



Newsletter of the American Veterinary Society of Animal Behavior

DECEMBER 2005

John Ciribassi DVM, Editor

VOLUME 27, NO. 4

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President's Message

Happy Holidays!

I hope that this holiday season is a happy and healthy one for you, your family, and your friends. I'm sure some of you are in a quandary as to what to buy for gifts. What about a trip to Hawaii? During the cold and snowy winter, thoughts of beaches and palm trees are welcome. The AVSAB meeting will be held in cooperation with ACVB to bring you a cohesive session of recent behavioral research and insights. Based on your responses to the survey earlier this year, we are also "premiering" the "How I Treat" session.

I am also excited about the surge of interest from the membership in "Public Education," and would like to thank Janice Willard for spearheading this committee. As we continue to progress with this AVSAB committee, don't forget to continue to individually promote AVSAB and the idea that you can help animals with behavior problems.

And, with all of the new interest in serving the AVSAB organization, strongly consider serving on the Executive Board. You will find more information later in this newsletter.

Happy Holidays, and a safe and Happy New Year to all!

Warmly,
Melissa

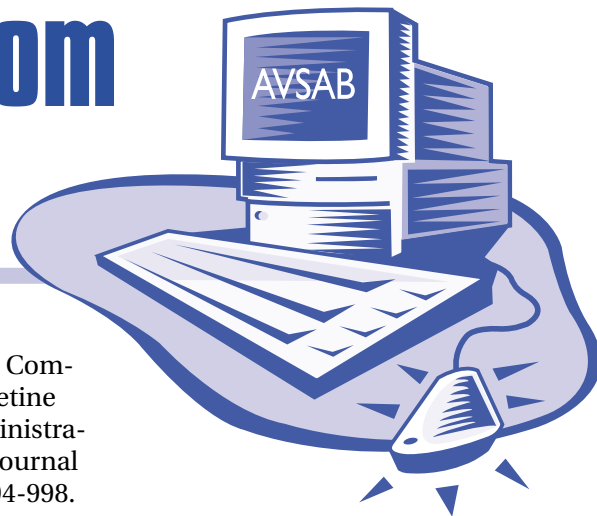
Last Printed Newsletter!

The copy of the newsletter that you are now holding in your hand is a dinosaur! What do I mean by that? I mean that AVSAB is moving into the digital world beginning with the March '06 newsletter. Starting with that copy, the newsletter will only be distributed via the AVSAB web site at www.avsab.us. When the newsletter is available, you will be directed to go to the web site to retrieve the newsletter which will appear in .pdf format. You will need to be registered on the web site to be able to enter the site and access the newsletter. So, get yourself to the site ASAP to get yourself registered:

Go to www.avsab.us and click on "No account yet? Create one" then follow the prompts.

John Ciribassi DVM
Editor

Interesting Posts from the AVSAB Listserve



Topic: Transdermal Buspirone

Does anyone have any experience with Buspar in transdermal gel? I had a consult with a client whose cat was placed on Buspar transdermal gel by the referring veterinarian for the past 3 months with no significant effects. I don't think this cat needs anti-anxiety meds, but couldn't tell the client whether the Buspar was/wasn't working because I've never used it in this manner.

Thanks, L
ecreca Taliaferro, DVM
Pet Behavior Consultants
Hurst, TX

Reply

It's my understanding that Buspar (along with amitriptyline and similar drugs) is not significantly absorbed via the skin. So basically the cat has not been getting the drug at all. That's my biggest gripe with compounding pharmacies: they'll put anything in any form, whether or not it has any efficacy! They don't mention this to the vets, and many vets don't know to question it. But they don't seem to have any problem taking your money for these worthless compounds.

Cheers,
Jean Jean Hofve, DVM
Jamestown, CO
jhofve@earthlink.net
www.littlebigcat.com
www.spiritessence.com

Reply

Along with amitriptyline and buspirone, fluoxetine is not well absorbed in a gel. See Ciribassi J, Luescher A, Pasloske S, Robertson-Plouch C, Zimmerman A and

Kaloostian-Whittymore L 2003. Comparative bioavailability of fluoxetine after transdermal and oral administration to healthy cats. American Journal of Veterinary Research 64(8): 994-998. for that one.

Sharon Crowell-Davis

Reply

It may or may not work. The research that I am aware of indicating no measurable amitriptyline following transdermal gel treatment, for instance was after a single dose for one day. As far as I can tell, there haven't been studies of longer dosage regimens. In any case, more research is needed.

Larry Myers

Topic: Suckling Kitten

Any advice on the following case would be greatly appreciated. 4-month old neutered male DSH kitten adopted a few days ago from a shelter very social kitten, kneads and purrs when petted, then begins sucking on his genitalia. Will do it off and on for hours. Turns out, the shelter staff also witnessed this behavior that the new owner is observing. Any one else seen this? Experience with this? Thanks! The new owners are strongly considering returning him to the shelter, and I am concerned his behavioral care there will be very compromised...

Brenda
Brenda Griffin, DVM, MS
Diplomate ACVIM (Internal Medicine)
Director, Maddie's Shelter Medicine Program
Scott-Ritchey Research Center College

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Auburn University, AL 36849
ph: 334-844-5951
fax: 334-844-5850

Reply

Brenda,

This may be a redirected sucking behavior in an early-weaned kitten. By now it may well have developed into a compulsive disorder. I would treat it as such. I am wondering if in addition, bottle feeding the kitten for a while (in addition to solid food) might help as well. Does anyone have any comments on that?

Andrew

Reply

When I was a high school student I hand-raised an orphan kitten. By 3 weeks of age he had discovered his own genitalia and would re-direct his nursing to his prepuce. I believe he actually drank urine. This kitten, (fortunately or unfortunately - depending on how you look at it) died at about 6 weeks of age when he was accidentally stepped on by my mother - a devastating experience for a woman who could barely bring herself to throw out a houseplant. I therefore have no follow-up on the kitten - but it did teach me a lot about the risks of not giving animals the appropriate opportunity to nurse.

