

**VOORHEES
ANIMAL
ORPHANAGE**



FOSTER HANDBOOK

(REV 5.2019)

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NOTE: The purpose of this handbook is to provide a program description, policies, and guidelines for procedures to use while fostering animals for VAO. While many of the procedures are proven best practices, the Canine and Feline Foster Coordinators both have extensive experience in working with fostered animals, and are available at any time to answer questions. They may also suggest procedures different from or not included in this handbook. Both program coordinators act under the auspices of the shelter, and in partnership with the Kennel and Cattery Managers. Foster program coordinators are authorized to make decisions regarding all foster participation and practice.

Program Summary

Why Foster?

Foster care provides temporary homes for animals who need a break from shelter life. Moving these animals into foster homes not only makes their lives better, but also saves the lives of those who take their place. Fostering a shelter animal is a rewarding experience, but requires hard work and dedication.

What It Takes

The ideal foster care provider will have a basic knowledge of animal care and training, as well as a desire to find their foster animal a safe and caring permanent home. As a foster parent you will provide your animals with care including food, water, shelter, litter, training, grooming and trips to VAO to get medical treatment when necessary. Foster parents have first dibs to adopt their foster animals or to arrange adoptions with qualified, interested parties.

What You Get

VAO will provide basic vet care, behavior and training resources, and adoption counseling and support as needed. Donations of food, treats, toys, and litter are often available for free to foster parents. All foster parents are also invited to bring their animals to any adoption events hosted by the shelter.

How Long?

Length of foster care varies based on each animal. Some foster animals may only need a couple weeks of care, while others might need months. The length of time can depend on the animal's age, medical issues, or adoptability. Foster animals stay in their foster homes until they are adopted out, so marketing your foster animal is an important factor in length of stay!

Where to Start

Contact the shelter or complete an application at our website if you're interested in becoming a foster parent. Thank you!

Contact Names and Numbers

When possible, call the shelter or your foster coordinator during business hours with any fostering issues. VAO is open M-F 12:00-7:00, and Sat-Sun 12:00-5:00, and the main number is (856) 627-9111.

Margaret Giannecchini, Foster Coordinator	info@vaonj.org
Laurie Ballard, Kennel Manager	laurie@vaonj.org
Bill Romaine, Feline Care Manager	bill@vaonj.org
Geena Toro, Feline Care Assistant Manager	

NOTE: We're happy to provide whatever support you need while fostering, but ask that you weigh the extent of any emergency situation you encounter against the need to call staff or coordinators at home. If it's truly an emergency, feel free to reach out. Otherwise, consider waiting until the next business day, or asking your question in one of the foster Facebook groups. Thank you!

Emergency Protocol

On occasion, foster animals have medical emergencies that occur. In the case of such an emergency, please contact your volunteer foster coordinator or the appropriate staff manager.

Please note that if you decide to take the foster animal directly to an emergency veterinary facility without prior approval from VAO, we will not be responsible for any of the costs incurred.

Choosing Foster Candidates

Not every animal is eligible for the foster program. Animals with severe health or behavior problems that would prevent their being adopted even after specialized care are not placed into the foster program. Reasons animals are placed in foster care include, but are not limited to: weight gain, socialization, young age, and medical recovery. VAO retains discretionary authority in selecting animals for foster care.

Animals will not be considered for foster care if any of the following apply:

- Represent a threat to public health or safety.
- Have medical or behavioral problems in which the condition or prognosis is unclear.
- Have conditions (medical or behavioral) requiring an unreasonable investment of time and expense by VAO, the foster parent or the potential adopter.
- Have prognoses of poor quality of life or chronic pain and suffering.

The following guidelines will also be followed:

- Any animal fostered for socialization will be at the shelter's discretion.
- No animals under four weeks of age will be fostered without the mother.
- The length of fostering for any animal should not exceed three months. This may be adjusted by VAO staff on a case by case basis.
- Any animal that shows signs of illness at the time of surrender is not eligible to be fostered unless decided upon by VAO staff on a case by case basis.

