



MEMORANDUM

To: AAVSB Member Board Executive Directors, Registrars, and Members
From: AAVSB Bylaws and Resolution Committee
Date: July 14, 2025
Subject: Resolution 2025-1, 2025-2, 2025-3, and 2025-4

Before each Annual Meeting, resolutions can be submitted to be voted upon by the Delegate Assembly. As the attached Resolution Policy states, resolutions are reserved for important or complex issues that require greater formality than a standard motion.

This year, the AAVSB received four (4) resolutions which are attached for your review and discussion. The Kentucky Board of Veterinary Examiners submitted Resolutions 2025-1, 2, & 3 and the AAVSB Board of Directors submitted Resolution 2025-4 in compliance with the Resolution Policy.

Attachments:

Resolutions 2025-1, 2025-2, 2025-3, and 2025-4
AAVSB Resolutions Policy



RESOLUTION 2025-1 – A Resolution Opposing the AAVSB Proposal

to Expand Membership to Jurisdictions Around the Globe

Submitted by: Kentucky Board of Veterinary Examiners

AAVSB Bylaws and Resolution Committee Recommendation: DO NOT PASS

Committee Notes:

The Bylaws and Resolutions Committee thoroughly reviewed Resolution 2025-1 titled Membership Expansion. As with any proposed resolution, WHEREAS clauses that contain conclusory remarks and/or project the opinions of the proposer onto others have the potential to influence delegates based upon unsubstantiated information. Multiple references and conclusions form the basis for the position of the proposer but are unsubstantiated nor are joined by co-proposers. This is not to discount the opinion(s) of the proposer, but inflammatory accusations from one Member Board against the organization should not form the basis of an entire membership organization. Further, the strategy map adopted by the Board of Directors elected by the delegates contemplates exploring opportunities of providing programs and services to on an expanded basis. These goals and objectives address opportunities for communications but do not contemplate additional members.

In order to better understand the Resolution, the Committee reached out to the proposer to meet to discuss the intent of the Resolution. The Committee reserved the right to adopt a Do Pass, Do Not Pass or No Recommendation after the meeting. Accordingly, the Committee voted unanimously that it does not support the concept of the Resolution and after the meeting, kept their Do Not Pass recommendation.

AAVSB Board of Directors Recommendation: DO NOT PASS

Board of Directors Notes: The Board of Directors noted that it is in the investigative stage for global issues and has a session at this Annual Meeting to gain Member Board input. The Board always encourages and welcomes Member Board input to improve program and services.

A Resolution Opposing the AAVSB Proposal to Expand Membership to Jurisdictions Around the Globe

WHEREAS, the American Association of Veterinary State Boards (AAVSB) is an association of veterinary medicine regulatory boards whose membership includes licensing bodies in 63 jurisdictions,

including all of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the ten Canadian provinces;

WHEREAS, the AAVSB's mission is to support and advance the regulation of veterinary medicine and the AAVSB values protection of the public, reliability & accuracy, ethics & integrity; service excellence; active inclusion, participation, & collaboration; and stewardship of resources;

WHEREAS, AAVSB's strength and credibility rest in its ability to provide effective services and resources to its current Member Board jurisdictions, primarily located within the United States and Canada;

WHEREAS, the AAVSB elected leadership recommended, at the 2024 Annual Meeting and the 2025 Executive Directors and Registrars Summit, that the AAVSB open its membership to a global audience of jurisdictions around the world;

WHEREAS, the AAVSB is presently not fully responsive to the repeated requests from Member Boards to provide the level of support necessary to properly and effectively administer its portfolio of current programs and services;

WHEREAS, the appropriate administration of program standards is essential to ensure that Member Board jurisdictions have the confidence in the AAVSB's offerings so that they may strategically plan, seek, and execute appropriate legislative changes;

WHEREAS, the AAVSB does not adequately serve its existing Member Board jurisdictions, particularly those in Canada, due to limitations in infrastructure and jurisdiction-specific regulatory differences;

WHEREAS, the proposed evolution of the association to allow for global membership from jurisdictions around the world would substantially expand the organization's scope, responsibilities, and demands without adequate evaluation of the impact on existing operations;

WHEREAS, responsible governance requires ensuring that the organization's current obligations are fully met before expanding its membership base;

WHEREAS, the AAVSB's staff has made this recommendation without polling the current Member Board jurisdictions and without sufficient consideration of the manifold issues;

