

TICA Board of Directors Annual Meeting Agenda September 2 – 4, 2020

September 2, 2020 7:00 am CDT, Harlingen, Texas

Welcome and Introductions

Consent Agenda 7:00 – 7:15 am

1. Approve Minutes - July 25, 2020 special meeting
2. Set Winter Meeting Dates - January 27-29, 2021 (Houston, Texas)

Executive Session - Judging Program Advancements, Protests/Complaints, Contracts 7:15 – 8:45 am

Open Meeting 9:00 am

Governance 9:00 – 10:00 am

1. Follow up Report
2. Update on Annual 2021 – TICACats
2. Proposals for 2023 Annual - NW Region
 - Seacats – Tacoma
 - Northwest Consortium
3. Trend Report
4. Yearbook Report

Fiduciary – Fisher 10:00 – 10:30 am

September 3, 2020 (Open Meeting Continued) 7:00 am

Marketing Report - Fulkerson 7:00 – 7:30 am

Operations Report – Nevarez 7:30 – 8:00 am

Proposals – Bylaws 8:00 – 8:15 am

1. Add Bylaw 17.2.3 - Business Continuity - Yawata
2. Add Bylaw 17.2.4, 17.2.5 - Board Communications during Crisis - Yawata
3. Add Bylaw 17.3.3 - Regional Business Continuity Plans - Yawata
4. Add Bylaw 17.3.4, 17.3.5 - RDs and Disasters - Yawata
5. Amend Bylaw 112.2, Standing Rules 102,1.5, 1012.1 - Countries and Regions - Board Directive

Break 8:15 – 8:30 am

Proposals - Clerking Program 8:30 - 8:45 am

1. Amend Clerking Program - 51.2.3.3, 51.2.4.1.1.1, 51.5.1 - Clerking Schools - Fralia
2. Amend Clerking Program - 51.4.5, 51.4.6 - Submitting Fees and Photos - Fralia
3. Delete Clerking Program - 51.2.4.4 - Entry Clerking Reference - Fralia

Proposals - Judging Program 8:45 – 9:30 am

1. Add JP 417.13 - Notifiable Diseases - Van den Bunder
2. Amend Agreement to Judge a TICA Show (Airlines) - Judging Committee (JC)
3. Amend JP 41.5.2, 43.1, 43.7.1 - Meetings of Judging Committee - JC
4. Amend JP 44.3.2.2.1 - Training Sessions - JC

5. Amend JP Article 15 - Judging License Renewals - JC
6. Amend JP Preface and Article 5 - Specialty Judges - JC

Proposals - Registration Rules 9:30 - 10:00 am

1. Amend Reg. Rule 36.6.1 and 37.2.1 - Outcrosses within Category 1 - Patterson/Hale/Dana/Brooks

September 4, 2020 (Open Meeting Continued) 7:00 am

Proposals - Show Rules 7:00 – 8:00 am

1. Amend S.R. 29.1.1 - Show Committee - Board Directive
2. Amend S.R. 216.9.1 - Biting – Van den Bunder
3. Amend S.R. - Article One - Definitions - Board Directive
4. Amend S.R. - Article Two - Shows - Board Directive
5. Amend S.R. - Article Three - Eligibility for Entry - Board Directive
6. Amend S.R. - Article Four - Entry Procedures - Board Directive
7. Amend S.R. - Article Seven - Requirements for Titles - Board Directive
8. Amend S.R. - Articles Nine and Ten - Responsibilities - Board Directive
9. Amend S.R. - Article Twelve - Finals Awards - Board Directive
10. Amend S.R. - Article Thirteen - Invitations/Acceptances - Judges - Board Directive
11. Amend S.R. - Article Fourteen - Judging Fees and Expenses - Board Directive
12. Amend S.R. - Article Fifteen - Conduct of Judges - Board Directive
13. Amend S.R. - Article Seventeen - Judges Records - Board Directive

Proposals - Standing Rules 8:00 – 8:45 am

1. Add St.R 107.3.1 - Regional Disaster Funds - Yawata
2. Add St.R. 202.4.1 - Club Accountability - Board Directive
3. Add St.R. 1022.5 - Hearings - Board Directive
4. Amend St.R. 307.6.3 - Non-domestic - Brooks
5. Amend St.R. 601.2.8 - Military Residence - Jones
6. Amend St.R. 903.1 - Sponsorship - Board Directive
7. Amend St.R. 202.x - Shows - Brown, Harrison, et al
8. Amend St.R. 203.1.1 - Entry Eligibility - Monster
9. Amend St.R. 209.x - Show Management Responsibilities - Brown, Harrison et al

Break 8:45 – 9:00 am

Proposals – UCD 9:00 – 9:15

1. Amend Glossary of Terms - Genetics Committee
2. Amend UCD (Additional Information) - Genetics Committee
3. TICA UCD Version D (Final Redline) - Genetics Committee

Breed Advancements 9:15 – 9:45 am

1. Tennessee Rex - PNB to ANB
2. Toybob - PNB to ANB0

Breed Standard Changes – Sphnyx 9:45 - 10:00 am

Breed Reports 10:00 – 10:15 am

1. Aphrodite
2. Highlander
3. Serengeti
4. Lykoi

Members Open Meeting 10:15 – 10:45 am

Board Discussion/Adjourn

Task	Due date	Owner	Related meeting(s)	Date created	Date completed
Rules Review and Update Project	Annual Agenda	Liz Hansen		03/07/18	
Veterinary Advisory Committee	Disposition	Vicki Jo Harrison		03/07/18	
Fisher and Adler will craft a letter to see where we are with the translations(Show Rules, Registration R Report		Susan Adler	Special Meeting - Hearings - 05/26/20	05/26/20	
Fisher establishes Committee - Lies, Chair - to look at revising TICA's pedigree to include more genetic Report		Liesbeth van Muller	TICA Board of Directors - Spring Meeting	05/17/20	
Fisher will send a poll for date and time for annual Board Meeting	Completed		TICA Board of Directors - Special Meeting	06/18/20	
Brooks—Annual Guidelines—timeframe for notifying clubs of corporate sponsorship requirements.—Not Annual Agenda		Susan Adler	TICA Board of Directors - Spring Meeting	05/17/20	06/13/20
Time Frame for Ancestral Pedigree implementation—analyze the project—follow up at Annual	Completed		TICA Board of Directors - Spring Meeting	05/16/20	06/01/20
Liability for shows—Susan will research—Fisher and Adler will work on something for the clubs			TICA Board of Directors - Special Meeting	04/25/20	05/23/20
Brooks—Annual Guidelines—timeframe for notifying clubs of corporate sponsorship requirements.—Not Annual Agenda			TICA Board of Directors - Spring Meeting	05/16/20	05/23/20
Brooks—send back to Rules and look at the wording—do we need to revise "countries" to include "regis Annual Agenda			TICA Board of Directors - Spring Meeting	05/16/20	05/23/20

TICA TREND 2020 ANNUAL REPORT



SEPTEMBER 2020

The International Cat Association
Authored by: Judith Milling



TICA TREND YEARLY REPORT FROM AUGUST-SEPT 2019 THRU JUN-JULY 2020 (6 ISSUES)