Norma

Reply

Hi Brenda,
I agree with Andrew's comment, this is a very nice case. Animals like humans in the infancy sleep as they are milking and sucking, in human we use bottles or pacifiers for the babies when they are going to sleep. In animals not all the litter are lucky to reach the nipple as they are sleeping, and sometimes some of them by mistake and because they have to have something in the mouth grab a nipple, vulva, or pines of the other kittens or puppies or from the mother and keep sucking until they sleep and sometimes they grab their own pines or vulva. Behaviors like this are common in the animals, and you can find at least one or 2 kittens or puppy in the litter doing that. Now the reason is because of 2 factors, one is too much kittens sucking milk from the mother and some one is not lucky to reach the mother nipples, and second one is that that act is total natural. Comparing with human is sucking the corner of the blanket, pillow, thumb, mother or father hair or ear lobes, their own hairs, toes. I remember to have a huge Siamese cat in my office with huge nipples, this cat was not eating very good and had lost

a lot of weight, this cat was breeding a couple of kittens who become abandoned in the street and rescued by the owners of the cat, ok until now everything was normal but the funny thing is the cat was a male and intact. You can imagine the owners, they were so happy and hundred per hundred sure that this cat is gay because of how he was acting. It took me like 5 visits to give a solution to this case, if you think those visits were for the cat you are wrong I was working with the owners to teach them what the cat was doing was very normal and common in animals and the cat is not gay. Ah I also forgot to say that both of the owners were gay very good clients and friends of mine.

Borzoo
Borzoo Afshari, BAS, DVM
Tempe, Arizona

Reply

I'll add to Borzoo's remarks that I see nothing wrong with providing these animals with an acceptable object to stuff rather than making a big fuss about it. In my experience, the behavior is most likely to become problematic when the owners make a big fuss

about it, either encouraging or discouraging it. However, if they simply accept that this is normal behavior, this isn't nearly as likely to occur.

Myrna
Myrna Milani
Charlestown, NH

Call for Nominations of New AVSAB Officers

Nominations are being accepted for new AVSAB Executive Board positions. Newly elected individuals will be inducted at the annual AVSAB meeting in Hawaii. Please verify that the individual(s) is/are actually interested in serving in this capacity. Send your nominations to Melissa Bain at mjbain@ucdavis.edu. Deadline for nominations is January 15, 2006.

President-elect

6-year position: 2 years as president-elect; 2 years as president; and 2 years as immediate past president. Responsibilities include editing the newsletter as president-elect.

Secretary-Treasurer

2-year position. Responsibilities include keeping membership records and managing financial matters.

Recording Secretary

2-year position. Responsibilities include recording minutes from meetings.

Member-at-Large (2 positions)

2-year position. Responsibilities include various duties as assigned.



American Veterinary Society of Animal Behavior

It's that time of year again!

In order to prevent interruption of your AVSAB newsletters and AVSAB listserv participation, membership dues must be received by December 31, 2005. There is a membership form in the newsletter and one can also be printed from the AVSAB website, www.avsab.us. Fees are listed on the renewal form. Please direct all membership questions to Lisa Radosta DVM at avsabe@yahoo.com.

Fear and Territorial Aggression in a Rhodesian Ridgeback

John Ciribassi, DVM

Signalment

“Howie” is a 40 kg, 1 yr. old MN Rhodesian Ridgeback presented by his owner, Michele.

Presenting Complaint

Howie is displaying aggressive behavior toward visitors to the home.

History

Howie was obtained from a breeder at approximately 8 weeks of age. As a puppy, Howie would retreat if approached by an unfamiliar person and at 7 months of age, he began growling and barking at workers near the home and unfamiliar visitors to the home. At the time of the appointment, Michele noted that Howie would not only growl at people entering the home, but also if they reached toward him. Michele observed Howie’s body posture as having a lowered head, piloerection, ears down and back, and tail tucked tightly against the anal region or tucked under his body. Howie would eventually cease aggressive displays after several minutes of a visitor being in the home; however, if that visitor began moving about the home, Howie would again display behaviors similar to those shown at the initial greeting. These behaviors were not seen when Howie was approached by people he saw on a regular basis. Michele’s response to the aggressive behavior was repeated verbal reprimands to Howie. The behavior did not seem to be worsening or improving and it occurred at about 1-6 times per week. During the appointment, Howie remained in close proximity to Michele.

Physical Examination/ Laboratory Findings

There were no physical problems noted on the exam or reported by the referring veterinarian. A blood sample was drawn and submitted to Idexx diagnostic laboratory. Normal laboratory variation in cholesterol and CK were noted. Follow up serum chemistry profile performed by the referring veterinarian revealed only a slight increase in BUN. This was likely due to mild dehydration since creatinine levels were normal. A urine protein:creatinine test may have helped quantify renal function, but was thought to be unnecessary. See attached lab reports.

Differential Diagnosis

Aggression directed toward people can have several possible causes. When the behavior is directed primarily towards unfamiliar persons, consideration must be given to a diagnosis of fear-based aggression. Fear-based aggression occurs when a dog perceives the presence of unfamiliar persons as being threatening and responds with aggressive displays such as growling, teeth baring, lunging, snapping and biting. Submissive or deferent body postures are commonly seen with this behavior. Postures often seen with fear-based aggression may include the tail being tucked, ears lowered, underbelly exposed, head lowered, and an indirect stare. A lack of appropriate early socialization to people during the critical or sensitive period (up to 14 weeks of age) can exacerbate inherited fearful or anxious tendencies.¹ The use of punishment can compound the problem. Aggressive responses to threatening stimuli can be reinforced through successful outcomes such as having the stimuli leave or having a cessation of the

advance.² As a result of this learning process, the dog may appear more confident in its use of aggression as a response to threatening circumstances. There are some thoughts that abnormalities with communication between limbic centers and the cerebral cortex may play some factor in the dog’s inability to inhibit aggressive responses. Neurotransmitters such as serotonin and norepinephrine appear to play a role.³ Because Howie was more likely to display aggression when at home, an additional diagnosis of territorial aggression was made. Territorial aggression involves aggression directed at people or animals that approach the dog’s perceived property. This can include the home, yard, car, or a person who is socially bonded to the dog. Fear and anxiety can also play a role in territorial aggression.² Fearful dogs may be more highly-motivated to use aggression to defend a secure, safe environment. Other forms of aggression were considered, but discounted since these diagnoses did not fit Howie’s history. These forms include predatory aggression which is associated with aggression toward quickly moving stimuli in a stalking manner; redirected aggression which is aggression towards a secondary target after the animal could not gain access to the primary target; and idiopathic aggression which is explosive aggression without obvious triggers.⁴

