



Kody Snodgrass Memorial Foundation, Inc.
832 K-9's Deputy Dogs

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WELCOME TO 832 K-9'S DEPUTY DOGS FOSTERING PROGRAM

832 K-9's Deputy Dogs places puppies in appropriate homes to enhance their socialization process. They need to be exposed to a variety of situations, places, sounds and people, almost like "pre-school". Because these great puppies will grow up to find lost children and adults, and help locate evading criminals, as well.

Although this is not a formal training program, it gives young bloodhounds a sense of comfort and security to begin their lives as working members of the law enforcement community.

Fostering a puppy is greatly rewarding, and extremely difficult. Rewarding, because the generous people in the foster home know that someday "their" dog may help save a lost child, and difficult because the foster family grows to love and cherish "their" dogs, even realizing that the puppy they help socialize will leave the security of their home for a very important job.

Puppies are placed in foster homes when they are 7 to 8 weeks old, until they are 7 to 8 months old. The foster home socializes the puppy and works to promote confidence, boldness and INQUISTIVENESS. This helps give the bloodhounds an extra drive to become working partners in law enforcement. Then, when it's time for some serious work to begin the puppies are returned to 832 K-9's and they begin Boot Camp with professional trainers. Once their training is complete they will be placed with a law enforcement department to start their career.

832's Deputy Dogs

Kody Snodgrass Memorial Foundation, Inc.

Deputy Kody Snodgrass
Lake County Sheriff's Office
Oct. 29, 1976 – Oct. 17, 2001



The Kody Snodgrass Memorial Foundation, Inc. is dedicated to providing law enforcement with exceptional bloodhounds trained for police work, at little or no charge. The Foundation, as 832 K-9's Deputy Dogs, breeds, raises and trains registered bloodhounds, providing valuable partners in the law enforcement community.

832's Deputy Dogs is named after Kody's badge number as a Lake County, Florida Sheriff's deputy. He was a Tactical Team member, and a bloodhound handler who lost his life in 2001 in a motorcycle accident. His parents began this Foundation in his honor, to continue the work he loved. They carry on with his belief, that if we can find one lost child, locate a disoriented adult or help in the apprehension of an evading criminal, then it is a job well done.

This not-for-profit Foundation saves lives through their mission to raise, train and finally place exceptional bloodhounds to law enforcement agencies. To date, they have placed over 250 bloodhounds, many of which have reached veteran status, which means that they have found a child, saved a life, and caught a bad guy to help the communities where they've been placed.



PHASES OF BLOODHOUND TRAINING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

Phase I

Birth to 8 weeks

From the beginning, puppies are supplemented in their feedings a minimum of 2 times per day, to encourage man/dog bonding rather than dog/dog bonding. During this time, observation is the key to determining the strengths of each puppy in the litter.

- **Problem Solving**
- **Scent awareness**
- **Health/hardiness**
- **Temperament**

Phase II

2 months to 7 months

Puppies are placed with individual foster families, with the goal of socializing the puppy to as many different sights/sounds/smells as possible. The foster families realize that attitude is of primary importance in a confident working dog, and when a new situation presents itself, the foster will not stand as ‘Protection’ for the puppy, but rather as a fellow adventurer, encouraging inquisitive behavior. Enclosed in this booklet is a list of examples of sound/sights and suggested places these puppies should be exposed to.

Phase III

8 months to 12 months

This is the time where our dogs go to our professional trainers, in a boot camp scenario.

Phase IV

12 months and older

This is the point when the new handler comes in for training and bonding with the trained bloodhound. In short, it is now time to develop the working team. First, the dog is worked by our trainers, and the new handler learns that the dog has the skill and talent to do the job. Next, the new handler begins to work the dog himself, so he develops confidence in his ability to ‘read’ his dog. The, practice, practice, of course!

At this point, the skill has been developed. What is needed now is seasoning and experience.

JOURNAL

Duke is asking you to keep a journal of experiences as it will be very helpful for the trainer when he or she moves on to the next step in their life. In your journal you just need to list a date and where they were taken as it doesn't have to be lengthy unless something special might have happened and you want to explain. If there are any situations that you might think the trainer should address please list them at the end of your journal. For example: Scared of noises such as motorcycles, thunderstorms, etc., tries to jump fences, food aggression problems or whatever you think might be helpful. Please return this journal with your puppy at the end of your fostering experience.