ITEMS	AUG/SEP 2019 VOL 40, NO. 5	OCT/NOV 2019 VOL 40, NO. 6	DEC/JAN 2020 VOL 41, NO. 1	FEB/MAR 2020 VOL 41, NO. 2	APR/MAY 2020 VOL 41, NO. 3	JUN/JULY 2020 VOL 41, NO. 4		TOTAL YEAR 6 ISSUES
PAGE COUNT	52	48	36	40	36	40		252
TOTAL PRINT QUANTITIES	5,666	6,314	6,631	7,122	7,430	4,052		37,215
PRINTING COST	\$6,595.98	\$6,948.26	\$5,668.94	7,480.42	\$7,058.70	\$ 5,874.21		\$32,146.09
AVERAGE PRINTING COST	\$1.16	\$1.10	\$0.85	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.05	\$1.45		\$6.66
TOTA PRINTING CHARGES WITH US/OVERSEAS SHIPPING	\$18,095.80	\$18,706.19	\$18,287.94	\$ 20,850.59	\$ 21,376.93	\$13,734.03		\$111,051.48
COST PER ISSUE WITH PRINTING/ MAIL PREP/POLY SHIPPING-US/OVERSEAS	\$3.19	\$2.96	\$ 2.76	\$ 2.93	\$ 2.88	\$ 3.39		\$18.11
ADVERTISING FROM EDITOR	\$1,121.50	\$916.50	\$731.50	\$731.50	\$1,101.50	\$661.50		\$5,264.00
ADVERTISING MARKETING	\$6,000.00	\$6,600.00	\$6,700.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,300.00	\$6,400.00		\$40,200.00
HUTCHERSON OPTIMAL 1/2 and full	added to marketing							
TOTAL ADVERTISING	\$7,121.50	\$7,516.50	\$7,431.50	\$7,931.50	\$8,401.50	\$7,061.50		\$45,464.00
EDITOR SALARY	\$3,150.00	\$3,150.00	\$3,150.00	\$3,150.00	\$3,150.00	\$3,150.00		\$18,900.00
TREND MEMBERS \$15.00** 6 ISSUES AVE								\$13,815.00
TOTAL COST MINUS ADS	\$10,974.30	11,189.69	\$10,856.44	\$12,919.09	\$12,975.43	\$6,672.53		\$54,397.79
TOTAL COST WITH EDITOR SALARY	\$14,124.30	\$14,339.69	14,006.,44	\$16,069.09	\$16,125.43	\$9,822.53		\$70,481.04
COST PER ISSUE WITH ADVERTISING/EDITOR	\$2.49	\$2.27	\$2.11	\$2.26	\$2.28	\$2.42		
TREND ONLINE ACCESS	182	198	206	301	348	981		2,216
ESTIMATED % OF MEMBERS ONLINE	3.11%	3.04%	3%	4.05%	4.47%	19.59%		37.27%
INKJET MAILING PREP	2,565	2,869	2,651	3,244	3,389	1,927		16,645
INKJET MAILING PREP	\$385.05	\$396.08	\$416.19	\$425.84	\$432.62	\$368.71		\$2,424.49
INTERNATIONAL, CANADIAN	3,022	3,363	3,545	3,803	3,965	2,049		19,747
INTERNATIONAL, CANADIAN, FIRST CLASS	\$10,992.59	\$10,406.13	\$12,124.13	\$11,957.56	\$13,749.08	\$7,402.34		\$66,631.83
EO (75), TREND EDITOR (5), ETC	\$71.36	\$71.36	\$71.36	\$71.36	\$71.36	\$40.83		\$397.63
PLASTIC \$.15 PER ISSUE NOT DOMESTIC	\$453.30	\$504.45	\$531.75	\$570.45	\$490.00	\$307.00		\$2,856.95

*** On average, US mailing costs run about \$1,500 and Overseas to include Canada costs run about \$6,000-\$8,000 per issue

****MARKETING ADVERTISING CHARGES ARE AVERAGED FOR EACH ADVERTISEMENT****

**MEMBERSHIP \$15.00 MEMBERSHIP INCOME PER ISSUE DEPENDS ON ONE, TWO, THREE, OR LIFETIME PAYMENTS (ESTIMATE)

TOTAL PRINT QUANTITIES DOES NOT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT COPIES SENT TO OFFICE (75), EDITOR (5), ADVERTISERS (3) = 83

ESTIMATED % BASED ON EACH ISSUE QUANTITIES

Changes Requested By The Board of Directors

When changes to the magazine were requested by my previous Board Liaison, I never received anything in writing referencing those changes. I understood they were requested by the Board of Directors and this was done over the telephone. I am hoping that I accommodated all those requests.

These changes were:

- Reinstated advertising charges back into the magazine. The charges were removed many years ago (April May 2015 they were removed to help make more space and because of the continuing emails asking about costs). Even after putting them back in (now on the contents page instead of on the last page of the magazine as has been done way before I took over as Editor), I am still getting emails on costs associated with requests. **(DONE)**
- The magazine had too much wasted space. It was suggested that the margins should be smaller. I did check with the printer to make sure the smaller margins printed correctly. **(I don't agree with margin changes, but DONE)**
- I needed to put captions on the photos. Some still don't due to spacing. **(DONE)**
- I needed to adjust line spacing and make headings smaller to make more room. **(I already do this with each issue to accommodate page space. Also, As Editor, I design how I determine looks best for each item. I do consider page space and other information that I am requested to place in the magazine. Also, some adjustments to line spacing and text sizes do not create enough space to be usable for something else.)**
- Complaint was made that there are not enough informational items. I cannot put in what I do not get when I request it. I have requested items from the Genetics Committee and Breed Chairs. I have received 2 Breed articles so far. I also spend a lot of time researching for items of interest, coordinating with individuals worldwide. I also have had to make sure that photos are royalty free before using or that photographer's permission is granted and is listed when at all possible. As an example, it took me 6 months of getting approval for an article and the photos from Croatia State Archives.

-
- I have had to work through negative comments and people who should have not gotten involved which required many communications back and forth.
 - Charging \$10 for a Club Flyer was not acceptable. I was informed by someone that it was discussed in the meeting with my past Board Liaison stating that TICA was losing a lot of money by me not charging \$300 for those club advertising. I was never requested to explain this and the statement of TICA income loss is not true. If space was needed to put an ad in other than a club, I would have done so. Two things: I was trying to help clubs that struggle to make ends meet. Also, they get a different visibility when putting their flyers in the Trend. So, if I did not put their flyer in and put in an article, then there would be no money coming in at all for that page. At least \$10 is better than nothing. **(My request would be to reinstate the club flyers for \$10 whenever I can accommodate their requests).**

I would like to thank the Board for the trust you all and others have given me as the TICA Trend Editor for the past years. I would consider it a privilege to continue for the next year as the Editor.



JUDITH MILLING

TICA TREND EDITOR

PROFILE

40 years of experience in the publishing and printing field. This includes overhead visuals, layout and design of covers and books, outdoor signs, All military Hero Awards, engraving medals and certificates. I was also a supervisor for two different organizational informational areas for Department of the Army.