Treatment Recommendations

The treatment plan outlined for Howie involved teaching the owner how to react when Howie displayed aggressive behavior, working on counter conditioning and desensitization protocols, and the appropriate use of anti-anxiety medication. Howie was fitted with a Gentle Leader^a head collar in order for Michele to achieve better control of his

behavior and to attempt to achieve a reduction in his arousal level. Howie was to wear the collar at all times except when he was alone and overnight while Michele was sleeping. She was instructed not to use verbal or physical punishment in response to aggressive behavior from Howie. In place of punishment, Michele was told to utilize response substitution. This involved distracting Howie when his behavior was inappropriate, then redirecting him to an alternate set of responses for which he was rewarded with palatable treats. The behaviors which Michele was to use in these situations were from Dr. Karen Overall's Tier I Relaxation Protocol,⁵ which focused on having Howie assume a relaxed posture (sitting or lying down) while exposing him to increasingly more distracting activities. In addition, the Tier I activities were to be practiced in multiple locations without the inciting stimuli present. The goal was to develop a set of behaviors which were inconsistent with aggression (commonly termed "counter conditioning"). Michele was instructed not to respond to Howie's attempt to initiate attention-seeking behaviors and to have Howie sit for a treat reward before any interaction. The purpose of these suggestions was to teach Howie that all interactions with Michele were structured and consistent. Consequently, he would be more likely to look to Michele in situations where she needed him to assume a calm, relaxed posture. Michele was instructed to isolate Howie when she had unexpected visitors until the guests had entered the home and settled down. At that point, Howie was to be allowed to greet the person while Howie was wearing the Gentle Leader and an indoor drag line. Michele was told to allow Howie to investigate the guest but she was to maintain control of the leash in case Howie became aggressive. She was also told to use a muzzle if, at any time, there was a concern for the guest's safety. The visitor was instructed to completely ignore Howie. If Howie became aggressive, Michele was to remove him from the room and engage him in the Tier I exercises until he was relaxed and then attempt interaction with the guest again. If Howie was non-aggressive at this time, the guest was instructed to toss small treats to Howie in an attempt to achieve classical condi-

tioning between the guest's presence in the home and positive outcomes; in this case, food bits. Because of the apparent anxiety that Howie displayed, the decision was made to use Fluoxetine in order to decrease his apprehension. He was begun on 40 mg Fluoxetine (1 mg/kg) PO every 24 hours in an attempt to raise the levels of the neurotransmitter, serotonin, by blocking the presynaptic re-uptake pathway.⁶ By increasing serotonin levels, we hoped to alter postsynaptic membrane receptors to affect a reduction in Howie's level of anxiety.

Follow-Up

Two weeks after the initial consult, a telephone call was made to Michele. She reported no difficulties with the treatment program or with the use of the medication. Four weeks after the initial consultation, Michele and Howie returned for a follow-up visit. They had been working on the Tier I exercises several times per day, particularly when there were guests in the home. Howie was able to stay calm at these times as Michele would lead him to another part of the room (away from the visitors) and work on the relaxation exercises with him. Michele was instructed to begin desensitization exercises, concentrating on people entering the home. She was to have Howie in a sit or down stay a few feet from the door while guests entered the home. Michele was instructed to secure Howie with a leash so that he could not rush the person who was assisting her with these exercises. A muzzle was also recommended, if necessary, to ensure safety. She was to begin with a familiar person, then progress to gradually less familiar people. The process of entering was to be broken down into small steps. The person was to begin with a light knock on the door and then progress to more normal volume. At this point, the visitor was to open the door slightly, then gradually proceed to the point that the guest would open the door fully and approach Howie. While these steps were occurring, Michele was to be working on the Tier I exercises with Howie, and rewarding him for relaxed responses. Howie was to remain on the current dose of Fluoxetine (40 mg once a day). Laboratory results were received from the referring veterinarian, verifying no signifi-

cant negative effects due to the fluoxetine. Six weeks after the follow-up appointment, Howie's progress was discussed with Michele by telephone. She reported a drastic decrease in aggression toward visitors. Weaning off of the Fluoxetine was begun one month later by decreasing the dose by 10 mg every 30 days. When the dose was reduced to 10 mg once a day, Michele noted an increase in aggressive behavior and the dose was increased again to 20 mg. After 30 days of appropriate behavior (6 months after the initial consultation), Michele decreased the dose to 10 mg once again. Michele reported in a telephone follow-up 2 months later that Howie was no longer on the medication and there were no observed episodes of aggression.

(See laboratory test results next page)

Footnotes

- a. Gentle Leader, Premier Pet Products, Richmond, Virginia

References

1. Scott JP, Fuller JL. The Critical Period. In: *Genetics and the Social Behavior of the Dog*, 1st Ed. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1965; 117-150.
2. Landsberg G, Hunthausen W, Ackerman L. Canine Aggression. In: Edney ATB, ed. *Handbook of behaviour problems of the dog and cat*, 1st Ed. Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann, 1997;129-150.
3. Horwitz DE. Neurological and Pharmacological Basis for Fear and Anxieties. Atlantic Coast Veterinary Conference 2001.
4. Voith V. Behavioral Disorders. In: Davis, LE, ed. *Handbook of Small Animal Therapeutics*. New York: Churchill Livingstone, 1985; 519-547.
5. Overall KL. Protocol for Relaxation: Behavior Modification Tier I. In: *Clinical Behavioural Medicine for Small Animals*, 1st Ed. New York: Mosby, 1997; 413-423.
6. Simpson BS, Simpson D.M. Behavioral Pharmacotherapy. Part 1. Antipsychotics and Antidepressants. *Compendium for Continuing Education*. 1996; 1067-1081.

Laboratory Data

1/21/2004

Test	Reference Range¹	Patient Value
WBC	5.7-16.3 x 10 ³ µL	9.7
RBC	5.5-8.5 x 10 ⁶ µL	7.58
HGB	12-18 G/DL	17.4
PCV	37-55 %	50.8
MCV	60-77 FL	67
MCH	19.5-26 PG	22.9
MCHC	32-36 %	34.2
Neutrophils	3,000-11,500/µL	7081
Lymphocytes	1000-4800/µL	1746
Monocytes	150-1350/µL	776
Eosinophils	0-1250/µL	97
Platelets	Adequate	Adequate
RBC Morphology	Normal	Normal
AST	10-200 IU/L	52
ALT	5-60 IU/L	48
Total Bilirubin	0-0.4 MG/DL	0.2
Alk. Phos.	10-150 IU/L	128
GGT	0-14 IU/L	1
Total Protein	5.1-7.8 G/DL	5.9
Albumin	2.5-3.6 G/DL	3.4
Globulin	2.8-4.5 G/DL	2.5 (L)
A/G Ratio	0.6-1.1	1.4 (H)
Cholesterol	112-328 MG/DL	359 (H)
BUN	7-27 MG/DL	16
Creatinine	0.4-1.8 MG/DL	0.8
BUN/ Creatinine Ratio		20
Phosphorus	2.1-6.3 MG/DL	6.0
Calcium	8.2-12.4 MG/DL	11.2
Glucose	60-125 MG/DL	81
Amylase	350-1050 IU/L	670
Lipase	100-750 IU/L	326
Sodium	141-156 MEQ/L	145
Potassium	4.0-5.6 MEQ/L	4.6
Na/K Ratio	27-40	32
Chloride	105-115 MEQ/L	109
T4 (RIA)	0.8-5.0 µL/DL	3.1