The following is a list of suggested sights, sounds and recommended places for your puppy to be exposed to:

- **Crate Training (when they cannot be directly supervised they should be confined and also at night should sleep in their crate)**
- **Food Training (such as eating around other dogs or taking food away while they are eating to make sure that they don't have a food aggression problem)**
- **Overnight stay at a friend or relatives house**
- **Going in the water**
- **Car travel**
- **Boat or airboat travel**
- **Being around children**
- **Being around crowds**
- **Music**
- **Slick floors/linoleum**
- **Automatic opening doors**
- **Firing Range**
- **Hotels**
- **Elevators**
- **Stairs (closed back and open back stairways)**
- **County Fairs or Festivals**
- **Airports**
- **Taking to places such as: (Home Depot, Wal-Mart, Lowe's, Indoor Malls, Restaurants, Petco, Pet Smart, Pet Supermarket, Dr's Offices, etc.)**
- **Around loud noises such as: (major roadways, motorcycles, emergency vehicle sirens such as fire stations, lawn mowers, etc.)**
- **Large parking lots such as: (grocery stores, malls, truck stops, etc.)**
- **Sewer Grates (try to get them to walk over them)**
- **Take them in Public Restrooms**
- **Getting them to get up into trucks or vans**

Suggestions Continued

Fosters remember that methodical distance exposure is best. An example:

- **Drive to within a mile of a busy airport, with windows down, spend a half hour with the puppy, (background noise is the airplanes)**
- **A few days later, go back to that place and actually take the puppy out of the car, letting him/her explore while the background noise of the airplanes are present.**
- **Next week, decrease the distance from the airport by $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and repeat the exposure process as in 1 and 2.**
- **The third week, decrease the distance from the airport by another $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and repeat the exposure process in 1 and 2.**
- **The fourth week, consists of actually moving in and around the airport, and then following up with other exposures so he doesn't forget what he's learned.**

Also, please remember in the summer months the black top is extremely hot and will burn the pads on the puppies feet so you should always remember not to let them stand on the hot asphalt for any length of time.

CRATE TRAINING AND FEEDING

Crate Training

It is very important that your puppy be crate trained. It is suggested that your puppy sleep at night in his or her crate and also when you don't have time to supervise them they be put in a confined area such as a crate or x-pen.

When housetraining a puppy, it is very important to establish a routine. Puppies are physically able to hold their bladders for only a short time. Typically, a puppy's age in months plus one is the number of hours it is able to hold its bladder (for example, a 2 month old puppy can only be expected to hold its bladder for 3 hours at a time). Take your puppy outside for elimination based on this timetable. The puppy will also need to eliminate shortly after waking up, after eating or drinking, and after a play session. When your puppy eliminates outside, give him lots of praise and a treat to let the puppy know he or she did the right thing. When taking them out use the words "Go Break" instead of go potty or whatever you might use.

Housetraining is fast, easy, and errorless if you use a crate consistently and appropriately. Keep your puppy in a crate that is just large enough for him to stand up, turn around, and lay down comfortably. Dogs have a natural aversion to eliminating where they sleep, so the puppy will hold his bladder while in the crate. Be sure to set the puppy up for success by letting him out for elimination as necessary (and be sure he gets plenty of exercise and social interaction!).

If you find that your puppy has had an accident in an inappropriate place, don't rub his nose in the mess or scold him...he won't have any idea what he did wrong and he may become fearful of you. If you catch the puppy "in the act," don't yell at him (he may just go in a corner next time when you're not looking). Bring the puppy outside and praise him for eliminating appropriately.

Feeding

Puppies should be fed in amounts to maintain proper body weight. They shall have access to fresh water at all times.

Your puppy should not exercise one hour before or after eating.

Treatments and Home Remedies for Dogs

CONSTIPATION:

Constipation can be caused by too little moisture in a dog's diet or by a dog eating garbage or other indigestible materials. Every dog should have free access to fresh water at all times.