I served in an emergency capacity for several years for the Emergency Preparedness Team and acted in the capacity of the Director, Deputy Director and Division Director in one organization during absences.

Taught 15 years as a certified Wellness Instructor (aerobics, chair, aquatic).

Ten years as Supervisor for U.S. Army Publishing Agency

Girl Scout Leader for all levels, GS Day Camp Instructor 5 years, trainer and Lifetime Girl Scout

Showing in TICA since 2009. Best International HHPK and HHP (same cat) 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 and Bests in Southeast Region. Another 2017-2018 2nd Best International HHPK and Best HHPK in Southeast Region. 2nd Best International Alter 2012-2013 Alter and Best Alter in Southeast Region.

Many Top 25 International and Regional winners and Lifetime Achievements.

8 years as a small Birman breed cattery. Member of the National Birman Fanciers.

CONTACT

EMAIL:

shutterbug1948@gmail.com

Cell: 410-474-3359

EDUCATION

Associate in Fine Arts Degree

BACKGROUND

- High School – last 2 years – Assistant Editor and Editor of Activities Section of the yearbook
- Defense Civil Preparedness Agency
- Washington Headquarters Services
- Corps of Engineers
- Defense Systems Management College
- U.S. Army Publishing Agency
- Asbury Retirement Community
- TICA Trend Editor since Annual 2013

WORK EXPERIENCE

- Designed variety of overhead visuals FEMA, Department of Defense and Army, Defense Systems Management College and Army Engineer School
- Designed variety of publications for Secretary of Defense
- Worked with Writers, Editor, Government Printing Office, Bureau of Engraving, Printers, Artists
- Supported President and Vice President of US, Secretary of Defense (who I was assigned personally to for graphic support), Secretary of the Army, 4 Star Generals
- Assigned to Secretary of Defense to work on charts, visuals
- Designed Army base signs
- Design and layout program books for Inaugural parade
- Managed and maintained Hero award certifications and their metal dies for all services in the government to include the Medal of Honor and Purple Heart and also managed the President of the United States signature die, plated and printed certificates
- Worked with General Officers and Bureau of Engraving on special Officer certificate. Due to expense of certificate, I researched cost effectiveness of lamb skins to convert to paper saving the government \$100,000.
- Manager for 10 years two distinct offices of 14 personnel – one graphic shop of Visual Information Specialists and the other managing all forms, equipment books for the Department of the Army
- Designed name tags for various levels of the government including the Pentagon after 9/11
- Worked with Wellness staff on spreadsheets, flyers, informational pamphlets and a yearly Wellness Center

accomplishment brochure for submission in acquiring new equipment.

- Helped create video of what the Wellness Center does and also created a video specialized program to share with the other Asbury communities
- Acted as Fitness Center Director during his absence, managing the Aquatic Center and Fitness Center staff
- Designed Girl Scout Day Camp shirts and camp patches and created a few new patch designs for our Region along with their requirements
- Designed and trained Girl Scout leaders on creating swaps for all levels of girls

TICA TREND

- When accepted the position as TICA Trend Editor, I had to start from scratch on the layout
 - Page count usually is 36 pages, except during the two issues for Regional Winners and International Winners. In some situations, due to meeting minutes, page count might go over
 - I am guided by the requirements in the ByLaws and Standing Rules, Board decisions, the TICA President, the Executive Office, Judging Administrator, Clerking Administrator and Marketing staff for placing information
 - Coordination also involves the Regional Directors, Judges, Web Master and outside sources
 - My contract also requires me to follow the above and to acquire my own advertising
 - I also receive requests from our TICA members on placing items in the magazine
 - My emails can range sometimes from 25-100 each week with questions and reviewing items that were inserted into the magazine
 - After putting the required items in the magazine, I fill in with articles and photos that are hopefully of interest to our members
 - I also provide all the photos of shows that I attend (and that is quite a lot) to the Yearbook Editor and Entry Clerking Administrator for inclusion in the Yearbook and the Annual Power Point Presentation.
 - I maintain the spreadsheet that is presented at the Annual Board Meeting.
 - I also provide the appropriate files to the printer and webmaster for each issue
-
-

Add By-Law 17.2.3 (Business Continuity) - Yawata

Rationale:

As far as I know, there is no Business Continuity Plan (BCP) in TICA and I have never read it. However, the spread of infection of the new coronavirus, we learned that it was necessary. I believe that TICA needs to formulate BCP and also each Region needs to have Regional BCP, and TICA E.O and the BOD require to help and assist Regional Directors to formulate Regional BCP.

Add Bylaw 17.2.3:

17.2 Duties of the Board of Directors.

17.2.1 The business affairs, government, policy formulation and implementation of the Association and such other duties as may be specified in the By-Laws, Show Rules and Registration Rules of the Association shall be under the jurisdiction of the Board of Directors.

17.2.2 The Board of Directors shall adopt standing rules and guidelines governing the affairs of the Association including but not limited to the function of all employees, appointed officials and committees, the Judging Program, method of determining Annual Awards, the requirements for recognition of new breeds and colors. The Board of Directors shall do anything necessary and proper that is lawful and not prohibited by these By-Laws for the welfare and benefit of the Association

17.2.3 The Board of Directors shall formulate a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) for TICA spelling out how important operations would be restored and carried on in the event of disasters including major earthquakes, huge hurricanes/typhoons caused by global warming and pandemic by new strains of viral infection etc.

17.2.3.1 The Board of Directors shall cooperate with each Regional Director in formulating a Business continuity plan (BCP) in each Region that is consistent with the overall TICA Business continuity plan (BCP).

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

17.2.2 already empowers the Board (or employees under their direction) to create a BCP. A BCP is an essential item for any formal business entity, but I see no need to have it specifically spelt out in a Bylaw. It might be appropriate to suggest a Standing Rule that a BCP is established, regularly reviewed and tested annually but not as a Bylaw.

The situations outlined are unnecessarily limiting and do not need to be specified - for example local issues such as a power outage in Harlingen could cause a BCP to be invoked.

Contd/...

In any case, my view is that this is very much in the remit of our Chief Operating Officer rather than the Board to create and maintain.

Would 17.2.3.1 impose too great a load on what is essentially a voluntary position?

(B)

Well said (A). I agree. This is the purview of the Business Manager and not a function of an elected Board. I see no additional reasoning for the regions to have such a plan in place.

(C)

While I believe that a BCP is essential, there is no need for it to be in the Bylaws.

The recent flooding of the EO and current work from home due to Covid 19 show that TICA is resilient and has planning in place to cover disasters

(D)

I agree that this is not necessary. Also the rationale that TICA has no plan in place is not really correct.

(A)

And, I'd add that there are good reasons why a BCP should not be publicly available. A good one often contains sensitive information such as infrastructure vulnerabilities or emergency contact details for staff.

(E)

Agree with (C)

(F)

I can't add any more to (A)'s summary

Add Bylaw 17.2.4 & 17.2.5 (Board Communications during Crisis) - Yawata

Rationale:

Regarding the spread of the new coronavirus, there were no appropriate and effective clear instructions / messages from the TICA E.O or TICA Board to clubs, judges and exhibitors in Asia East Region whether clubs hold a show or cancel, and whether the exhibitors go / join the show or not. As a result, many members were very confused.