¹Normal Canine Reference Range for the laboratory
(Idexx Diagnostics)

Post medication testing

4/07/2004

Test	Reference Range²	Patient Value
AST	15-66 IU/L	38
ALT	12-118 IU/L	46
Total Bilirubin	0.1-0.3 mg/dl	0.3
Alk. Phos.	5-131 IU/L	86
GGT	1-12 IU/L	2
Total Protein	5.0-7.4 g/dl	5.8
Albumin	2.7-4.4 g/dl	3.4
Globulin	1.6-3.6 g/dl	2.4
A/G Ratio	0.8-2.0	1.4
Cholesterol	92-324 mg/dl	251
BUN	8-25 mg/dl	27 (H)
Creatinine	0.5-1.6 mg/dl	1.4
BUN/ Creatinine Ratio	4-27	19
Phosphorus	2.5-6.0 mg/dl	5.7
Calcium	8.9-11.4 mg/dl	10
Glucose	70-138 mg/dl	108
Amylase	290-1125 IU/L	639
Lipase	77-895 IU/L	329
Sodium	138-154 mEq/L	148
Potassium	3.6-5.5 mEq/L	5.2
Na/K Ratio	27-38	28
Chloride	102-120 mEq/L	111
CPK	58-895 IU/L	184
Triglyceride	29-291 mg/dl	56
Osmolality, Calculated	277-311 mOSm/kg	312 (Hi)
Magnesium	1.5-2.5 mEq/L	1.7
WBC	4.0-15.6 x 10 ³ µL	7.7
RBC	4.8-9.3 x 10 ⁶ µL	6.8
HGB	12.1-20.3 G/DL	15.1
PCV	36-60 %	46
MCV	58-79 FL	68
MCH	19-28 PG	22.2
MCHC	30-38 %	33
Neutrophils	2080-10,060/µL	4543
Lymphocytes	690-4500/µL	2772
Monocytes	0-840/µL	231
Eosinophils	0-1200/µL	154
Platelets	Adequate	Adequate
RBC Morphology	Normal	Normal

²Normal Canine Reference Range for the laboratory
(Antech Diagnostics)

Upcoming Behavioral Meetings

January 7 -11, 2006

North American Veterinary Conference

Orlando, Florida
Karen Overall, Julie Shaw (tech program), Terry Curtis, Soraya Juarbe-Diaz, Claude Beata, and Patrick Pageat.
Contact: www.tnavc.org/

January 9-15, 2006

International Equus Congress

Itapetinga San Paulo State, Brazil
Various programs on Equine behavior and training.
Dr. Robert M. Miller
877-278-2228
www.globalequus.info

January 13-15, 2006

Veterinarians, Trainers and Shelters Working Together

Helping Good Dogs, Bad Dogs and Controversial Cats

University of Illinois
College of Veterinary Medicine
Dr. Debra Horwitz, Dr. Amy Marder, Dr. Pam Reid, Dr. John Ciribassi, Linda Case MS

February 20-24, 2006

Western Veterinary Conference

Las Vegas, NV
Seminars and workshops
Gary Landsberg, Debra Horwitz, Kersti Seksel, Ellen Lindell, Wayne Hunthausen, R.K.Anderson
Contact: www.wvc.org/

February 24-27, 2006

OVMA's Midwestern Veterinary Conference

Behavior lectures featuring Andrew Luescher, Gary Landsberg, and Julie Shaw
Contact: www.ohiovma.org/

March 18-22, 2006

American Animal Hospital Association

Long Beach, CA
Gary Landsberg, Andrew Luescher
Contact: www.aahanet.org/yearly_conference/Long_Beach/

April 7 – April 8, 2006

Addressing Canine Behavior Challenges: Solutions for the Real World

Boston, Mass.
For all members of the behavior team, veterinarians, technicians, behaviorists, trainers and owners!
Speakers:
Dr. Nicholas H Dodman, Mr. Brian Kilcommons, Dr. Alice Moon-Fanelli
Contact:
Continuing Education Dept. 508-887-4723; susan.brogan@tufts.edu, web site: www.tufts.edu/vet/continuedu

July 2006

Joint AVSAB/ACVB Paper Session

Avma Annual Meeting
Honolulu, Hi
www.dacvb.org
www.avsab.us

August 12-16, 2006

Animal Behavior Society – Annual Meeting

Snowbird, UT, USA
www.animalbehavior.org/

August 15-23, 2007

International Ethological Conference

Dalhousie University
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

Websites Related to Animal Behavior

Organizations

www.avma.org/avsab
American Veterinary Society of Animal Behavior
www.dacvb.com
American College of Veterinary Behaviorists (still under construction)
www.svbt.org
Society of Veterinary Behavior Technicians
www.deltasociety.org/
Delta Society
www.animalbehavior.org/
Animal Behavior Society
www.apdt.com
Association of Pet Dog Trainers
www.apbc.org.uk
Association of Pet Behaviour Counselors

Animal Welfare and Human-Animal Bond

www.censhare.umn.edu/
Center to Study Human-Animal Relationships and Environment, University of Minnesota
<http://members.aol.com/guyh7/aahabv.htm>
The American Association of Human-Animal Bond Veterinarians
www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu
Animal_Alternatives/main.htm University of California Center for Animal Alternatives
<http://animalwelfare.ucdavis.edu/>
University of California Center for Animal Welfare
www.soton.ac.uk/~azi/azi.htm
Anthrozoology Institute, University of Southampton
www.tufts.edu/vet/cfa/confsems.html
Tufts Center for Animals and Public Policy
www.vet.purdue.edu/depts/vad/cae/
Purdue University, Center for the Human Animal Bond

University Websites

www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/CCAB/main.htm
University of California Center for Companion Animal Behavior
www.vet.cornell.edu/abc/
Cornell University Behavior Service
www.vet.uga.edu/erc/behavior/index.htm
University of Georgia Applied Animal Behavior
www.cvm.umn.edu
University of Minnesota School of Veterinary Medicine (has Behavior Service)
www.vet.upenn.edu/cias/
University of Pennsylvania, Center for the Interaction of Animals and Society
www2.vet.upenn.edu/labs/equinebehavior/
University of Pennsylvania Equine Behavior Lab
www.vet.purdue.edu/animalbehavior/
Purdue University Animal Behavior Clinic

Products

www.gentleleader.com/
Gentle Leader
www.kongcompany.com
Kong toys
www.ah.novartis.com/
Novartis Animal Health
www.premier.com
Premier Pet Products
www.clickertraining.com
Karen Pryor's website on clicker training
www.webtrail.com/petbehavior/
Behavio Rx Pet Behavior Systems

Residency Program in Clinical Animal Behavior

Applicants are sought for a residency program in Clinical Animal Behavior at the Behavior Clinic of the Matthew J. Ryan Veterinary Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania (MJR-VHUP), Philadelphia, PA, beginning July 15, 2006. This 3-year residency is designed to help prepare the resident to sit for board examination by the American College of Veterinary Behaviorists while contributing to clinical service and teaching programs at MJR-VHUP. Applicants must have a DVM, VMD or equivalent degree from a veterinary educational institution approved by the AVMA, and have completed at least a 1-year clinical veterinary internship or its equivalent.