WHEREAS, any modification to the AAVSB membership composition or change to the name of the association requires a proposed change to the association's bylaws in accordance with those bylaws and a supporting vote by membership to ratify such proposed changes;

WHEREAS, no such changes to the bylaws have been proposed to the association Membership; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the AAVSB shall not expand membership beyond North America;

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the AAVSB shall instead prioritize strengthening its capacity to meet the needs of its existing Member Board jurisdictions with the current programs and services offerings and shall report to the Member Board jurisdictions a strategy for making these improvements with definitive deadlines and means to measure such improvement;

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the AAVSB shall prioritize the Association's support of its Canadian members on par with U.S. jurisdictions;

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the AAVSB shall establish a formal study group or task force to evaluate the feasibility, benefits, and challenges of expanding the scope of membership to international jurisdictions, with specific attention to regulatory compatibility, resource allocation, member support systems, and long-term strategic impact;

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any formal study group or task force shall be composed of a majority of seated board members on Member Board jurisdictions or executive directors or registrars from Member Boards, and from a representative selection across the U.S. and Canada; and

THEREFORE BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that any future consideration of global membership shall be guided by the findings of such a study, reported to the Member Board jurisdictions, and be implemented only after AAVSB has demonstrably fulfilled its existing commitments to current Members and in accordance with the existing association bylaws.



RESOLUTION 2025-2 – A Resolution Opposing AAVSB Endorsement of the Veterinary Professional Associate (VPA) / Mid-Level Practitioner Position

Submitted by: Kentucky Board of Veterinary Examiners

AAVSB Bylaws and Resolution Committee Recommendation: DO NOT PASS

Committee Notes:

The Bylaws and Resolutions Committee thoroughly discussed proposed Resolution 2025-2, VPA/Mid-Level Practitioner. As with any proposed resolution, WHEREAS clauses that contain conclusory remarks and/or project the opinions of the proposer onto others have the potential to influence delegates based upon unsubstantiated information. Multiple references and conclusions form the basis for the position of the proposer but conflate trade positions with those of the regulatory community. The role of AAVSB is to support its Member Boards and, under the current circumstance, the Colorado Board has been provided with a legislative mandate to develop and implement a VPA/Mid-Level Practitioner. Perhaps under unique circumstances, the AAVSB, a membership organization, may express a position inconsistent with a legislative mandate and/or a Member Board but the Committee did not believe this was such a circumstance.

Further, the Committee also expressed its respect for and recognition of the legislative process and voice of the Colorado voters. As such, the Committee recognized the developing needs of the Colorado Board and felt that the involvement of AAVSB in this space was consistent with the mission of the Association.

Accordingly, the Committee voted unanimously a “Do Not Pass” position of Resolution 2025-2.

AAVSB Board of Directors Recommendation: DO NOT PASS

Board of Directors Notes: The Board of Directors’ purpose is to support its members and follow its mission to ensure public and animal protection. Following an AAVSB survey of the profession regarding the creation of a mid-level veterinary practitioner, the Board of Directors voted on June 6, 2024, not to take an active role in supporting the development of a mid-level practitioner. Once Proposition 129 was passed by the electorate of Colorado in November 2024 creating a Veterinary Practitioner Associate (VPA), the Board of Directors voted to support the Colorado State Board of Veterinary Medicine in ensuring a VPA is qualified to perform the scope of practice defined by Colorado. In June 2025, the Board of Directors voted to fund the initial phases related to the creation of an examination designed to assess the competence of a VPA in consultation with the Colorado State Board of Veterinary Medicine and its authority to recognize a uniform, national assessment instrument and National Credentialing Organization. The Board of Directors noted that any related proposed model regulations would be submitted through the approved process per policy. The Board of Directors also

voted to delay the development of model documents until such time as the VPA is more uniformly recognized.

A Resolution Opposing AAVSB Endorsement of the Veterinary Professional Associate (VPA) / Mid-Level Practitioner Position

WHEREAS, the American Association of Veterinary State Boards (AAVSB) exists to promote consistency, public protection, and regulatory excellence in veterinary medicine across its 63 Member Board jurisdictions, including all of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the ten Canadian provinces;

WHEREAS, the AAVSB proposed at the 2025 Executive Directors and Registrars Summit drafting a model document relating to the establishment of a Veterinary Professional Associate (VPA) or mid-level practitioner position, a newly created mid-level role authorized by public referendum, Proposition 129, in the State of Colorado;