1. Pumpkin

A popular vet-recommended home remedy that has been increasing in popularity is to feed your dog canned pumpkin. Pumpkin has high fiber content, as well as containing a good amount of water. Feeding pumpkin to dogs is apparently not difficult, since the taste appeals to their sense of smell. However, be sure to feed them the 100% pure canned pumpkin, and not the "pumpkin pie filling" that includes flavoring and spices.

The following scale will help you determine how much you should mix into every meal.

Pets who weigh less than 15 pounds = 1 – 2 teaspoons

Pets who weigh 15 – 35 pounds = 1 – 2 tablespoons

Pets who weigh 35 pounds and up = 2 – 5 tablespoons depending on size

A great trick so that none of that canned pumpkin goes to waste before you use all of it: use ice-cube trays to freeze individual portions of pumpkin. Once each portion is set, dump them out into a freezer bag so that each time it is needed you can thaw out the amount you need.

2. Fiber Supplements

Metamucil. Psyllium is one of the main ingredients in Metamucil and similar products. Metamucil contains psyllium seed husks which pull water into the stool and help move it along. Give half a teaspoon twice daily. It can also be added into their diet. Make sure that he gets plenty of water so that the psyllium doesn't set in his stomach.

Metamucil Cookies can be used. Feed $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cookie a day until constipation is under control.

3. Milk

Most dogs are lactose intolerant. On normal days, it is not recommended to give dogs milk. However when emergency calls, milk is your dog's best friend. Give your dog about 2 to 3 ounces twice daily until improvement is shown.

If your dog's constipation is persistent, your veterinarian may recommend that a full blood analysis and a urinalysis (test of your dog's urine, which helps show the state of the kidneys) be performed. Constipation can become a very serious problem for your dog, so it is extremely important to catch it as early as possible.

TREATMENTS AND HOME REMEDIES CONTINUED

EAR CLEANING

Ears should be cleaned on a regular basis especially when they have long ears like the bloodhounds as they are very susceptible to ear infections. A good cleaning solution that is inexpensive compared to some solutions you will find online or at your vets office is: A solution mixed of ½ Listerine (original formula) and ½ Water.

WOUND AND INFECTIONS

When your dog has an open wound or infection, Vetericyn would be one of the best products because it is easy to apply into the affected area to treat infection while accelerating healing. Vetericyn works quickly to treat the infections or open wounds. In addition, it is safe as water so it will not harm your dog or the environment. Dogs typically lick their injury so any treatments applied should be non-toxic. Vetericyn is non-toxic so it will not cause injury if it happens to be licked after application. This is an animal wound and infection treatment that is safe as water to heal and fight infections in wounds. This product can be purchased at most feed stores or pet stores.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Parasites and Other Infections

Fleas and Ticks

Fleas and ticks are common in Florida year round. At eight weeks old the puppies should start on flea preventative. Be sure to check for ticks frequently.

Heartworms

Heartworm is a very dangerous disease. Heartworm is a condition in dogs caused by a type of parasite. These parasites are transmitted to your pet through mosquitoes. At 4 months old puppies should start on heartworm preventative.

Ear Mites

These nearly microscopic parasites live in the ear canal of dogs and cause a brown waxy material that looks similar to coffee grounds to form in the ears.

Ringworm

Ringworm is not a parasite but a fungal infection of the skin. The infection can come from another infected animal or from fungus in the soil. Classic symptoms appear as a scab or irregularly shaped area of skin infection and may include a rapidly enlarging area of hair loss. Ringworm can be easily transmitted to humans, especially children, the elderly and immune-suppressed people.

Coccidia

Microscopic, one-celled coccidia organisms irritate the intestinal lining, leading to diarrhea and weight loss. Coccidia is transmitted via feces.

Hookworms

Hookworms cause diarrhea, weakness and anemia as a result of intestinal bleeding caused by the parasite “hooking” itself to the intestinal wall.

GENERAL INFORMATION CONTINUED

Roundworms

Roundworm is a medical condition that is caused by two different species of a parasitic worm. The worm will usually first be present in a dog's intestines, though may migrate to other body systems. Parasitic infections such as Roundworm may cause adverse effects on a dog's health, such as malnutrition, loss of appetite, and lethargy. Roundworm is currently the most common type of intestinal parasite that is diagnosed in dogs. In many cases, an infected dog's feces may contain several worms, which is a good way to diagnose this condition.