The resident will spend the majority of his/her time seeing small animal clinical cases in the Behavior Clinic and have responsibility for primary contact and follow-up communication with pet owners. In addition to clinical service, the resident will participate fully, under supervision of a diplomate, in clinical supervision and teaching of senior veterinary students. The resident will be expected to contribute to resident and grand rounds and participate in relevant seminars. There will be opportunity, depending upon the experience

and interests of the resident, to rotate through other clinical services including internal medicine, dermatology, neurology, and the special species service at MJR-VHUP as well as the large animal facility in New Bolton Center. At least one research project is to be designed, implemented and completed by end of the second year, leading to first-author publication in a peer-reviewed scientific journal. There will also be opportunity, when commitment to clinical cases permits, to study animal behavior, learning theory, psychopharmacology, neuroscience and other areas relevant to clinical animal behavior. The University of Pennsylvania provides excellent opportunities for learning, both in didactic and clinical settings. The urban campus is located in the cultural heart of Philadelphia, two hours from the Pocono mountains, the ocean, New York City and Washington, D.C.

Applications will be accepted until December 31, 2005 or until a suitable candidate is identified. The application should include an academic record from veterinary school, a brief autobiography stating specific academic interests and goals, a curriculum vitae/resume, and four letters of recommen-

dation from, and contact information for, veterinary or academic references. An interview is not mandatory for application, but is strongly recommended. Salary for first-year residents is \$27,000. Health and professional liability insurance, two weeks of vacation per year, and funding for annual attendance and travel to a major conference are provided.

Please submit application materials to Dr. Ilana Reisner, Dept. of Clinical Studies - Philadelphia, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 3900 Delancey St., Philadelphia, PA, USA, 19104-6010; phone (215) 573-9578; FAX (215) 573-7041, e-mail reisner@vet.upenn.edu.

The University of Pennsylvania is an EOE/AA.

Ilana Reisner, DVM, PhD, DACVB
Assistant Professor of Behavioral Medicine
Dept. of Clinical Studies
School of Veterinary Medicine
University of Pennsylvania
3900 Delancey St.
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6010
Tel: 215-573-9578
Fax: 215-573-7041

Copies of the the 5th International Veterinary Behavior Meeting Proceedings Now Available

Title

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Dogs of Dreamtime by Karen Shanley

**Review contributed by:
Janice Willard, DVM, MS
Moscow, ID**

In my job working with Dr. Marty Becker, I often receive advanced proofs of books, usually people who want to get media attention for their books (its kind of a nice perk of the job, actually). I just received a well written book and wanted to pass a recommendation on to you.

In our job, we mostly spend our time on intellectual pursuits, honing our skills as veterinary practitioners. We often wonder what goes on inside our client's heads but feel that if we can just explain ourselves well enough, they will hear, understand and do what we explain. If that is the

Yang, then this book is the Yin of human animal relationships. It is a beautifully written, personal account of a woman's relationship with three dogs. What I like about it is that, it is so well written and lets you get inside her head. All the intellectual knowledge in the world won't help if we don't understand what our clients are experiencing on an emotional level—not something that any of us get a lot of training in. So this is a good book for understanding the human side of the human animal bond. Of course, there are a lot of "stories about my pet" kind of books out there. What distinguished this one for me was that the writer is intelligent and articulate and a natural storyteller. The book is beautifully written. And in the framework of this

excellent writing, you can see her grapple with behavior problems and how they affect her on an emotional level.

There is nothing scientific about this book. But not all medicine is science. If you take this journey that she has shared in her book, I suspect you'll be a better clinician. It is an easy read. It would also be a good book to recommend to some clients, so they can understand that, when it comes to the bond with their pet and the confusion of feelings they have when things go wrong, they are not alone. And that healing can come in many ways.

The book is *Dogs of Dreamtime* written by Karen Shanley. It was released in November.

Call for Case Reports, Continuing Education and Textbook Reviews

We can't all be exposed to the wealth of behavior information that is available. There are some excellent CE opportunities, behavior text and references as well as published case histories. It would be a great benefit to our members to have brief reviews of talks, books and cases to be printed in the newsletter.

Whenever you attend a seminar, see an interesting case or read a newly available behavior text, consider sharing your experience with your colleagues. Write a brief review and send it to me via email or snail mail. Thanks much in advance.

John Ciribassi, DVM Ed.
drjdvm@msn.com
1042 Mountain Glen Way
Carol Stream, IL 60188

Final Update on Incorporation Change for AVSAB

I think we finally have some closure on the issue of incorporation for AVSAB. If you recall, we had been considering changing the state of incorporation for AVSAB from the state of Texas to Illinois. The membership approved a change in the wording of the Constitution and By-laws (C and B) to allow the move to Illinois. However, after Dr. Burghardt voiced some concerns over the possible consequences of such a move, I had our attorney Mr. Robert McNees look into alternatives to moving the site of incorporation. On the following pages are a letter from the attorney as well as the amended C and B. In short, the opinion by the attorney, Robert McNees (as well as the accountant for AVSAB) is to remain in Texas but structure it so that we use a

company called TexasRA.com to act as a registered agent for the corporation. In this way, even though the board members may change, there will be a consistent contact person. I am listed as the contact for TexasRA.com and I will forward any legal materials to the attorney. This will happen at least annually so that all Texas State documents are kept current.

This method will also avoid the complication and cost of changing FEIN numbers and re-applying for 501 (c) (3) status.

Thanks goes out to Dr. Walt Burghardt for all his help in coordinating the communication with the attorney regarding how AVSAB is set up. He helped save us time, frustration and money.