Statements at international organizations and government announcements and conferences were often ambiguous, and clubs, members and exhibitors had to make repeated difficult decisions.

I think it is necessary to make effective rules that minimize confusion and reduce the burden of difficult decisions for clubs and members.

On the other hand, TICA E.O. / each Region have to prepare in advance for how quickly and resiliently can recover and restore over after a heavy disaster or pandemic, but I think the current Rules do not fully address that.

My proposal is the first step in addressing such issues.

Add Bylaw 17.2.4 & 17.2.5:

17.2 Duties of the Board of Directors.

17.2.1 The business affairs, government, policy formulation and implementation of the Association and such other duties as may be specified in the By-Laws, Show Rules and Registration Rules of the Association shall be under the jurisdiction of the Board of Directors.

17.2.2 The Board of Directors shall adopt standing rules and guidelines governing the affairs of the Association including but not limited to the function of all employees, appointed officials and committees, the Judging Program, method of determining Annual Awards, the requirements for recognition of new breeds and colors. The Board of Directors shall do anything necessary and proper that is lawful and not prohibited by these By-Laws for the welfare and benefit of the Association.

17.2.4 In the event of a heavy disaster or pandemic etc., the Board of Directors shall timely provide effective basic policy / guideline or messages about judgment criteria for cancellation or postponement of the shows to chartered TICA clubs and members for reducing the burden of consideration and decisions.

17.2.5 The Board of Directors shall consistently endeavor to enhance the ability of organizational resilience that is to prepare for, and to respond and adapt to a heavy disaster or pandemic etc., and to make resilient data protection infrastructure.

Rules Chair Note:

For context, this proposal was submitted to Rules Committee on 27 Feb 20, at a relatively early stage in the coronavirus pandemic.

This proposal is numbered assuming that the proposal to add Bylaw 17.2.3 passes. If that proposal does not pass, then the numbering of these rules needs adjusting accordingly.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

Again - this is not something that belongs in the Bylaws.

Given that "heavy disasters" tend to be localized - think hurricanes, earthquakes, floods - a TICA wide response is not usually appropriate. A pandemic such as we are experiencing is quite unusual in its scope.

Once it appeared that this pandemic would be world-wide, there was a response from the TICA BOD.

(B)

If as the rationale states, "Statements at international organizations and government announcements and conferences were often ambiguous", then I am sure that a volunteer Board of an organisation such as TICA cannot be expected to immediately issue "effective basic policy / guideline or messages" to members and clubs.

I note that there was a Board Ballot (BB20-01) started on 12 Feb to address specifically the AW Region, followed by an Emergency Board Meeting on 14 March that cancelled show licences from 16 March to 30 April and agreed that the Board should "develop a plan to financially assist the clubs impacted by this decision on a case by case basis."

I therefore feel that the Board took effective action on a timely basis without the necessity for introducing the proposed 17.2.4.

As far as the proposed 17.2.5 is concerned, this is not necessary as I am sure that the COO (and EO) will address "organizational resilience" as part of normal business operations. I see no reason to include this Bylaw which I consider is already covered by Bylaw 17.2.2

The rule as drafted does not cater for the financial impacts of increased resilience, nor the need for a risk assessment prior to introducing new resilience measures, so that they are cost-effective and appropriate for the organization.

(C)

I agree that in the case of the coronavirus, the BOD could not have done more or quicker than they did.

Contd/...

(C – continued)

In Europe, shows were being cancelled earlier than in the US, but the show managers didn't need to wait for the EO to make that decision. As would (I believe) always be the case, they acted in accordance with local guidelines/rules, so no reason for the EO to provide guidelines or judgement criteria. As for other natural disasters, I'm sure local authorities issue all the necessary guidelines and/or close down venues when appropriate.

(D)

I agree with everyone. The board acted in a timely manner.

As to shows being cancelled, people were following local guidelines and directives, everywhere. AE did not need guidance from TICA; they had guidance from local authorities, which kind of supersedes TICA, in my opinion.

This is not a necessary rule.

(E)

Ditto everyone else.

(F)

I agree too

(G)

It is unrealistic to formulate a specific rule for this. TICA is dependent on the representations of local authorities. These catastrophic situations by their very nature are highly unpredictable
The Board took timely action based upon the information it had.

In my opinion, the following comment in the rationale is not true:

“Regarding the spread of the new coronavirus, there were no appropriate and effective clear instructions / messages from the TICA E.O or TICA Board to clubs, judges and exhibitors in Asia East Region whether clubs hold a show or cancel, and whether the exhibitors go / join the show or not. As a result, many members were very confused.”

Add Bylaw 17.3.3 (Regional BCPs) - Yawata

Rationale:

Each TICA Region has no Business Continuity Plan (BCP). However, the spread of infection of the new coronavirus, we learned that it was necessary. I believe that depending on the actual circumstances of each Region, each Regional Director needs to formulate BCP working with and coordinating with the BOD, and it must be taken over when the Regional Director changes.

Add Bylaw 17.3.3:

17.3 Duties of the Regional Directors.

17.3.1 The Regions shall be represented by Regional Directors. The Regional Directors shall have charge of the efficient operation of the Regions including but not limited to scheduling shows for the Regions, the appointment of Deputy Regional Directors, the promotion of Regional Awards, the promotion of judging schools and seminars in conjunction with shows, the recruitment of new clubs and new members of the Association, the dissemination of information to the clubs in the Regions and the Board of Directors and all other duties delegated to that office by these By-Laws or the Board of Directors.

17.3.2 The Regional Directors shall attempt to resolve complaints which have been filed or called to the attention of an official of TICA.

17.3.3 The Regional Directors shall formulate a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) spelling out how important operations would be restored and carried on in the event of disasters including major earthquakes, huge hurricanes/typhoons caused by global warming and pandemic by new strains of viral infection etc., in conjunction with the Board of Directors.

17.3.3.1 The Regional directors shall obtain the consent of the Board of Directors for the formulated Business Continuity Plan (BCP) in each Region.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

The regions do not do business in the same way as TICA - they don't (for the most part) have an office, nor do they register cats. Generally, the "staff" of the region (RD, treasurer, scorer, webmaster) operate out of their homes which are widely spaced and are unlikely to all be affected by one single disaster.

(B)

It is the Board's, now along with the COO, responsibility for developing the "Business Plan" for the entire organization. It is not the Region's duty to have a "BCP". Most of the disasters this proposal identifies are huge and the governments of those areas affected by disasters will have the final say as to how they are handled. I don't believe this proposal has merit.

(C)

Assuming that the Board wishes to approve this proposal, the language needs to be modified, namely that there is no need to specify the type of disasters. I would also argue that if a BCP for a Region is actually needed, the power to create one already exists in 17.3.1.

That said, I do not think this Bylaw is necessary.

(D)

Yes, very little - if any - of a Region's "business" requires day-to-day handling, so even if a natural disaster or pandemic affects a region, this business can be resumed very quickly.