Tapeworms

Dogs usually acquire tapeworms by eating fleas. They can be hard to detect until a segment of the tapeworm is found in fresh stool or around the anus. Watch stools for white rice or sesame seed like segments that are capable of movement when fresh.

Scabies

Scabies is caused by mites that burrow under the skin, causing intense itching and hair loss. It is transmitted by contact with infected animals.

Bloat

Bloat is a very serious health risk for many dogs, yet many dog owners know very little about it. It is frequently reported that deep-chested dogs, such as Bloodhounds, are susceptible to bloat. The technical name for bloat is "Gastric Dilatation-Volvulus" ("GDV"). Bloat is the distention of the stomach, caused by a build-up of gasses. No one knows why it happens, only that it's more common in the large or giant breeds.

The faster dogs eat, the higher the incidence of bloat. This may be because large amounts of air are gulped down along with the food. Dogs who exercise vigorously after eating are prone to bloat. Dogs should not eat 1 hour before or after meals. Also, dogs that tend to drink water in large amounts after meals are more susceptible. The signs are excessive salivation and drooling, extreme restlessness, attempts to vomit and defecate, evidence of abdominal pain (the dog whines and groans when you push on the stomach wall) and abdominal distention. Any of these symptoms can indicate problems.

Suggestions to reduce chances of bloat are: Do not use elevated food bowls; do not exercise for a least one hour before and especially after eating; prevent rapid eating and drinking. If your dog tends to eat rapidly feed smaller amounts of food several times a day.

HAZARDS IN THE HOME

Make your home a safer place for your pets by keeping them away from the following hazardous household items, plants, foods, objects and trouble areas.

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

1. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory meds
2. Acetaminophen
3. Cold and Flu meds
3. Antidepressants
4. Vitamins
5. Home insect products
6. Rat and mouse bait
7. Bleach
8. Disinfectants
9. Fabric Softener
10. Lighter fluid
11. Mothballs
12. Solvents (paints thinners, etc.)
13. Flea and Tick products
14. Drain Cleaners
15. Liquid potpourri
16. Oven cleaner sprays
17. Lime/scale remover
18. Detergents
19. Tobacco products

PLANTS

Common Plants

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Aloe | Dieffenbachia | Marble Queen |
| Amaryllis | Dumbcane | Morning Glory |
| Andromeda Japonica | Easter Lily | Mother-in-Law |
| Asia Lily | Elephant Ears | Mountain Laurel |
| Asparagus Fern | Emerald Fern | Narcissus |
| Australian Nut | English Ivy | Needlepoint Ivy |
| Autumn Crocus | Eucalyptus | Nephthysis |
| Azalea | Ferns | Nightshade |
| Belladonna | Fiddle-leaf Philodendron | Oleander |
| Bird of Paradise | Gold Dust Dracaena | Panda |
| Bittersweet | Florida Beauty | Peace Lily |
| Black Locust | Glacier Ivy | Poison Hemlock |
| Branching Ivy | Gladiolas | Rosary Pea |
| Buckeye | Golden Pothos | Privet |
| Buddhist Pine | Heavenly Bamboo | Red Emerald |
| Caladium | Honeysuckle | Rododendron |
| Calla Lily | Hurricane Plant | Ribbon Plant |
| Castor Bean | Hyacinth | Sago Palm |
| Ceriman | Hydrangea | Satin Pothos |
| Clematis | Iris | Schefflera |
| Cordatum | Jerusalem Cherry | Strips Dracaena |
| Corn Plant | Jimson Weed | Sweetheart Ivy |
| Cycads | Kalanchoe | Tulip |
| Cyclamen | Lantana | Water Hemlock |
| Daffodil | Lilies | Wisteria |
| Daylily | Lily of the Valley | Yew |
| Devil's Ivy | Lupine | Yucca |

HAZARDS IN THE HOME CONTINUED

You should never let your dogs eat any of these foods. Be sure to store them where they can't find them.