Suggested Supplies

The number of foster animals Voorhees Animal Orphanage is able to support is limited by the resources available to the program. Foster caregivers are encouraged to donate supplies for their own foster animals in order to maximize the number of animals fostered by VAO each year. Some supplies are available from the shelter at no cost. Suggested supplies list:

- Blankets, towels, and rags
- Paper towels and newspaper
- Bowls: ceramic or stainless steel are easiest to sanitize
- Crate: a large crate with a divider is useful for different sized dogs and kittens
- Grooming supplies: brushes, combs and flea combs

- Litter boxes: small, low sided litter boxes for kittens; covered litter boxes work well for adult cats
- Litter: unscented, non-clumping clay or shredded paper litter for kittens
- Sheets or tarps: to protect floors
- Soft, plush toys for kitten and puppies to snuggle
- Stain and odor remover: Nature's Miracle works very well
- Toys that can be cleaned and sanitized (hard rubber, nylon, etc.)
- Bleach and/or disinfectant
- Gates (for sectioning-off parts of the house)
- Collars and leashes

This list is not meant to be complete, but consists of the basics that will help with dogs, puppies, cats and kittens. Not all of the supplies will be needed if you only foster certain types of animals. The foster caregiver's best judgment should be used when obtaining supplies.

Picking Up a New Foster Animal

VAO will contact a list of potential foster parents by phone, email, or via Facebook Group when an animal is in need of foster care. The first foster caregiver who responds to the request and accepts the foster assignment will receive the animal. You always have the option to decline a foster assignment.

Once you agree to foster an animal, you are responsible for arranging a pick-up time. Bring a transport crate for cats and small animals, and a leash for adult dogs, if at all possible.

You will receive the animal's current file, which will indicate the reason for fostering and any special considerations for care. You will also receive any necessary medications, dispensers, instructions and a medication log sheet, if needed.

Dog Parks

VAO does not recommend taking foster animals to dog parks. They're already dealing with the stress of a new home environment, and dog parks are largely uncontrolled environments.

Pet-Proofing Your Home

It is important to ensure that your home and foster room are safe.

- All cleaning supplies and medications should be kept out of the reach of jumping and climbing cats and dogs, locking cabinets preferred.
- Place all small chewable items out of reach (socks, shoes, etc.)
- Block off all small areas and hiding places. Cover all trash cans securely.
- Wires, mini blind cords, draperies, and shower curtains should be placed out of reach.
- Count your foster animals when opening and closing closet doors.
- Keep household plants out of reach and supervise your animals outside.
- Make sure your foster dog will not jump the fence before leaving him or her in the yard.
- Avoid toys that have small parts attached to them (i.e., eyes, ribbons, yarn, feathers, etc.).

- Use sheets, tarps, and newspaper to protect carpet and floors.

Bringing Your New Foster Home

- Set up the area where your foster animal will be staying before you bring your foster home.
- New foster animals should be kept separate from your existing companion animals of the same species for a period of 7-10 days. This quarantine period protects your animals.
- Cats and kittens do very well in a kitty condo, crate, bathroom or spare bedroom.
- Introduce your foster animal to one room of the house at first. Try to have homecoming be a quiet experience for the animal.
- Cats and kittens need a place with a bed to snuggle in. This can be a low box with a blanket in it.
- Show each cat and kitten where the litter box is located.
- Dogs and puppies should have a crate.
- Allow your new foster quiet time to adjust to the new environment.

Introducing Your Current Pets

Cats:

- Use your discretion in deciding whether to introduce your adult cats to your foster cats and kittens. Some resident cats have difficulty adjusting to fosters and may exhibit inappropriate behaviors such as urine marking.
- If you choose to introduce your adult cat to a foster cat or kitten, the introductions should be done gradually. Observing the 7-10 day waiting period will greatly facilitate this.

Dogs:

- Introductions between a foster dog and the resident dogs should be in neutral territory if possible.
- If introductions are done at your home, take the foster dog to the backyard to sniff and eliminate first. Then put the foster dog inside and let the resident dogs out into the yard to investigate the smells left by the new dog.
- At that point, introductions can be made, preferably outside. Walking the dogs together side by side (never head to head) can also be helpful. Letting the dogs run together loose in a yard before they've been properly introduced over time is not recommended.
- It may be helpful to keep your new foster on a leash so you can easily break up any altercations. Wearing a leash around the house is also helpful in guiding the dog, for example, off the couch or into a room. A leash also provides a small sense of security for some dogs in a new environment.
- Some growling and/or posturing is completely normal and to be expected. Watch for signs of unusual aggression in your foster animal.
- For multiple dogs, make introductions with a new foster one-on-one.
- Baby gates are ideal for gradually introducing animals inside the home.
- Always supervise your foster's interactions with your companion animals.