Add Bylaws 17.3.4 & 17.3.5 (RDs and disasters) - Yawata

Rationale:

In the event of a major disaster or pandemic, international organizations and governments rarely declare clear instructions and policies immediately. In the meantime, clubs planning to hold the show will have to make a difficult decision to cancel or postpone the show. However, entrusting such difficult decisions to clubs and show committees is a big responsibility and burdensome. So, the Regional Directors need to provide clear and early instructions. With the spread of the new coronavirus infection diseases, the need has become clear.

Add Bylaws 17.3.4 & 17.3.5]

17.3 Duties of the Regional Directors.

17.3.1 The Regions shall be represented by Regional Directors. The Regional Directors shall have charge of the efficient operation of the Regions including but not limited to scheduling shows for the Regions, the appointment of Deputy Regional Directors, the promotion of Regional Awards, the promotion of judging schools and seminars in conjunction with shows, the recruitment of new clubs and new members of the Association, the dissemination of information to the clubs in the Regions and the Board of Directors and all other duties delegated to that office by these By-Laws or the Board of Directors.

17.3.2 The Regional Directors shall attempt to resolve complaints which have been filed or called to the attention of an official of TICA.

17.3.4 The Regional Directors may request clubs in the Region to cancel or postpone the shows in case of disasters of extreme severity including major earthquakes, huge hurricanes / typhoons caused by global warming and pandemic by new strains of viral infection etc.

17.3.5 The Regional Directors shall consistently endeavor to establish a resilient Regional organization in each Region and to build various systems and arrangements for clubs / members, against the disasters of extreme severity.

Rules Chair Note:

For context, this proposal was submitted to Rules Committee on 27 Feb 20, at a relatively early stage in the coronavirus pandemic.

This proposal is numbered assuming that the proposal to add Bylaw 17.3.3 passes. If that proposal does not pass, then the numbering of these rules needs adjusting accordingly.

Contd/...

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) My comments are the same as for the previous proposal where she wanted the EO to issue guidelines. Cancellations and/or postponements should be based on local guidelines and/or the club's own judgement.
- (B) We have seen that the TICA BOD did this by ending the show season early - we don't need a new by-law to grant this power.
- (C) [In response to A's comment] Ditto
- (D) I agree with (A)
- (E) Agree with (A) and (B)
- (F) It the sort of situations noted in the proposal, I would have thought that people would act in an adult manner and take decisions on what is right for themselves and/or their club.

Furthermore, if an RD were to tell a club to cancel a show that is already licensed, that action may make the RD and/or TICA liable.

Amend By-Law 112.2, Standing Rules 102.1.5 and 1012.1 (Countries and Regions) – Board Directive

Rationale:

The original proposal was considered at the Spring 2020 meeting and referred back to Rules Committee as the use of “Regions” and “regions” was considered confusing.

Amend Bylaw 112.2

Other Countries **and areas**. Other countries **and areas** outside North America shall be represented by an Associate Director to handle the needs of that particular country **or area**. Countries **or areas** will be grouped into **Regions** ~~regions~~ according to their geographic location. When sufficient residents of a **Region** ~~region~~ become members of the Association the Board will establish a full directorship for that **Region** ~~region~~ including a Regional Director who shall be entitled to vote and enjoy all rights and privileges of Regional Director.

Amend Standing Rule 102.1.5:

To promote friendly relations between breeders in this country and other countries **and areas** around the world.

Amend Standing Rule 1012.1:

1012.1: Any Country **or area** not yet assigned to an existing Region by the Board.

1012.1.1 Assignment of countries **or areas** to Regions. Countries **or areas** within the geographical boundaries of an existing Region are assigned to that Region. Countries **or areas** outside of the geographical boundaries of an existing Region will be designated as International (IN) unless otherwise assigned by the Board to a new or existing Region.

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) Yes, I think that will work
- (B) Looks good to me
- (C) As far as the proposal is concerned, I think the revised terminology now works.

Longer term, I think the Board should review both 112.1 and 112.2, as these were written in a time when TICA was predominately a North American-based membership, unlike the international organisation that it is today.

Contd/...

- (D) I agree (C). References regarding “North America” should be rewritten. Just because TICA started in NA doesn’t mean we need to continue referencing that way. TICA is global so I think all references like this one should be reconsidered for further editing.
- (B) I agree too.

Amend Clerking Program 51.2.3.3, 51.2.4.1.1.1, 51.5.1 (Clerking Schools) - Fralia

Rationale:

Amend the rules to confirm that clerking schools held electronically are permitted. A number if these have been successfully completed.

Amend Clerking Program 51.2.3.3, 51.2.4.1.1.1 and 51.5.1:

51.2.3 Trainee Status

Each applicant shall submit a Clerking Program Application (either snail or electronic mail) to the Clerking Administrator, plus a recent 4" X 6" color photograph (not a Polaroid) head shot, with or without a cat, either snail or electronic mail. A \$15 application fee must be sent to the Executive Office either check or PayPal address is paypal@tica.org. As soon as these requirements are fulfilled, the applicant will be enrolled in the Clerking Program as a Trainee. All clerking materials are available on the TICA website under Programs and Forms for the Trainee to download. The following should be completed prior to requesting advancement.

51.2.3.1 Learn the information contained in the Clerking Manual.

51.2.3.2 Get practical experience.

51.2.3.3 Attend a Clerking School **(electronically or in person)**.

51.2.4 Licensed Status.

51.2.4.1 Assistant Ring Clerk.

51.2.4.1.1 Before an Assistant Ring Clerk license is issued, Trainees must complete the following:

51.2.4.1.1.1 Attend a sanctioned clerking school **(electronically or in person)** within the previous 2 years.

51.5 Clerking Schools.

51.5.1 Clerking Schools **(electronically or in person)** may be conducted by a licensed Master Clerk or a Judge.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

Although I think it is overkill, I see no harm. The current "attend a clerking school" is generic and encompasses both in person and electronic, IMO.

(B)

Since it will probably save Caroline (and others) from having to answer questions from a lot of new clerks ("do electronic clerking schools also count?"), I think the proposal is good. A lot of people need rules to be carved in wood to understand them :)

Contd/...

- (C) I like to see it spelled out for clarification.
- (D) Agree with (A)
- (E) Agree with (A) but if it helps Caroline with her job then it's fine.
- (F) I agree with (B)

Amend CP 51.4.5 and 51.4.6 (Submitting fees and photos) - Fralia

Rationale:

TICA has moved into the electronic age and all necessary requirements for the Ring Clerking Program can also be submitted electronically. Too numerous times I, as the TICA Ring Clerking Administrator, have received checks in the mail for clerking application fees, which should go direct to the Executive Office.

Amend CP 51.4.5 and 51.4.6:

51.4.5 Pay a \$15.00 clerking program application fee **to the Executive Office**.

51.4.6 Submit **(either electronically or by mail)** a recent, color photograph **(digital, head shot with or without a cat)** to the Clerking Administrator.