WHEREAS, the concept of the Veterinary Professional Associate originated in Colorado as a response to perceived veterinary shortages, particularly believed to exist in rural and underserved areas;

WHEREAS, despite opposition from the Colorado Veterinary Medical Association and concerns raised by regulatory boards and practicing veterinarians across the country, the VPA role was established by Colorado and is vested with the authority to engage in certain conduct previously reserved for licensed veterinarians in Colorado;

WHEREAS, the referendum bypassed the traditional stakeholder-driven legislative process typically used to amend professional practice acts, resulting in a statutory directive that the Colorado State Board of Veterinary Medicine implement a licensure program for VPAs—even as the broader profession and most regulatory boards nationwide remained unconvinced of the need, safety, or benefits of such a role;

WHEREAS, the concerns about perceived veterinary shortages were overblown and any such shortages will be ameliorated following the construction and completion of the twelve veterinary schools currently scheduled for completion in the next several years, which

will add between 300 and 500 veterinarian graduates to the workforce in the next three to five years;

WHEREAS, the VPA position is not currently supported by a nationally standardized or accredited educational curriculum, nor does there exist a regulatory infrastructure capable of ensuring consistent oversight or protecting public safety across jurisdictions;

WHEREAS, leading organizations within the profession, including the AVMA¹, NAVTA², AAHA³, AAEP⁴, ABVP⁵, AASV⁶, SAVMA⁷, RVMA⁸, FelineVMA⁹, state VMAs, and others have raised serious concerns that the VPA role presents unacceptable risks to animal welfare, undermines regulatory clarity, and introduces confusion in the delegation of veterinary responsibilities;

WHEREAS, the introduction of the VPA position in other jurisdictions could erode the integrity and defined scope of practice of existing mid-level professionals, such as Certified, Licensed, and Registered Veterinary Technicians (CVTs, LVTs, and RVTs), and NAVTA certified veterinary specialists, many of whom are already credentialed, regulated, and integrated into veterinary teams nationwide;

WHEREAS, other Member Board jurisdictions have determined that the current framework of veterinary care—centered on veterinarians and well-trained veterinary technicians and assistants—adequately supports public health and animal welfare;

WHEREAS, there is not yet consensus within the profession, national professional associations, or among regulatory boards that a mid-level practitioner role like the VPA is necessary, beneficial, or safe for broad implementation;

WHEREAS, despite surveying a national subset of licensees, the AAVSB has not polled its Member Board jurisdictions regarding their interest in endorsing the VPA through the creation of

¹ The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) has expressed its concerns in a September 2024 article, which is available at

<https://www.avma.org/sites/default/files/2024-09/AVMA-MLP-Concerns-September-2024.pdf>.

- ² The National Association of Veterinary Technicians in America (NAVTA) has said that it “will not be prioritizing the development of any ‘mid-level practitioner’ or ‘veterinary professional associate’ positions before these other critical issues are addressed” in a statement available at <https://navta.net/news/reiterating-navtas-priorities/>.
- ³ The American Animal Hospital Association (AAHA) has said that it “firmly believes that focusing on the advancement and utilization of credentialed veterinary technicians, rather than introducing a new tier of midlevel practitioners, is the most effective way to simplify the journey toward excellence for veterinary practices.” See AAHA’s Position Statement on Midlevel Practitioner, available at <https://www.aaha.org/about-aaha/aaha-position-statements/>.
- ⁴ The American Association of Equine Practitioners (AAEP) has said it “does not support the establishment of the mid-level professional at this time, as we do not believe it serves the best interest of our patients, clients, or the public.” See AAEP’s Position on the Establishment of the Mid-Level Professional, available at <https://aaep.org/resource/aaep-statement-on-the-establishment-of-the-mid-level-professional/>.
- ⁵ The American Board of Veterinary Practitioners (ABVP) has issued a statement opposing creation of a midlevel position <https://www.avma.org/blog/veterinary-groups-say-no-midlevel-practitioner-position>.
- ⁶ The American Association of Swine Veterinarians (AASV) has said, “The AASV does not support the creation of a mid-level veterinary professional.” See AASV Position Statement: Mid-level Veterinary Professional, available at <https://www.aasv.org/position-statements/position-mid-level-veterinary-professional/>.

⁷ The Student American Veterinary Medical Association (SAVMA) has not published its own position statement, but has joined the AVMA’s statement.

⁸ The Relief Veterinary Medical Association (RVMA) provided its statement at <https://reliefvma.org/the-relief-vma-is-against-colorado-proposition-129-and-for-veterinary-technician-elevation-and-pet-safety/>.