Health and Medical Issues

Even if your foster animal appears healthy when you pick them up, they may be incubating a disease. This

is why the 7-10 day quarantine period is important. It is also important that your companion animals of the same species be current on all vaccines. You may wish to discuss the fact that you are fostering with your veterinarian. Due to the increased chance of exposure, your veterinarian might recommend vaccines that are not routinely given.

It is important to observe your foster animal for any signs of illness. Warning signs may include:

- Sneezing or coughing
- Green mucus from the nose or eyes
- Squinting or crusting over of eyes
- Gagging or wheezing
- Tiring easily
- Vomiting or diarrhea
- Straining to urinate or defecate
- Bleeding from any part of the body
- Loss or decrease of appetite
- Change in attitude or behavior
- Lethargic or depressed
- Difficulty breathing
- Weight loss

If your animal develops severe or bloody diarrhea, severe vomiting, or is very lethargic, contact VAO immediately.

Common Medical Conditions

- **URI:** Upper Respiratory Infection can infect both dogs and cats. Cats cannot give URIs to dogs, nor dogs to cats, but it can spread within the same species. Sometimes called “kennel cough” in dogs, a URI is basically the same thing as a common cold in humans. Symptoms for both species include sneezing, coughing, discharge from the nose or eyes, lethargy, loss of appetite, and fever. Treatment is the same as with a human with a cold – rest, fluids, and comfort. As with people, however, an untreated cold can develop into pneumonia, so observe your animal while it recovers.
- **Diarrhea:** Healthy feces is brown and well-formed. Diarrhea is loose, watery, and discolored, and can be a symptom of illnesses, parasites, or overfeeding. If your foster develops diarrhea, bring a sample of the most normal part of the stool into VAO to be tested. Feed a bland diet of cooked white rice and boiled chicken (3 parts rice to 1 part meat) until the diarrhea subsides.
- **Dehydration:** Animals with diarrhea can quickly become dehydrated. To check for dehydration, pull up gently on the skin at the scruff of the neck. If it bounces back quickly when you let go, hydration is fine. If it does not go back or goes back slowly, your foster animal is dehydrated and needs medical attention quickly.
- **Fleas:** Fleas affect both dogs and cats. A foster animal with fleas will be given a general flea treatment at the shelter. Do not use any over the counter flea treatments on your own. If you

notice fleas within a week of having the animal in your home, call the shelter. Although we try to prevent fleas, we recommend that your pets be on a flea preventative while fostering.

- Worms: Your foster will be tested and, if necessary, treated for worms before coming to your home. If you detect worms in your foster's stool, contact the shelter to make arrangements for treatment. It's important to note that animals being treated often show dead or dying worms in their stool (tapeworms resemble a grain of rice, and roundworms resemble spaghetti). There's no need to be alarmed. Contact the shelter with any questions.

Administering Medications

Administering Pills to Cats:

If the pill can be given with food, try hiding it in a soft piece. A small amount of butter, tuna, cream cheese, liverwurst, canned food or semi-moist food often work well. If your cat will not take the pill in food or cannot have food with the medication:

- Have the pill out and in a convenient place.
- Bring the cat to the place you will give the pill, while talking in a happy, light voice.
- Ask to be shown how to correctly "scruff" a cat.
- Sometimes it is helpful to wrap the cat in a large towel so just the head is sticking out.
- Place the cat between your knees.
- Hold the pill between your thumb and index finger of your dominant hand.
- Using your other hand, gently but firmly grasp the cat's head from above with your thumb on one side and your finger on the other.
- Tilt the cat's head back so he or she is looking at the ceiling. The lower jaw will drop a bit.
- Place one of your free fingers between the lower canine teeth (long front teeth) and push down.
- Quickly place the pill as far back in the cat's mouth as possible, making sure it is over the hump of the tongue. Do not place your hand too far into the cat's mouth because it might gag.
- Close the cat's mouth. Hold it closed, lower his or her head to a normal position and gently rub or blow on the cat's nose to stimulate swallowing.
- Talk softly to and stroke the cat or give another type of treat.

Administering Liquid Medication to Cats:

Start with the burrito wrap. Insert the dropper or syringe between the cheek and teeth while tilting the chin upward. Slowly dispense the medication, remembering not to give it faster than the cat can swallow. The quicker you do this, the more cooperative the cat will be.

