Introduce the crate after a good walk, when they are tired and sleepy. Keep all chew toys in the crate so that the dog can go in and out as they please. Feed your dog in the crate with the door open. Start with just putting the bowl just inside the door so the dog does not have to go all the way in.
2. If your foster dog still refuses to go into the crate, put dog food inside the crate and close the door, leaving your dog outside the crate to smell the food for a while. Your dog will soon be begging to get in.
3. Throw some of your foster dog’s favorite treats in the crate. Let them go in and out of the crate. Do this exercise three or four times. Then, throw more treats in and let her go in and get them. This time, when they go in, shut the door and give them another treat through the door. Then repeat the exercise by putting treats in the crate, the dog goes in then shut the door, and then feed them several treats through the door, let them out again and ignore them for 5 minutes.
4. Next time, use a Kong in the crate (filled with treats), allow the dog to go inside, shut the door, and talk to your foster dog calmly. If they start to whine or cry, do not talk to them as they will see it as a reward for this behavior. When the dog is quiet for a few minutes then let them out.
5. Gradually increase the time in the crate until the dog can spend several hours there. We recommend leaving a radio on, soothing music or talk radio. Rotate toys in the crate so the dog does not get bored with them. Dogs instinctively do not eliminate where they sleeps/lives. Put a blanket in their crate to support the crate as a cozy home.

*Be wary of dog crates during hot weather and make sure the crate is not in direct sun. Be sure to exercise your dog before and after any long periods in the crate.*

## ***Attention and playtime***

Human contact is important. Attention and playtime is a reward for your foster dog. Be sure to give them several minutes periodically throughout the day.

We recommend against playing tug of war or wrestling with your foster dog. If your dog is fearful do not throw toys toward them, they may think you are angry and throwing things at them and they become more fearful. After you have finished playing with a toy, put it away. This reinforces that you are control of the toys and playtime. When giving a treat to the dog, make them sit first. This keeps them from jumping on and seen at a reward for good behavior.



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## ***Health and Wellness***

Dogs, like us, get sick from time to time. Look for any abnormal behavior, unusual discharge from the eyes, nose or other body openings, abnormal lumps, limping, difficulty getting up or down, loss of appetite, or abnormal waste elimination. Keep your Foster Mentor informed of any health issues that might arise with your foster dog.

*If your foster dog has any of the following symptoms, you should monitor closely:*

- Vomiting and or diarrhea with no other symptoms; the dog is active and is eating and drinking normally.
- Coughing or sneezing with no other symptoms
- Slightly elevated or low temperature with no other symptoms

If the above symptoms persist or get worse, a vet visit is needed. Let your Foster Mentor know.

If your foster dog shows any of the following signs or symptoms, a trip to the vet is in order, let your Foster Mentor know that your foster needs to see a vet:

- Continuous diarrhea or diarrhea with blood

- Black, tarry stool
- Continuous vomiting or vomiting blood
- Difficulty breathing
- Bluish or white gums.
- Heavy bleeding that cannot be stopped (from any part of the body)
- Rapid weight loss
- Loss of appetite greater than one day
- Severe lethargy or depression
- Collapsing or trouble standing or appears uncoordinated
- Unconsciousness
- Sudden inability to bear weight on one or more limbs
- Frequent urination or inability to urinate or move bowels
- Bloated or distended abdomen
- Ingested toxins or poisoning
- Attacked by another animal
- Confusion
- Major trauma such as hit by a car or falling.
- Sudden blindness or deafness
- Severe itching and or hair loss

These lists are not all-inclusive. If your foster dog doesn't seem to be themselves, it may be time to visit the vet.

Normal vital signs for a dog?

Temperature: 100.5 to 102.5

Heart rate < 30lbs- 120-160 beats per minute

Heart rate > 30lbs- 60-120 beats per minute

Respiratory rate: 25 breaths per minute

Gum color: Pink



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## ***Diarrhea***

There are several factors that can cause diarrhea, stress, change in diet, poor diet, eating garbage, parasites or viruses. If your dog has diarrhea and has no other symptoms, feed them a bland diet (rice with cottage cheese or chicken). If the diarrhea persists your dog needs to see the vet. Provide plenty of water since diarrhea can cause dehydration. To check for dehydration, pull the skin up over the shoulder blades. If it snaps back quickly, the dog is not dehydrated. If the skin goes down slowly, the dog may be dehydrated and need fluids

## ***Kennel Cough***

Kennel cough is the equivalent of a human cold. It is easily transmitted between dogs in a shelter. Kennel cough develops when a dog is stressed, and immune system is compromised. Senior dogs are at a greater risk.