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) I find that a very reasonable proposal. A lot of people have a tendency to do things the way they always have, but in this day and age we should work as electronically as possible in order to minimize human mistakes and the work load that is placed on volunteers.
- (B) I agree, most reasonable.
- (C) I see no problem with this proposal.
- (D) I think this is a good clarification
- (E) No problem with that
- (F) Looks good to me
- (G) I'm happy with the wording of this proposal.

Delete CP 51.2.4.4 (Entry Clerking) - Fralia

Rationale:

The TICA Ring Clerking Program and the TICA Entry Clerking Program are separate programs with separate administrators and therefore all reference to the Entry Clerk Program needs to be removed from the TICA Ring Clerking Program. The requirements for Entry Clerks are already listed in the Entry Clerking Program.

Delete CP 51.2.4.4:

~~51.2.4.4.1 Eligibility for entrance in the Entry Clerk program is current membership in TICA.~~

~~51.2.4.4.2 Each applicant must submit documentation of the following to the Entry Clerking Administrator:~~

- ~~• Attendance at an entry clerk seminar
 - ~~➤ Experienced entry clerks are not required to attend an entry clerk seminar, but they must meet all other requirements. An experienced entry clerk shall be one who has served as entry clerk for a minimum of three shows.~~
 - ~~➤ Served as an entry clerk for a minimum of two shows. The applicant must submit favorable evaluations from each show signed by the show manager stating that the catalog was accurate; that the benching was done accurately, if applicable; that all entries were printed in the catalog and the judges' books; and that all entry fees were properly accounted for.~~~~
- ~~• All applicants must pass an entry clerk examination with a minimum score of 90%.~~

~~**NOTE: See Entry Clerking Manual for complete program.**~~

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) Agreed
- (B) Makes a lot of sense
- (C) Makes sense to me too
- (D) Agreed
- (E) Agree as well

Add JP Rule 417.13 (Notifiable Diseases) – Van den Bunder

Rationale:

In our show halls it happens regularly that a judge gets bitten by a cat. In most of these occurrences the cat is subsequently “loose”, i.e. running around in the show hall, with owner/exhibitor and usually other exhibitors trying to catch the cat.

These cats are usually quite stressed, and in a number of these cases, the person catching the cat also gets bitten.

This is not a daily chain of events, but it is one that occurs from time to time, and one that I have witnessed first hand on several occasions.

Obviously, it is almost always a judge (or trainee) that gets bitten first, and another person that gets bitten subsequently. In this sense, we should not be allowing judges or trainees with notifiable diseases to officiate at our shows, as we directly expose other people in the show halls to direct contact with blood of the judge through the cat bites.

The judge (or trainee) is at the highest risk of getting bitten by a nervous/aggressive cat in the show hall. As such, it is their blood that can then put other people at risk when they get bitten by the same cat in an event like the one described above.

Add JP 417.13:

417.13 Any judge or trainee with a notifiable disease (as defined by the national or local legislation of their residential location) must not officiate in any capacity at any TICA show.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

I have been around the cat fancy a long time and do not know of a single instance where someone else has been exposed to a disease due to a series of events as described in the rationale for this rule. This is not needed.

(B)

And who is going to monitor this? What is a notifiable disease? Is this being aimed at HIV carriers?

(C)

I don't think it is asking the JC or anyone else to actively monitor this, probably have to do this on an “honesty” scheme. Notifiable diseases vary depending on the nation involved: See for example:

UK: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/notifiable-diseases-and-causative-organisms-how-to-report#list-of-notifiable-diseases>

US: <https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001929.htm>

EU: <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/annual-epidemiological-reports>

There are a number of diseases listed in all cases, not just HIV

Contd/...

- (D) To even enforce this [new rule], we would probably end up violating privacy laws.
There would be a lot involved in having a rule like this than simply drafting it.
- (E) I also can't see how it could be enforced and I'm not a fan of having rules just for the sake of having them.
- (F) Wow - so many things wrong with this on so many levels!
- First - the issue of medical privacy - I'm not sure about other countries, but in the US we have HIPAA - which imposes strict medical privacy.
- Second - you are assuming that this person is going to be bitten and bleed all over the show hall.
- Third - what about the exhibitors that might get bitten? Are we going to ban exhibitors who have these diseases - see above!
- (B) After looking at the lists of diseases, the only diseases I see this relating to are Hepatitis and HIV. We cannot monitor this rule and it would be based on the honor system of the judge reporting such infection. The privacy issue would be challenged. Personally I think this proposal is out of line. And by the way there is no mention of the cat being exposed!
- (G) This proposal bothers me - there is a lot wrong with this on a lot of levels.
- (D) Also I have seen cats bite their owners and get away just as frequently as the cats biting the judges.
- (H) There are so few diseases that are zoonotic between cats and humans, possibly COVID but that is not spread by blood, that I really don't think this rule is applicable. It seems this would be impossible to police - I realize that in this new age of the pandemic we may be taking people's temperatures when entering a show hall, but that is a far cry from mandatory screening of diseases in judges which BTW would be considered a HIPAA violation in the US.
- (C) I don't believe that anywhere in the proposal is mandatory screening for judges mentioned. It would have to be on an "honesty" system, once a judge was aware that they had a notifiable disease. I'm not a medical expert so cannot judge whether a blood-related infection could be passed on in the scenario described in the rationale.
- (I) Nothing to add but would be against our privacy act in Canada.

Amend “Agreement to Judge a TICA Show” (Airfares) – Judging Committee

Rationale:

Judges are currently required to use the “lowest reasonable available fare”. Airlines have added a new class of “Economy” that boards *last*, no reserved seats, and no award miles, and charges extra for any luggage. Generally called “Basic”, this will often require judges to sit in middle seats for long flights and pay extra even for carry on luggage. And while it might not be considered “reasonable”, it is always the lowest available fare. This change clarifies the judging contract to exclude clubs requiring a judge to use “Basic Economy” with all its inherent unpleasantness.

Amend Agreement Clause 2a:

2. The Club will reimburse to the Judge the following, in the event the Club has not arranged to pay these expenses directly:

a. Transportation costs to and from the Show by air, rail, bus or automobile at the lowest available reasonable rate including any related fees, and on the airline of the Judge’s choice, provided such airline's pricing is competitive with other airlines flying into the airport designated by the club. The Club may not require nor request the Judge to travel on connecting flights when more direct flights are available, to travel on specific airlines, require that the Judge purchase tickets from a specific travel agent, **travel via “Basic Economy” or the equivalent**, or require that the Judge drive instead of fly to the Show if the Show is located more than 200 miles from the Judge’s residence;

(remainder of clause unchanged)

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) I think this adds the needed clarity to the rule.
- (B) IMO this is a needed change.
- (C) I agree that this is a good clarification.
- (D) I am in favor of this.
- (E) Since some non-US airlines use the term “Light”, I think this is worded appropriately. I’m happy with the proposal.

Amend JP 41.5.2, 43.1, 43.7.1 (Meetings) – Judging Committee

Rationale:

Currently acceptances into TICA's Judging Program are considered only at regularly scheduled Judging Committee Meetings and advancements within TICA's Judging Program are considered only at regularly scheduled Board Meetings with the advice of the Judging Committee.