⁹ The Feline Veterinary Medical Association (FelineVMA) opposes the creation of a Midlevel Veterinary Practitioner. See Position statement, available at <https://catvets.com/resource/midlevel-practitioner/>.

such model documents as are currently proposed by the AAVSB, and there is not yet consensus within the profession or among regulatory boards that a mid-level practitioner role like the VPA is necessary, beneficial, or safe for broad implementation;

WHEREAS, the AAVSB has recommended a course of action that deviates from the Policies & Procedures: Model Document Creation, Review, and Voting by Member Boards (the “Policy”), in which the Board of Directors has instructed the Regulatory Policy Committee and the AAVSB to adhere to that policy for Member Boards to review and vote on new and updated model documents;

WHEREAS, the Policy represents a careful and thoughtful method to consider the adoption of model documents, and includes significant research, period of review and commentary, and departure from that Policy is neither warranted nor appropriate;

WHEREAS, the creation of a model document concerning the VPA will give the strong and wrong impression that the AAVSB’s constituent members—the regulatory bodies of each Member Board jurisdiction—support the creation of the VPA in those jurisdictions;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the AAVSB shall not endorse the creation of the Veterinary Professional Associate position;

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the AAVSB shall refrain from endorsing the VPA position unless and until:

- (a) a nationally accredited educational and credentialing framework has been established;
- (b) sufficient regulatory infrastructure has been developed to oversee the role among the AAVSB's Member Board jurisdictions should those jurisdictions determine there is need for such position; and
- (c) broad consensus among Member Board jurisdictions supports the role as necessary, effective, and protective of public and animal interests;

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the AAVSB shall focus its efforts on strengthening and harmonizing recognition and utilization of existing credentialed veterinary technicians (CVTs, LVTs, and RVTs), particularly in jurisdictions where such roles are not yet formally recognized;

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that nothing in this resolution shall mean nor be construed to mean that the AAVSB is not empowered to assist the stakeholders in Colorado in their implementation of a VPA and that the AAVSB shall, in fact, provide customary resources and aid to that jurisdiction consistent with the purpose and mission of the AAVSB;

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any model documents centered on the VPA shall adhere to the AAVSB's Policies & Procedures: Model Document Creation, Review, and Voting by Member Boards;

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution shall be published on the AAVSB website and in tandem published with any approved Model Document

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the AAVSB shall annually publish current numbers of veterinarians, CVTs/LVTs/RVTs, and VPAs licensed in each Member Board jurisdiction on a consolidated webpage for public access to help build public confidence regarding the availability of care resources in Member Board jurisdictions;

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the AAVSB shall first work with its Members—and not outside interest groups—regarding the VPA and VPA-related issues within the will of the majority of those Member Board jurisdictions; and

THEREFORE BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the AAVSB shall adopt a cautious, evidence- based, and professionally collaborative approach when considering any expansion or restructuring of veterinary roles, ensuring the continued protection of the public, the profession, and animal welfare guided by the will of its Member Board jurisdictions.



RESOLUTION 2025-3 – A Resolution on the Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR)

Submitted by: Kentucky Board of Veterinary Examiners

AAVSB Bylaws and Resolution Committee Recommendation: DO NOT PASS

Committee Comments:

The Bylaws and Resolutions Committee thoroughly discussed proposed Resolution 2025-3, Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR). As with any proposed resolution, WHEREAS clauses that contain conclusory remarks and/or project the opinions of the proposer onto others have the potential to influence Delegates based upon unsubstantiated information. Multiple references and conclusions form the basis for the intended position but project upon the Member Boards what is the opinion solely of the proposer. While the opinion(s) of the proposer may be relevant, drafting a resolution containing WHEREAS clauses that represent the opinions of other or even all Member Boards is not an appropriate approach to the intent of resolutions and will influence Delegates based upon what may be inaccurate or unsubstantiated information.

Further, the Committee also noted that the issue of defining the VCPR and recognizing the use of advanced technology has been fully discussed and voted upon by the Member Boards dating back several years. Such votes adopted the Practice Act Model and its definition of VCPR.