Pills can also be administered by crushing them up, mixing with water, and dispensing as described above. If using this method, all of the liquid must be taken in by the cat.

Note: Refrigerated medication *must* be kept in the refrigerator.

Administering Pills to Dogs:

If the medication can be given with food; the easiest way to give pills is to hide it in a piece of food. A small amount of butter, peanut butter, cream cheese, canned food, or liverwurst is often used. If the dog will not take the pill in food or cannot have food with the medication:

- Have the pill out and in a convenient place.
- Call the dog in a happy, calm voice.
- Take the dog to a spot where he or she is on steady footing.
- Squeeze behind the upper canine teeth and tilt the animal's head back so he or she is looking at the ceiling. His or her jaw will automatically drop a bit.
- Place one of the fingers from the hand holding the pill between the lower canine teeth (long front teeth) and push down.
- Quickly place the pill as far back as possible inside the dog's mouth being sure to get it over the hump in the tongue. Do not place your hand in the dog's mouth too far because it might gag.
- Close the dog's mouth and hold it closed while you gently blow or rub his or her nose. This will stimulate swallowing.

Administering Liquid Medication to Dogs:

Insert the dropper between the upper and lower teeth in the back and tilt the chin upward. Slowly administer the medication while being careful not to go faster than the dog can swallow. Always remember to praise the dog and offer a treat after the medication. This will make administering medication easier in the future.

Pills can also be administered by crushing them up, mixing with water, and dispensing as described above. If using this method, all of the liquid must be taken in by the dog.

Applying Eye Drops and Ointments:

Before administering eye medication, be sure the eye is clear of discharge. You can use warm water on a cotton ball to gently clean around the eyes. Use your thumb and forefinger to open the eyelid. With your other hand, place 1-2 drops (as directed) or a small amount of ointment on the eye or the pink tissue around the eye. The foster animal will blink and the medication will cover the entire eye. When applying medication to the eye, try to avoid the animal's direct line of vision when approaching and avoid touching the eye with the container of medication.

Care of Puppies and Kittens

General Information:

- Puppies and kittens younger than 4 weeks are usually not fostered without their mother. Most mothers do a good job of caring for their newborns. However, it is important that you be observant, as a puppy or kitten's condition can change very quickly.
- Puppies or kittens younger than 4 weeks who don't have their mother may be fostered with experienced neo-natal fosters at the discretion of VAO staff.
- If you have a litter of puppies or kittens, it is important that you are able to identify them. Make a list of their names and distinguishing marks so you can keep a record. Remove all paper collars

before they become too snug.

- Puppies and kittens fostered for age will have their follow up appointment at about 6 weeks of age, if no problems have arisen. Although in most cases they can be approved to go up for adoption at this time, kittens and puppies must be at least 2 lbs. to be sterilized. If they are less than 2 lbs at the time of their recheck, you might be asked to continue fostering them until they weigh enough for sterilization.
- Because it is beneficial for puppies and kittens to remain with their littermates until they are 8 weeks of age, you might be asked to continue fostering the animals for an additional two weeks if foster homes are not in high demand.
- Once puppies have had their first vaccination and are in their foster home (not at the shelter), they can be walked in areas where there is not much dog traffic.
- The area where you keep your foster puppies and kittens must be clean, dry, warm and free of drafts. Puppies and kittens younger than 2-3 weeks cannot maintain their own body temperature and can die if they become chilled.
- Puppies and kittens with mothers should be kept separate from other animals in the house. The mother may be protective and can attack other animals or people if she feels threatened.
- Use towels or blankets for bedding. Bedding should be changed daily (or more frequently if necessary). The mother will try to keep the area clean, but that can be a difficult chore, especially with a large litter.
- The mother will take care of the babies' elimination needs by frequently cleaning/licking them. Puppies and kittens begin eliminating on their own without stimulation from their mother at about 3 weeks of age.
- Fading puppy or kitten: Rarely, one or more puppies or kittens in a litter will begin to "fade" after a week or two of life. They will stop growing, begin to lose weight, stop nursing and stop crawling. They may cry continuously and lose the ability to stay upright. There is no clear cause for the condition. Puppies and kittens fade very quickly and often do not recover, even with intensive care. Contact the shelter immediately if you suspect a problem.