If an applicant is denied acceptance into the Judging Program, the applicant may file an appeal with the Board of Directors for review. The appeal can be heard at the next scheduled Board meeting. The final decision on acceptance or denial is solely at the Board's discretion.

This process requires that Judging Committee Meetings need to be scheduled before the Board Meetings.

Amend 41.5.2:

41.5.2 A minimum of three meetings shall be held annually. The meetings shall be held electronically. Meetings of the Judging Committee shall be held in **December** ~~January~~, in **April** ~~May~~ and in **August** ~~September~~.

Amend 43.1 and 43.7.1:

43.1 Names of applicants must be published in two issues of the Trend. Notices must be sent to the Judging Committee **designee** and received by April 15th for application at the **August** ~~September~~ Meeting, August 15th for application at the **December** ~~January~~ Meeting or December 15th for application at the **April** ~~May~~ Meeting. The Deputy Judging Administrator will notify the Trend Editor. TICA members shall be invited to send comments, favorable and/or unfavorable, to the Judging Committee and to the applicant's Regional Director.

43.7.1 Application and examination must be received no later than May 15th for application at the **August** ~~September~~ meeting, October 15th for application at the **December** ~~January~~ Meeting and January 15th for application at the **April** ~~May~~ Meeting.

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) That looks like a very fair and reasonable amendment.
- (B) I agree that this is a sensible change.
- (C) Agree to adjusting meeting calendar
- (D) Makes sense

Amend JP 44.3.2.2.1 (Training Sessions) – Judging Committee

Rationale:

There is a conflict between 44.3.2.2 and 44.3.2.2.1.

44.3.2.2 states that Training sessions are limited to one training session per calendar day.

The intention of 44.3.2.2.1 is limiting to 2 rings training sessions with the same judge during a 2-day or 3-day show period ONLY IF they are working with different cats/classes. The expression “1-day” needs to be deleted, someone might think that 2 training sessions may be conducted during the same day which conflicts with 44.3.2.2

Amend JP 44.3.2.2.1:

44.3.2.1 Ring training consists of handling a minimum of 40 kittens, cats, alters, household pets or new breeds. The selection of the cats for training is at the training judge's discretion. Training may consist of handling full classes (such as championship cats, etc.) or handling full breeds or breed groups (such as the Persian Breed Group or Maine Coon kittens, cats and alters, etc.). The trainee is expected to handle his or her own cat(s) during the training session without calling attention to the ownership of the cat. The trainee is expected to remain in the judging ring until dismissed by the instructor. During the final five training sessions, the trainee must stay with the training judge the entire day handling cats as designated by the judge.

44.3.2.2 Training sessions are limited to one training session per calendar day.

44.3.2.2.1 Trainees are limited to 2 ring training sessions with the same judge during any ~~1-day~~, 2-day or 3-day show period, provided that the training sessions are on different cats/classes.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

Agree with the change.

They might also consider the same change to this one:

44.3.3.2 Solo training sessions and ring training sessions may not be conducted during the same ~~1-day~~, 2-day or 3-day show period. Solo judging may take place before the show begins, during the show or after the completion of the show, under the direction of the instructor.

(B)

I think that is a different circumstance - solos must be on a separate show period from ring training, so I don't think 44.3.3.2 needs altering.

I agree with the change proposed by the JC

Amend JP Article 15 (Judging License Renewals) – Judging Committee

Rationale:

As directed by the Board and in moving towards full management of the Judging Program, this proposal will transfer the responsibility for re-licensure of TICA judges to the JC.

Other minor amendments have been made to address process improvements.

Amend JP Article 15:

ARTICLE FIFTEEN - Requirements for Annual Renewal of Judging License

415.1 All judges actively engaged in judging, including Distinguished Judges, Judges of Merit, any Judge Emeritus still judging, and all trainees shall be required to take an annual refresher test, which must be returned to the *Judging Administrator/Designee* **Judging Committee designee** with a postmark, fax or email date NO LATER THAN ~~June 30th of each year~~ 30 days after the Refresher exam has been issued. The test must be passed with a score of 95 percent or higher.

415.2 All judges and trainees must accumulate six CEU's each show season, with the exception of Judges Emeritus. **CEUs are continuing education events that are live or electronic.** Once every 2 years Distinguished Judges must lead a judges' conference or breed seminar, or conduct a judging school or genetics seminar (if qualified). Each year Judges of Merit who lead a judges' conference or breed seminar, or conduct a judging school or genetics seminar (if qualified), shall be considered to have met the annual CEU requirement.

415.2.1 Judges failing to accumulate six CEU's in one show season must earn twelve CEU's in the next show season.

415.3 Each judge must be a working member of an active working TICA club in resident region.

415.4 Each participant in the Judging Program must agree to and abide by the TICA Code of Ethics.

415.5 TICA membership dues and judge's license fee for the ~~year following~~ **next show season** must be paid to the Executive Office by October 30th of each year. Judges Emeriti and Distinguished Judges are exempt from license fees.

415.6 The completed annual Judge's Record Form must be sent to the Judging *Administrator/Designee* **Committee designee** with a postmark, fax or email date NO LATER THAN June 30th of each year. The annual Record Form lists a judge's activities (shows, CEU's, etc.) for the previous show season (May 1st - April 30th). Judges Emeriti are exempt from the Record Form requirement.

415.7 Judges shall be licensed each year at the ~~Winter~~ **Judging Committee** Meeting **in December**. Judges with a current license will be listed in the appropriate publications.

415.8 If the ~~Board~~ **Judging Committee** votes not to renew a judge's license for the upcoming show year, based on missing requirements, it may ~~advise the Judging Administrator to issue a~~ **renew a** license when the missing requirements have been met. The license has not been revoked, it has expired; it may be renewed upon meeting requirements for renewal.

415.9 A judge's license shall not be renewed if that judge has any outstanding fines. However, the ~~Board may instruct the~~ Judging ~~Administrator~~ **Committee may** ~~to~~ renew the license when the fine(s) has/have been received in the Executive Office.

415.10 If a judge's licence is not renewed, then the judge may file an appeal with the Board of Directors for review. The appeal will normally be heard at the next scheduled Board meeting. The final decision on renewal is solely at the Board's discretion.

415.11~~0~~ A current professional color photo must be submitted to the TICA Yearbook Editor every 3 years. Photographs must ~~meet the following~~ **follow the specifications** set by the Yearbook Editor:

~~415.10.1 5"x7" (12.5cm x 18cm).~~

~~415.10.2 Scanned at 300 dpi.~~

415.11~~2~~ Applications for acceptance into the Judging Program and for advancement within the Judging Program shall be considered only at scheduled ~~Board~~ **Judging Committee** meetings.

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) I'm not sure that the control should be with them entirely. I think the board should still have the final say.
- (B) I am in agreement with (A)
- (C) As am I
- (D) I think that we have a board elected by the members and that body needs to make decisions using JC recommendations.
- (E) Anyone who is not relicensed and feels It was an unjust action by the JC may petition the Board for reconsideration
- (F) Whilst I agree that this is possible, it is not made explicit. Rules Committee has therefore added a new 415.10 (and renumbered 415.10 and 415.11 to be 415.11 and 415.12 respectively:

Contd/...