John Ciribassi DVM

Robert A. McNees & Associates

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

November 8, 2005

Mr. John Ciribassi
American Veterinary Society
of Animal Behavior
1042 Mountain Glen
Carol Stream, IL 60188

Robert A. McNees
Steven M. Kudulis
Theodore W. Wroblek
of counsel

Dear John:

Per my discussions with the society's accountant, it would not be in the best interest of the society to dissolve the Texas corporation and incorporate in Illinois. Among other things, we would have to apply for an FEIN and 501(c)(3) status all over again.

Because leadership will change hands in the society, we have contracted with TexasRA.com to act as the registered agent for the society. Currently, you are the contact person for the society for TexasRA. You will receive the annual reports. When you get them, forward them to my office, and my staff can prepare them for execution and filing.

I had previously revised the old Texas constitution and bylaws in certain respects to use for the Illinois corporation. I was missing some further supplemental procedural changes that had been made to the constitution and bylaws. You then e-mailed me the latest revision which had been approved by the board for the proposed Illinois corporation.

I have taken this Illinois version and converted it back to a Texas version, and e-mailed same to you. You can readily see these changes on the red-lined version I have also sent to you. I have made two additional changes:

1. I have modified Article I of the bylaws to allow the board to choose the location of the principal office without restricting their move to any one state, such as Illinois, or Texas. The registered agent office must remain in Texas.

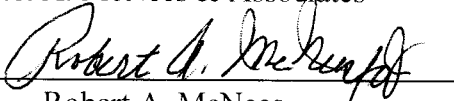
2. The society's Articles of Incorporation provide that in the event of the dissolution of the corporation, the assets are to go to a 501(c)(3) qualified entity. The constitution, article 1, section 2, provides that the assets would go to the American College of Veterinary Behaviorists. To preserve the society's 501(c)(3) status, I modified the constitution caveat providing that the college must be an exempt 501(c)(3) institution.

Sometimes colleges set up 501(c)(3) foundations, ancillary to the college. If the college is not a 501(c)(3) organization, and the society wants it to go to one or more of these ancillary foundations, simply substitute the name(s) of the ancillary foundations for the name of the college.

If you have any questions, please call.

Very truly yours,

Robert A. McNees & Associates

By: 
Robert A. McNees

FIRST AMENDED AND RESTATED CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN VETERINARY SOCIETY OF ANIMAL BEHAVIOR

ARTICLE I - NAME

Section 1:

This organization shall be known by the name "American Veterinary Society of Animal Behavior" and shall be incorporated under the laws of the General Not-for-Profit Corporation Act of the State of Texas.

Section 2:

The organization shall forever remain a not-for-profit organization in fact, and its officers shall comply with the laws of the state in which the organization is incorporated. This organization is not formed for pecuniary profit or gain and no money or properties received by the organization shall be paid to any member, or to any person, during the life of the organization, except as compensation for property purchased or services rendered. In the event that the organization should dissolve, all properties and monies will be given to the American College of Veterinary Behaviorists, provided that said college is qualified as an exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Section 3:

Whenever a provision of this Constitution is inconsistent with a provision of the related Bylaws, the provision in the Constitution shall be controlling.

ARTICLE II - DURATION

The duration of this organization shall be considered perpetual.

ARTICLE III - OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this organization shall be:

- (a) To advance programs of clinical animal behavior and research on animal behavior as it applies to veterinary medicine,
- (b) To provide a forum for the presentation and discussion of problems relevant to the field of veterinary animal behavior,
- (c) To publish and distribute scientific information related and pertinent to the field of veterinary medicine dealing with animal behavior, and
- (d) To act as a liaison between members of the organization and the American College of Veterinary Behaviorists.

ARTICLE IV - MEMBERS

Section 1:

Active members – Regular and Affiliate Active members in the Society shall be those graduates of colleges and schools of Veterinary Medicine and those non-veterinarians who meet the qualifications specified in the Bylaws of the Society.

Section 2:

Student members Student members shall be those currently enrolled in colleges or schools of Veterinary Medicine.

Section 3:

Tenure Members of the Society shall retain their membership only so long as they comply with the provisions of the Constitution, Bylaws, and Principles of Ethics as may be adopted by the Society.

ARTICLE V - OFFICERS

Section 1: Number

There shall be seven officers: the immediate past-president, president, president-elect, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary, and two members-at-large. These seven officers shall constitute the Executive Board. Officers shall be elected prior to the annual meeting of the Society.

Section 2: Qualification

The officers must be veterinarians and active members of the Society immediately prior to their election.

Section 3: President and President-Elect Election Term and Succession

A president-elect shall be installed at an annual session every two years. Except as otherwise provided, the terms of the president and president-elect shall commence at the annual meeting following the completion of the presentation of old business and shall terminate at the annual meeting two years following. Except as otherwise provided, the president-elect shall immediately and automatically succeed to the office of and become president at the end of the term as president-elect.

Section 4: Other Officers Election and Term

The terms of the secretary-treasurer, recording secretary, and members-at-large, and any such other officers as the Bylaws may specify, shall commence following the completion of the presentation of old business and shall terminate at the annual meeting two years following.

ARTICLE VI - STUDENT ORGANIZATION

A student organization in a college or school of veterinary medicine may be granted affiliation with this Society by the Executive Board if the student organization meets the qualifications specified in the Bylaws.

ARTICLE VII - AMENDMENTS

1. This constitution may be amended by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present and eligible to vote at the annual meeting, following prior notification to all voting members at least 30 days prior to the annual meeting.

2. Amendments to this constitution may be approved using mail-in ballots only if there is unanimous approval of the proposed amendments by all voting members of the Society.

3. *Motions to amend proposed constitutional amendments may not introduce any new changes outside the scope of the original notice given prior to the meeting.*

4. *Proposed amendments to the Constitution must be in concordance with the legal statutes of the state of incorporation of the Society and can be generated by any of the following methods*
a. decision of the Executive Board *b. support of 10% of the voting membership* *c. majority support at the annual meeting*

FIRST AMENDED AND RESTATED AMERICAN VETERINARY SOCIETY OF ANIMAL BEHAVIOR BY-LAWS NOT-FOR-PROFIT CORPORATION

ARTICLE I

1. The principal office of the corporation shall be located in a State as designated by the Executive Board. The corporation may have such other offices as the Executive Board may determine or as the affairs of the corporation may require from time to time.

2. The corporation shall have and continuously maintain in the State of Texas, a registered office and a registered agent whose office is identical with such registered office, as required by the General Not-For-Profit Corporation Act of the State of Texas. The registered office may be, but need not be, identical with the principal office of the corporation, and the address of the registered office may be changed from time to time.