Symptoms are a dry, hacking cough, which may be accompanied by a nasal and/or eye discharge. Kennel cough may develop several days after dog is placed in a foster home.

Because kennel cough is highly contagious, the infected dog should not be around other dogs, Kennel cough is transmitted by saliva or dog hair, but it is not airborne. If you have other dogs you may have to separate them, if your dog is not vaccinated.

Limit the infected dog's exercise as it could cause coughing episodes. Infected dog may not lose their appetite or show decrease energy.

Kennel cough usually resolves once the dog has a warm, quiet and soothing place to sleep, drink lots of water, eats healthy food and receives a lot of TLC. Keep an eye on a senior dog as it may take longer to resolve or turning into pneumonia. Contact your Foster Mentor immediately if symptoms appear to worsen.

## ***Incontinence***

Incontinence is the dog's inability to control their bladder. Some causes can be cured, some just must be managed. In senior dogs, kidney failure, hormone imbalance, and urinary tract infection are the main reasons. If your dog starts to drink more water or urinate more frequently, they may have to see the vet.

Utilize Belly Bands for male dogs and Doggie Diapers for female dogs work very well in managing incontinence.

## ***Poisons***

There are many household items/products that are toxic to dogs. This is a partial list below:

- Medications for people, including ibuprofen and Tylenol
- Recreational drugs
- Flea and tick products that are ingested or if given to a dog in excessive amounts
- People food such as chocolate coffee, alcohol, macadamia nuts, grapes, raisins, onions.
- Rat and mouse poison.
- Household plants including azaleas and rhododendrons, tulips and daffodils, sago palms and poinsettia
- Chemical hazards, antifreeze, paint thinner, and chemicals for pools.
- Household cleaners
- Heavy metals.
- Fertilizer
- Wild mushrooms

Further questions can be directed to the Poison Control Hotline at 1-800-876-4766 and keep your Foster Mentor informed.

## ***Your Foster Mentor***

Remember you have a Foster Mentor, who is there to help. Please reach out to your Foster Mentor for the following:

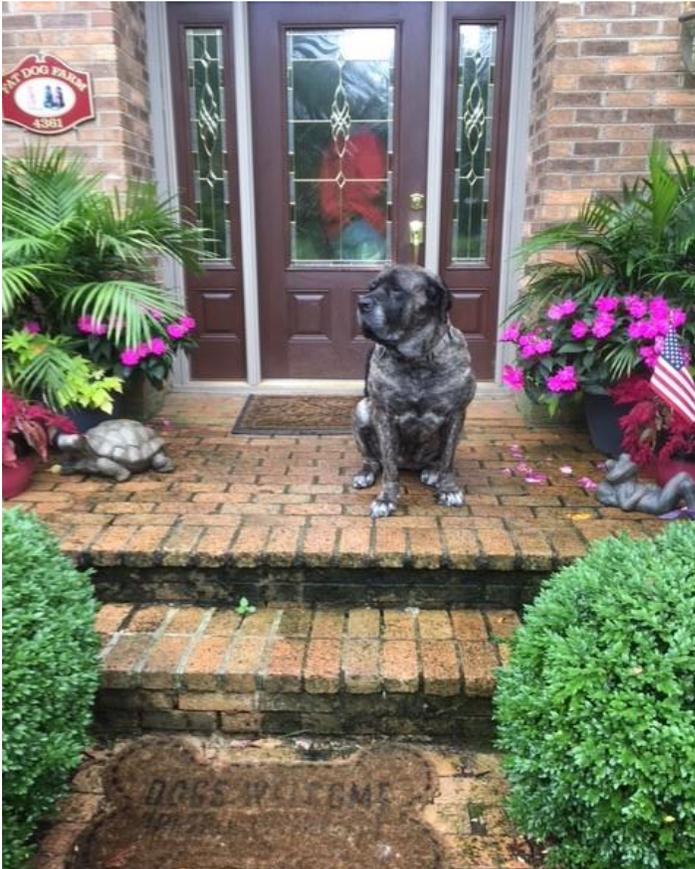
- For help with arranging transport
- To provide updates to your foster dog's online profile
- If your foster dog shows signs of illness
- If your foster dog has behavioral problems
- If you need supplies or referrals
- To arrange a home visit
- If you are temporary unavailable to foster for any reason.

## **Foster Mentor Contact Sheet**

**Foster Mentor:** \_\_\_\_\_

**E-Mail Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone Number:** \_\_\_\_\_



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A special thanks to Muttville senior dog rescue for their contribution to GFA Foster Manual