The Committee also noted the THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED clauses seeks affirmation of the conclusions of one Member Board and asks that the entire association adopt its view(s). The Committee cautions against one Member Board offering its views and opinions and seeking affirmation by the remaining 62 jurisdictions. Rather than seeking an action item of the development of a task force made up of a representative sample of the Member Boards, the proposer draws its own conclusions and asks the membership to affirm its position. As a membership organization, the Committee suggests significant issues, such as this one, to be researched and discussed via the task force/committee process with developed recommendations brought to the Delegates. Such a process also can involve the Board of Directors that may have significant strategic and generative approaches to contemplated programs and services. But, as noted above, a process involving the Member Boards through a task force has been already been undertaken.

Accordingly, the Committee voted unanimously a “Do Not Pass” position of Resolution 2025-3.

AAVSB Board of Directors Recommendation: DO NOT PASS

Board of Directors Comments: The Board of Directors unanimously voted a “Do Not Pass” recommendation of this Resolution 2025-3 based upon the historical discussions, group decision making process, vetting, amendments and voting of the Member Boards related to the AAVSB Practice Act Model. The BOD recommends that amendments to the PAM be undertaken through group decision making processes that are vetted via committees and task forces in an effort to involve the membership. Further, the BOD understands the significance of this issue and that it is subject to varied opinions but emphasizes that the ultimate decisions are made by the legislatures and the PAM can be modified to meet the needs of the respective jurisdictions.

A Resolution on the Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR)

WHEREAS, U.S. federal law defines a valid Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR) as requiring an in-person examination of the animal or timely visits to the premises where the patients animals are located;

WHEREAS, for example, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration’s regulations, contained at 21 C.F.R. § 530.3, demands that the VCPR “can exist only when the veterinarian has recently seen and is personally acquainted with the keeping and care of the animal(s) by virtue of examination of the animal(s), and/or by medically appropriate and timely visits to the premises where the animal(s) are kept.”;

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s governing regulations in 9 C.F.R. § 107.1(a)(1)(ii) similarly assume, and require, that “to initiate at least a general or preliminary diagnosis of the medical condition of the animal(s),” requires “that the veterinarian has recently seen and is personally acquainted with the keeping and care of the animal(s), and/or by medically appropriate” and has made “timely visits to the premises where the animal(s) are kept”;

WHEREAS, the in-person requirement is an essential requirement to accurately and fully assess the patient’s condition and the client’s ability to adhere to the prescribed treatment regimen;

WHEREAS, the American Association of Veterinary State Boards (AAVSB) is a regulatory member organization comprised of 63 jurisdictions, including all U.S. states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the ten Canadian provinces;

WHEREAS, the majority of Member Boards do not support the establishment of a VCPR solely by virtual means and instead maintain statutory requirements—established by the duly elected representatives of the voters of each jurisdiction—mandating in-person examination to establish a valid VCPR;

WHEREAS, the Member Boards embrace and laud the technological advancements that have improved the delivery and practice of veterinary medicine within the context of an appropriately established VCPR;

WHEREAS, such technological advancements must serve the goal of public protection and cannot override the foundational principles of safe and effective delivery of veterinary medicine; and

WHEREAS, the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA), whose membership includes a broad spectrum of veterinary medicine experts, practitioners, and professional associations, has strongly opposed the establishment of a VCPR solely through virtual means;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the practice of veterinary medicine is deemed to occur where the patient is located, and thus, the practitioner must hold a valid license in the jurisdiction where the veterinarian is practicing veterinary medicine;

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, for the safety and well-being of animal patients, there must be enforceable requirements for access to in-person veterinary care, including initial examinations, follow-up visits, and situations where a diagnosis cannot be reliably made virtually;

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the AAVSB shall provide legislative and other support to Member Boards that are working to clarify or codify the in-person requirement for establishing a VCPR in their jurisdictions' statutes and regulations governing the practice of veterinary medicine;

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the AAVSB shall also offer support to Member Boards that oppose legislative efforts to authorize the establishment of a VCPR solely through virtual means;

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any documents, model regulations, or policy guidance developed by the AAVSB shall include this resolution, affirming that Member Boards do not support the establishment of a VCPR solely by virtual means; and

THEREFORE BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the AAVSB shall collaborate with Member Boards to develop and disseminate educational materials for veterinarians and clients, emphasizing the importance of in-person examinations in establishing a VCPR and the limitations of telemedicine in veterinary practice.