ARTICLE II

1. The corporation shall have three classes of members. The designation of such classes and the qualifications and rights of the members of such classes shall be as follows:

CLASS QUALIFICATIONS AND RIGHTS

- a. Regular members: Veterinarians; full voting rights
- b. Affiliate members: Non-veterinarians with advanced academic training in animal behavior; full voting rights
- c. Student members: Veterinary students; no voting rights

2. Membership of veterinarians and veterinary students shall be determined by the proper payment of dues.

a. Regular members shall submit evidence of a veterinary medical degree with membership application.

3. Affiliate membership requires the following:

- a. doctoral (PhD) degree in animal behavior, or a related discipline, from an accredited college or university*
- b. formal request to the Executive Board for affiliate membership*
- c. submission of a curriculum vita along with application*
- d. majority vote of the Executive Board of the Society*
- e. proper payment of dues*
- f. Affiliate memberships established prior to 2002 shall require graduate educational training in animal behavior, or a related discipline from an accredited college or university. Members given affiliate status prior to 2002 shall retain their memberships so long as they comply with the provisions of the Constitution, Bylaws, and Principles of Ethics as may be adopted by the Society, or until such time that there is a lapse in the payment of dues.*
- g. Non-veterinary members who were members in good standing*

of the Society prior to 1986 and became affiliate members at that time, shall retain affiliate membership status until such time that there is a lapse in the payment of dues or membership is terminated for other reasons.

h. Any member (regular, affiliate, or student) who allows his/her membership to lapse through nonpayment of dues must reapply for membership and meet the current requirements for membership of the Constitution and By-laws of the Society.

4. Each regular and affiliate member shall be entitled to one vote on each matter submitted to a vote of the membership. Voting shall be by written ballot or voice. Only active members have voting rights.

5. Dues shall be determined by a vote of the membership at the annual meeting.

6. The membership by majority vote may suspend or expel any member who uses the corporation in advertising. Included would be the use of the corporation name on letterheads, business forms, business cards, and advertising copy.

7. Any member may resign his/her membership, but such resignation shall not relieve the member so resigning of the obligation to pay any dues, assessments, or other charges theretofore accrued or unpaid.

8. Membership in this not-for-profit corporation is not transferable or assignable.

9. A student organization in a college or school of veterinary medicine may be granted affiliation with this Society by applying to the Executive Board for affiliation. Members of the student organization must be current students in the represented college or school of veterinary medicine. Students may also be members of the Society without being members of their student organization, should one exist.

ARTICLE III

1. The annual meeting will be held for the transaction of business. Scientific papers related to veterinary ethology and behavioral medicine will be presented at the meeting.

A general meeting of the members shall be held each year. At least every other year, this meeting will coincide with the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association. With a majority vote of the active membership, the annual meeting may be scheduled to occur at a time and location apart from the American Veterinary Medical Association meeting.

2. Special meetings of the members may be called by the president. Alternatively, 10% or more of the members having voting rights can call a meeting without the authorization of the president. Should a meeting be called, the officers of AVSAB are required to attend the meeting and minutes documenting the meeting shall be taken by the Recording Secretary.

3. The place of meeting for the annual meeting shall be at the same place at which the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association is held each year, or an alternate location determined by majority vote of the active members.

4. Notice stating the place, day, and hour of any meeting of members shall be delivered to each member entitled to vote at such meeting not less than ten or more than fifty days before the date of such meeting. In case of a special meeting, the purpose for which the meeting is called shall be stated in the notice. If mailed, the notice of a meeting shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail addressed to the member at his/her address as it appears on the records of the corporation with postage thereon prepaid.

5. Any action to be taken at a meeting of the members shall require a majority of the number of eligible members present and exercising their right to vote.

6. At any meeting of members, no member shall be allowed to vote by proxy.

ARTICLE IV

1. The officers of the corporation (Executive Board) shall be a president, a president-elect, a secretary-treasurer, recording secretary, two members-at-large, the immediate past-president and such other officers as may be elected in accordance with the provisions of this article. Any two or more offices may be held by the same person except the offices of president and secretary-treasurer.

The above described officers of the corporation shall constitute the Executive Board, also referred to as the Board of Directors of the corporation. The number of directors may not be decreased to fewer than three.

2. The officers of the corporation shall be elected every two years in even numbered years by majority vote taken by mail of the active members, with the elected officers to be announced at the regular annual meeting of the corporation. If the election of officers is not held before the annual meeting, the election shall be held at the meeting or as soon thereafter as is convenient. New offices may be created and filled by any meeting of the Executive Board. Each officer shall hold office until his/her successor has been duly elected.

3. Any officer, elected or appointed, may be removed by the Executive Board whenever, in its judgment, the best interest of the corporation would be served thereby. Such removal shall be without prejudice to the contract rights, if any, of the officer so removed. Any officer convicted of a felony offense, or who is in default and has failed to make the proper payment of his or her dues or assessments of the corporation, or is not fulfilling his or

her duties, would not be serving the best interest of the corporation.

4. A vacancy in any office because of death, resignation, disqualification or otherwise shall be filled by majority vote of the active membership for the unexpired portion of the term, or filled by majority vote of the officers.

5. The president shall be the principal executive officer of the corporation and shall in general supervise and control all of the business and affairs of the corporation. The president shall preside at all meetings of the members. The president shall preside over the program at the annual meeting and coordinate the program activities of the corporation. The president may sign any deed, mortgages, bonds, contracts or other instruments which the membership has authorized to be executed, except in cases where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by these By-Laws or by statute to some other officer or agent of the corporation. In general, the president shall perform all duties incident to the office of president and such other duties as may be prescribed by the membership from time to time.

6. If the president is unavailable to act, or in the event of his or her inability or refusal to act, the president-elect shall perform the duties of the president and when so acting shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions upon the president. The president-elect shall perform such duties as, from time to time, may be assigned to him or her by the president.

7. The secretary-treasurer shall give all notices in accordance with the provisions of these By-Laws or as required by law, and be custodian of any corporate records. The president may assign the secretary-treasurer's duties, from time to time, to others. The secretary-treasurer shall have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds of the corporation, receive and give receipts for monies due and payable to the corporation, deposit all such monies in the name of the corporation in such banks or other depositories as shall be selected, and in general perform all the duties incident to the office of treasurer, and other duties as, from time to time, may be assigned to him or her by the president.

8. The recording secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings and record executive board decisions made between the annual meetings. The president may, from time to time, assign the recording secretary's duties to others.

9. Officers shall not receive any payment for their services, but may be reimbursed for personal expenditures made on behalf of the corporation.