Feeding:

- Nursing mothers should be fed dry puppy or kitten food mixed with some wet food. They need to be fed more often and in larger quantities than usual.
- Starting at about 3-4 weeks of age, most puppies and kittens will begin trying to eat on their own from their mother's dish. At this time, make sure the dish is large enough for the litter to gather around or use multiple dishes.
- Mix ground dry puppy or kitten food with water and a small amount of canned food to make a semi-solid mixture.
- Some puppies and kittens may need to be introduced to the food. Place a small amount on your finger and allow the puppy or kitten to lick it off or place a small amount on their lips. Slightly warming the food makes it more palatable.
- Feedings should be done at least 2-3 times a day. Several feedings throughout the day will ensure

that your puppies and kittens do not overeat. Overeating can cause vomiting or diarrhea.

- It is important to make sure that each puppy and kitten is eating. If it appears that one or more puppy or kitten is not making its way to the dish or is getting squeezed out, set up another dish away from the first and closely monitor that puppy or kitten's intake.
- Do not feed cow's milk to a puppy or kitten.
- Remove the mother during puppy and kitten feeding times so she will not eat their food. It is also helpful to remove the mother 1-2 hours prior to feeding time to stimulate the puppies and kittens' appetites.
- Puppies and kittens will continue to occasionally nurse during this time.

Litter Box Training:

- By about 4 weeks of age, kittens are ready to begin using the litter box.
- Make sure you have a low sided litter box for the kittens to get in and out of easily.
- Start them off by putting them in the litter box and scratching the litter with their paw. The kittens will pick this up very quickly. While they are learning to use the litter box, put them in it several times a day for a couple days if necessary.
- Kittens who are unfamiliar with the litter box will taste the litter. Use unscented, non-clumping clay or shredded paper litter for young kittens. Ingested clumping litter will cause illness.
- Several litter boxes may be necessary depending on the size of the litter.
- Litter boxes must be kept clean.
- Make sure the kittens can easily locate their litter box by keeping them in a small room or bathroom.
- Kittens are very messy when first learning to use a litter box. They will step in their excrement and track it through the room. At this time, it is especially important to keep all surfaces clean and covered.

Kitten Behavior:

- Kittens are very curious and like to run, jump and climb. Remove all breakable and dangerous items from their reach.
- Kittens love to play with toys of any kind. Even a crumpled piece of paper can provide amusement.
- A single kitten will likely cry a lot the first couple of nights. Make the kitten's area as cozy as possible by providing a blanket and a pet-safe stuffed animal.
- Kittens should not be allowed outside.

Housetraining:

- Puppies will start to eliminate on their own at about 3 weeks of age. Puppies need to eliminate when they first wake up, about 20 minutes after eating and after playing vigorously.
- Once puppies have begun to eliminate on their own, outdoor housetraining should begin. If it is necessary to use an indoor elimination location, it should be as small as possible. Keep it consistently covered with something like newspaper or puppy pads. This will help puppies learn to

keep elimination in one area and ease housetraining in the new home.

Puppy Behavior:

- Nipping is a common behavior in puppies. A loud shriek will usually get their attention so you can give them a proper toy to chew.
- Try to start your foster puppies off on the right foot by keeping them off of the furniture, not letting them jump, etc. This will make their transition to a new home easier.
- Puppies should never be left unsupervised outside of their crate.
- A single puppy will cry a lot the first couple of nights. Make the crate as comfortable as possible by providing a blanket and a pet-safe stuffed animal.

Socialization of Puppies and Kittens:

- Beginning at 3 weeks of age, it is important to begin handling puppies and kittens frequently. Make sure each puppy and kitten is handled and played with regularly.
- Gradual exposure to new and different things and people; sights and normal household sounds is important to ensure that your foster animal is well adjusted.
- Puppies and kittens learn to play by wrestling with their littermates.
- If introducing kittens to dogs or other cats in the house, it is useful to put them in a crate in a common area so they can observe each other prior to interacting.
- Please refer to our handouts on introducing companion animals to others.

Care of Cats

Feeding Cats:

- Dry food in an appropriate amount (2/3 of a cup for up to 10 lbs.) should be available at all times.
- A serving of canned food can be given once or twice a day.
- Milk should NEVER be given to cats.
- Fresh water should always be available.
- Cats should be fed away from their litter box.