RESOLUTION 2025 - 4 – Veterinary Technician Representative: Member Board Composition

Submitted by: AAVSB Board of Directors

AAVSB Bylaws and Resolution Committee Recommendation: NO RECOMMENDATION

Comments: The Bylaws and Resolutions Committee thoroughly reviewed Resolution 2025-4 titled Veterinary Technician Representative: Member Board Composition. The Committee understands the important role veterinary technicians play in animal care and supports the diverse representation on veterinary boards. The Committee acknowledged the intent of the resolution, the principles of deference to the Member Boards and the legislature process, and the additional AAVSB committees addressing the Practice Act Model and other model documents. The Committee discussions focused on the details to which AAVSB positions should be suggested and to what degree board composition should be addressed.

After much discussion, the Committee voted unanimously a “No Recommendation” position of Resolution 2025-4.

WHEREAS, the American Association of Veterinary State Boards (AAVSB) is a membership organization comprised of the government entities delegated with the authority to regulate the profession in the interest of public protection, and

WHEREAS, the profession of veterinary medicine encompasses veterinarians and veterinary technicians, who are recognized by law to engage and assist in the practice of veterinary medicine, as defined, and

WHEREAS, through governmental licensure, all AAVSB Member Boards regulate and license veterinarians and at least 48 Member Boards regulate and license veterinary technicians, and

WHEREAS, veterinary technicians are integral members of the veterinary team, and play a crucial role in the care and treatment of patients, and

WHEREAS, Member Boards are populated consistent with law through an appointment or elective process, and

WHEREAS, only 28 Member Boards have statutorily designated veterinary technician seats on Member Boards, and

WHEREAS, Member Boards will benefit from the inclusion of statutorily designated veterinary technician seats on Member Boards to provide added perspectives and enhance public and consumer protection.

WHEREAS, Member Boards and AAVSB can, to the extent permitted by law, provide valuable information to the legislatures related to the regulation of veterinarians and veterinary technicians,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the American Association of Veterinary State Boards (AAVSB) supports and recommends that its Member Boards are populated with veterinary technicians in addition to veterinarians and public members, and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the American Association of Veterinary State Boards (AAVSB) work with its Member Boards to promote the composition of Member Boards to include veterinary technicians in addition to veterinarians and public members, and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the intent of this Resolution 2025-04 be promoted through AAVSB programs and services, including the AAVSB Practice Act Model.



American Association of Veterinary State Boards

Policies & Procedures: Resolutions

OVERVIEW/POLICY

Resolutions should be reserved for important or complex issues that require greater formality than a standard motion, which is contained only in the minutes of Association meetings. AAVSB resolutions are written to stand alone, and typically contain rationale supporting the subject of the resolution. Because of their special nature, resolutions forwarded for consideration by the AAVSB Delegate Assembly will follow submission guidelines.

PROCEDURES

1. No less than 210 days before the date of the Annual Meeting, the Association office will forward a request for proposed resolutions to the Member Boards (Call for Resolutions).
2. Resolutions proposed by a Delegate, Alternate Delegate, or a Committee of the AAVSB, other than the Bylaws and Resolution Committee, shall be in writing and received at the Association office not less than 150 days prior to the Annual Meeting. Such resolutions shall be forwarded to the Bylaws and Resolution Committee and Board of Directors within seven days after receipt in the Association office.
3. Resolutions proposed by the Bylaws and Resolution Committee shall be in writing and received at the Association office not less than 100 days prior to the Annual Meeting.
4. Resolutions proposed by the AAVSB Board of Directors shall be in writing and received at the Association office not less than 75 days prior to the Annual Meeting. Such resolutions shall be forwarded to the Bylaws and Resolution Committee within seven days after receipt in the Association office.
5. The Bylaws and Resolution Committee will provide their recommendation on proposed amendments to the AAVSB Board of Directors to provide their recommendation not less than
6. All resolutions will in some way reflect the AAVSB Mission and Goals and must include a fiscal note if the implementation of the resolution would require an expenditure of Association funds.
7. The Chief Executive Officer shall forward proposed resolutions to all Member Boards not less than 60 days prior to the date of the Annual Meeting.
8. All resolutions submitted to the Delegate Assembly for consideration will be accompanied by a recommendation from the Bylaws and Resolution Committee and Board of Directors. That Committee shall attach the following recommendations to a resolution: "pass," "not pass," or "no recommendation."
9. A resolution may be introduced after the above deadlines if it pertains to an event of immediate concern to the Association which occurred after the deadline. The resolution must be submitted to the Bylaws and Resolution Committee not less than 24 hours before the beginning of the business session of the Annual Meeting.

Adopted by the AAVSB Executive Committee January 23, 2005; revisions approved by the AAVSB Board of Directors on January 5, 2018, June 16, 2018, and June 5, 2025.