ARTICLE V

1. The elected officers may designate and appoint one or more committees, each of which shall consist of two or more members of the Society. The president shall appoint each member of a committee. Each member of a committee shall continue as such until the next annual meeting of the members of the corporation and until his or her successor is appointed, unless the committee shall be sooner terminated or unless such member shall cease to qualify as a member thereof.

2. One member of each committee shall be appointed chairperson by the person authorized to appoint the members thereof.

3. Vacancies in the membership of any committee may be filled by appointments made in the same manner as provided in the case of the original appointments.

4. Unless otherwise provided in the resolution of the elected officers designating a committee, a majority of the whole committee shall constitute a quorum and the act of a majority of the members present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the committee.

5. Each committee may adopt rules for its own government, not inconsistent with these By-Laws or with rules adopted by the elected officers.

ARTICLE VI

1. The president may enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name of and on behalf of the corporation. The elected officers may authorize any other officer to enter into any such contract or execute and deliver any such instrument in the name of and on behalf of the corporation.

2. The secretary-treasurer shall sign all checks, drafts, or orders for the payment of money, notes, or other evidence of indebtedness issued in the name of the corporation. The president may authorize any other officer or an executive director to sign any such instrument.

3. All funds of the corporation shall be deposited from time to time to the credit of the corporation in such banks or other depositories as the executive board may select.

4. The elected officers may accept on behalf of the corporation any contribution, gifts, bequest, or device for the general purposes or for any special purpose of the corporation.

ARTICLE VII

1. The elected officers shall, if feasible, issue official membership identification cards to all members of the corporation upon the proper payment of dues. Such cards shall designate the class of membership of each holder.

ARTICLE VIII

1. The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of accounts, minutes of the proceedings of its members and committees, and the names and addresses of members entitled to vote in some official record. All books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any voting member, for any proper purpose, at any reasonable time.

ARTICLE IX

1. The fiscal year of the corporation shall begin on *August 1 and end on July 31 of the following calendar year.*

2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to prepare an annual operating budget and to submit it to the Society at the annual meeting that immediately precedes, the beginning of the fiscal year. The budget shall be subject to the approval of a majority of the active voting members present at that annual meeting.

3. the Executive Board, which being an elected body is representative of the membership, shall have the express authority to spend an additional twenty percent of the annual budget without approval of the voting members if the Board deems it necessary in order to meet unforeseen expenses.

ARTICLE X

1. Annual dues of members shall be determined at the annual meeting. Any action taken shall require a 2/3 majority of the number of members present who are eligible to vote.

2. Dues shall be payable in advance on the first day of August in each fiscal year. *Starting January 2005 and thereafter, dues shall be payable in advance on the first day of January each year.*

3. When any member of any class shall be in default in the payment of dues for a period of four months from the beginning of the fiscal year, his or her membership will be terminated.

ARTICLE XI

1. Whenever any notice is required to be given under the provisions of the General Not-for-Profit Corporation Act of the State of Texas, or under the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation or the By-Laws of the corporation, a waiver thereof, in writing, signed by the person entitled to such notice, shall be deemed acknowledgement of receipt of such notice.

ARTICLE XII

1. These By-Laws may be altered, amended or repealed and new By-Laws may be adopted by a majority of the voting membership present at any regular meeting, or at any special meeting, if at least two days written notice is given of an intention to alter, amend, or repeal these By-Laws or to adopt new By-Laws.

2. Amendments to these By-laws may be approved using mail-in ballots only if there is unanimous approval of the proposed amendments by all voting members of the Society.

3. Motions to amend proposed constitutional amendments may not introduce any new changes outside the scope of the original notice given prior to the meeting.

4. Proposed amendments to the By-laws must be in concordance with the legal statutes of the state of incorporation of the Society and can be generated by any of the following methods
a. decision of the Executive Board
b. support of 10% of the voting membership
c. majority support at the annual meeting

American Veterinary Society Of Animal Behavior Membership Application

(Check one): Renewal New Member

If this is a renewal, is your address information on this form correct?

Yes No

Please add fax number and e-mail address below.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Country: _____

Telephone: _____ - _____

(this number will be given to potential referrals if requested)

Fax: _____ - _____

E-mail: _____

Professional Memberships:

Current Employment:

Major interest in animal behavior:

Academic Degrees, schools and dates:

I hereby apply for membership in the American Veterinary Society of Animal Behavior

- \$40.00 Regular Membership. Open to veterinarians only.** Includes Newsletter, Yahoo Group and registration for annual meeting (voting privileges included).
- \$40.00 Affiliate Membership. Open to non-veterinarians who have been approved by the executive board.** To be considered for approval **you must have a Ph.D. in animal behavior or a closely related field** and be currently active in research and/or practice of applied animal behavior. Your curriculum vitae must accompany your application. You will be granted membership if approved by the board. Also includes newsletter, Yahoo group access and registration for annual meeting (voting privileges included). *Renewing affiliates who have not submitted a curriculum vita in the past 2 years, please submit one with renewal form.*
- \$7.50 Student Membership. Currently enrolled veterinary students.** Includes newsletter, Yahoo group access and registration for annual meeting (no voting privileges).
- \$30.00 Quarterly Newsletter** Subscription only (no voting privileges).
- \$10.00** Additional fee for membership or subscriptions outside North America.

\$_____ TOTAL ENCLOSED. MUST BE IN U.S. FUNDS. MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO "AVSAB"

e Credit card (international and U.S.) and checking account direct debit payments (U.S. checking accounts only) can be done via PAYPAL at the following web site: www.paypal.com. Remit PAYPAL payments to our account, avsabe@yahoo.com.

Check here if payment is being sent via PayPal.

I agree to abide by the principles of the American Veterinary Society of Animal Behavior.

Signature of applicant: _____ Date: _____

Signature of faculty if a student: _____ Date: _____

Title: _____ Institution: _____

May we release your name to the public for referrals? Yes No

Return to: Lisa Radosta DVM, 3 Fox Valley Lane, Glen Mills, PA 19342. For questions, email Dr. Radosta at avsabe@yahoo.com.

Lisa Radosta-Huntley
3 Fox Valley Lane
Glen Mills, PA 19342

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Welcome New Members!

Dr. Kaoru Yamashita
Nagasaki, Japan
Regular

Ms Lauren Kloer
Wellington, CO
Student

Ms. Brittany Schaezler
Baton Rouge, LA
Student

Ms. April Mafturak
Blacksburg, VA
Student

Dr. Mifa Ko
Ichinomiya, Aichi
Japan
Regular

Dr. Margaret Eastman
North Pole, AK
Regular

Ms. Meredith Stepita
Knoxville, TN
Student