Cat Behavior:

- Cats should be provided with a scratching post or other suitable surface to scratch.
- Give your foster cat a variety of toys to play with. Rotate them periodically so they do not lose their novelty. You can try hiding your cat's favorite toys before leaving in the morning and create a sort of "treasure hunt" for him or her (make sure he or she sees you hiding a few of the toys).
- Cats should never be allowed outside.
- Contact the Foster Program Coordinator for suggestions and advice about specific behavior issues.

Care of Dogs

Feeding Dogs:

- Dogs should be fed twice daily at the same time every day.
- The amount of food depends on the dog's age and weight. As a general rule, adult dogs get 1 cup

per 20 lbs., and puppies get 3 cups daily (divided throughout the day).

- Give the dog 15-20 minutes to eat the food and then remove it.
- If your foster dog is unwilling to eat plain, dry food, you can mix in some warm water or a SMALL amount of canned food.
- Fresh water should always be available.

Dog Behavior:

If your foster dog exhibits fearful behavior, do not give in to the temptation to comfort him or her. It is only natural to try to make him or her feel better, but what you are doing is reinforcing the message that being afraid is okay. Ignore the fearful behaviors and be alert for indications of curiosity or interest so you can praise him or her enthusiastically.

- Dog should be crated when you are unable to supervise them.
- Providing chew toys helps to relieve boredom and alleviate stress. Hard rubber, bone, antler, or hoof chew toys are recommended. Rawhide can be ingested and result in intestinal blockage.
- Teaching your foster dog basic manners will help your dog become more adoptable.
- Dogs should not be left outside for long periods of time.
- Even if a dog is housetrained, an accident upon arriving at your home is not uncommon.
- Contact the Foster Program Coordinator for suggestions and advice on specific behavior issues.

When to Call for Behavioral Help

- Growling or snarling at humans
- Snapping or biting
- Fearful/hiding behavior that does not improve
- Rough play; such as ripping clothing
- Panic and destructiveness when left alone
- Jumping up
- House training concerns
- Crate training concerns

Follow-Up Treatment

Your foster animal may require follow-up treatment for an existing condition, or for vaccinations that require them to be of a certain age or weight. Puppies and kittens will have their follow-up information in their file – please follow it. Although in many cases they can be approved to go up for adoption at that time, kittens and puppies must weigh 2 lbs to be spayed/neutered. If they weigh less than 2 lbs, you might be asked to keep them until they weigh enough for the procedure.

Please be prepared with the following information when you bring your foster animal to the shelter for a follow-up treatment or exam:

- Is the animal eating regularly?
- Is the animal drinking regularly?
- Any diarrhea?

- Activity level
- Date of last medications given
- When were the last signs of illness observed?

Sanitizing Your Home

You must thoroughly clean areas where a foster animal has stayed in order to prevent disease and parasites in your home. The one week period between foster assignments is a good time to do this.

- Wash bedding in hot water, detergent and bleach.
- Discard non-washable surface toys.
- Disinfect all washable surfaces with a mild bleach and water solution (bleach/water ratio of 1:32 or 4oz of bleach per gallon of water is recommended). Bleach solutions should be prepared as needed, because they lose their strength after 24 hours. Bleach is inactive in the presence of organic matter so clean up dirt, hair, feces, etc. before using bleach to disinfect. Bleach solution must stay in contact with the surface being sanitized for at least 10 minutes to be effective.
- Vacuum all carpeted areas.
- Soak toys in bleach water for 20 minutes and scrub and bleach crates, carriers, scoops, food bowls and litter boxes.
- Clean any urine or feces soiled areas with an enzyme cleaner immediately to avoid residual odor (Nature’s Miracle Stain and Odor Remover works well).
- Regularly clean up all waste in the yard to decrease the risk of spreading disease.

Quarantine Periods

Sometimes an animal is sent into a home before evidence of a serious disease has manifested. Quarantine periods are used to allow infectious diseases to die off in the environment. This protects future foster animals from being infected with the virus or disease. Specific quarantine periods are as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| • Feline Leukemia/FIV | 3 days |
| • Sarcoptic Mange | 1 week |
| • FIP or Canine Distemper | 3 weeks |
| • Ringworm | 3 months |
| • Panleukopenia or Parvovirus | 6 months |

If a foster animal is infected with one of the above illnesses, the foster parent will not be allowed to bring another foster into the home for the designated quarantine period.

Thank You!

Thank you for volunteering to foster for our shelter. If you have any questions that haven’t been addressed in this handbook, feel free to contact your program coordinator or a shelter staff member.