HARMFUL FOODS

**Avocados
Chocolate (all forms)
Salt
Fatty Foods
Grapes
Tea Leaves
Walnuts
Mushrooms
Raw Yeast dough**

**Alcoholic Beverages
Coffee (all forms)
Onions & onion powder
Garlic
Raisins
Macadamia nuts
Tomatoes
Bum and candies**

GOOD FOODS

**Carrots
Yams**

**Green Beans
Rice**

These household objects can cause puncture wounds, choking, or internal organ damage to your pets. Make sure they aren't left lying around.

OBJECTS

**Balls (specifically balls that are small
Or have a smooth outer coating)
Batteries
Bread twist ties
Buttons
Coins
Glass
Hair pins
Jewelry
Sharp objects (knives, razors, scissors,
nails, needles, etc.)**

**Nylons
Paper clips
Plastic wrap
Socks
Rubber-bands
Cotton swabs
String, yarn, or dental floss
Towels
Wax**

HAZARDS IN THE HOME CONTINUED

Dogs are more likely to be injured in these areas of your home. Keep your pets away from these places or watch them closely when they're near them if you can.

TROUBLE AREAS

Doors and windows – Pets can run away if they find an open door or window. They can also get seriously injured if they run across a busy road. Windows should have screens on them.

Electrical cords – Pets can be electrocuted if they bite or chew on cords that are plugged in.

Fireplace – Pets can be burned by the flames or get sick if they eat the ashes.

Toilets – Toilet water is not healthy for pets to drink; always remember to close the lid. Make sure you leave plenty of clean, fresh water for your pets if they are left home alone.

Make sure your pets are safe as they enjoy the outdoors by keeping them away from these potential dangers.

OUTSIDE

Algae – Can be found in ponds or other bodies of water, certain forms can be toxic.

Antifreeze/coolant – Some types of antifreeze or coolant products contain ethylene glycol, which is highly toxic to dogs even in small amounts.

Fire pit/grill – Flames can result in serious burns and ashes can cause illness if ingested.

Fences or gates – Your pet can run away if they find openings in damaged fences or gates. They can also get hurt or strangled if they get stuck.

Gasoline, oil and pesticides

Cocoa bean shell mulch fertilizer

Swimming pools – Never leave your pet unattended, even if they can swim.

Shot and Medication Information

Puppies receive a series of 3 shots (called puppy shots). The shots are first given at 6 weeks of age. After that there should be a 3 week interval between shots, until the series is complete (which would be 9 weeks & 12 weeks).

Kennel cough vaccination is given at 9 weeks.

Vet records that have been done by the organization are kept at the home office and all is done by our vet techs. Fosters can choose their own vets to give the rest of the vaccinations after they start fostering them.

Rabies vaccine is supposed to be given at 4 months of age or some vet's do it with last of the puppy shots.

The heartworm medication is started at 4 months old, and dosage is given according to body weight. The organization usually has this medication on hand but the foster's need to schedule picking it up or make arrangements for them to get it to you.

The flea control is given once a month starting 8 weeks of age, with the dosage according to the weight of the dog. The organization usually has this but once again the fosters need to schedule picking it up or make arrangements for them to get it to them.

Some fosters pay for the vaccinations and med's as a donation to the organization, (which is tax deductible as a nonprofit organization) while others submit receipts for payment or have the vet bill the organization directly.

SCHEDULE FOR SHOTS, ETC. FOR PUPPIES BORN _____

SHOTS:

First puppy shot series was given at 6 weeks old for Canine Distemper, Adenovirus Type 2, Coronavirus-Parainfluenza-Parvovirus Vaccine

Second shot series will be due at 9 weeks old.

Third shot series will be due at 12 weeks old.

Flea Control starts at 8 weeks old and is given once a month according to weight.

Heartworm med's usually started when they are 3 months old.

Rabies shots is given at 4 months old.

TLC Animal Hospital is who the organization uses and they would bill Deputy Dogs, although some fosters pay as a donation to the organization and it would be tax deductible as a non-profit organization. Others submit receipts for payment and if you are taking them somewhere other than TLC you need to inquire whether they give a discount for non-profit organizations.