(F – Contd)

Whilst I understand some feel that decisions should remain with the Board, the Board has decided to delegate certain powers to the JC, and this proposal reflects that decision. In my opinion, the changes above are appropriate and consistent with that decision.

Amend JP Preface and Article 5 (Specialty Judges) – Judging Committee

Rationale:

At this point, the Judging Committee is willing to address Article FIVE which governs Specialty Judges:

- adding appropriate references to the Judging Committee;
- taking the responsibility of granting licenses;
- clarifying under what circumstances a Remote Specialty Judge may apply for a full license;
- adding educational activities in the requirements to apply for an Approved Specialty license.

In order to adjust the rules and define the process regarding the transfer of administration of the Specialty Judges, a final Preface review is needed. With this new proposed Preface, changes will no longer be necessary in terms of future transfers of administration.

Amend JP Preface:

~~*The Board of Directors of the International Cat Association shall expressly retain the right and full discretion to consider factors not listed within this program in making its determination regarding acceptance into, or advancement within the Judging Program. The has Judging Committee is appointed by the Board of Directors, the members of the Judging Committee are elected by their peers, members of the judging panel. The Board is the ultimate judicial authority for enforcement of rules, procedures and operations of the Judging Program.*~~

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CAT ASSOCIATION HAS APPOINTED A JUDGING COMMITTEE TO OVERSEE, ADMINISTER OR AND ADVISE ON PORTIONS OF THE JUDGING PROGRAM. APPOINTED MEMBERS OF THE JUDGING COMMITTEE ARE SELECTED THROUGH AN ELECTION PROCESS BY THEIR PEERS, MEMBERS OF THE JUDGING PANEL. THE BOARD REMAINS THE ULTIMATE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF RULES, PROCEDURES AND OPERATION OF THE JUDGING PROGRAM.

APPLICANTS TO AND PARTICIPANTS IN THE JUDGING PROGRAM SHOULD UNDERSTAND THAT THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE JUDGING COMMITTEE SHALL EXPRESSLY RETAIN THE RIGHT AND FULL DISCRETION TO CONSIDER FACTORS NOT LISTED WITHIN THIS PROGRAM IN MAKING DETERMINATIONS REGARDING ACCEPTANCE INTO, OR ADVANCEMENT WITHIN THE JUDGING PROGRAM.

~~*Acceptance into The International Cat Association's Judging Program will be considered only at regularly scheduled Judging Committee Meetings and will be considered only upon applicant furnishing proof of having met all requirements as set forth in the TICA Judging Program.*~~

~~Advancement within The International Cat Association's Judging Program will be considered only at regularly scheduled Board Meetings and will be considered only upon applicant furnishing proof of having met all requirements at each level as set forth in the TICA Judging Program. Meeting or exceeding the minimum requirements listed in the Articles within this program are not to be considered a guarantee of acceptance or advancement in the TICA Judging Program.~~

Acceptance into, or advancement within, The International Cat Association's Judging Program will be considered only at regularly scheduled Board of Directors or Judging Committee Meetings and will be considered only upon the applicant furnishing proof of having met all requirements at each level as set forth in the TICA Judging Program.

Decisions regarding advancement to Probationary Specialty Judge, shall take into consideration the applicant's knowledge, ability, training, club activity, personal appearance, deportment, ethics, attitude, reports from TICA members, and willingness to abide by the TICA By-Laws, Show Rules, Registration Rules, the TICA Standards, the TICA Mission and Policy Statements and the Rules and Codes as set forth in the Judging Program, as well as any other pertinent factors deemed applicable. Advancement may be granted, denied, or subject to completion of additional work.

~~In considering applications for further advancement in the Judging Program, the Board of Directors, with the advice of the Judging Committee, will review the applicant's knowledge, personal appearance and demeanor, ethics, attitude and reports from TICA clubs, members, and/or exhibitors, the ability to abide by the Judging Program rules and requirements, the timeliness of Judge's Books received at the Executive Office and the number of mechanical errors, and/or the habitual repetition of either late books or numerous errors, timely payment dues, fees, and/or fines, the providing of a professional photograph for the Yearbook, as well as any other appropriate factors it deems applicable and may grant the applicant's request for advancement, may reject the application, or may require additional work.~~

Decisions regarding applications for further advancement in the Judging Program, will take into consideration the applicant's knowledge, personal appearance and demeanor, ethics, attitude and reports from TICA clubs, members, and/or exhibitors, the ability to abide by the Judging Program rules and requirements, the timeliness of Judge's Books received at the Executive Office and the number of mechanical errors, and/or the habitual repetition of either late books or numerous errors, timely payment of dues, fees, and/or fines, the providing of a professional photograph for the Yearbook and any other appropriate factors deemed applicable. An applicant's request for advancement may be granted, denied, or subject to completion of additional work.

If an applicant is denied acceptance **into or advancement within** the Judging Program, the applicant may file an appeal with the Board of Directors for review. The appeal ~~can~~ **will normally** be heard at the next scheduled Board meeting. The final decision on acceptance or denial is solely at the Board's discretion. If an applicant for acceptance or advancement is denied by the Board of Directors, the applicant may not apply for reconsideration for one year.

Amend JP Article 5:

Advancement from Trainee to Probationary Specialty Judge:

45.1 Names of applicants MUST be published in two issues of the TREND. Notices must be sent to the Judging ~~Administrator~~ **Committee Designee** and received by April 15th for application at the ~~Annual~~ **August Meeting**, August 15th for application at the ~~Winter~~ **December** Meeting or December 15th for application at the ~~Spring~~ **April** Meeting. The **Deputy** Judging Administrator will **notify** ~~then place the notices in~~ the TREND **Editor**. TICA members shall be invited to send comments, favorable and/or unfavorable, to the Judging **Committee** ~~Administrator~~/Designee and to the applicant's Regional Director.

45.2 The applicant must have completed the following before applying for advancement:

45.2.1 Obtained a letter of endorsement from his/her Approved Allbreed Sponsor stating his/her approval of advancement.

45.2.2 Met any special requirements as set forth by the Judging Committee.

45.2.3 Paid a \$15 processing fee to the Executive Office NO LATER THAN May 15th for application at the August Meeting, October 15th for application at the December Meeting and January 15th for application at the April Meeting.

45.2.4 When the training portion of the program has been completed, the trainee shall send the completed Application for Advancement to Probationary Specialty Judge to the Trainee Coordinator, the Allbreed Sponsor and the Judging Administrator to be received by May 15th for application at the ~~Annual~~ **August Meeting**, October 15th for application at the ~~Winter~~ **December** Meeting **and** January 15th for application at the ~~Spring~~ **April** Meeting.

~~45.2.1 Trainees in developing areas completing the requirements outlined in 44.3.1.3 may apply for a Local Probationary Specialty License in (Country, Region). This license will allow the individual to judge ONLY in the specific area noted on the license.~~

~~45.2.1.1 Upon completing 20 judging assignments + one judging assignment or training assignment outside of the country licensed in, the individual may apply to the Judging Administrator for an unrestricted Probationary Specialty License. In order to advance to Approved Specialty the unrestricted Probationary Specialty judge must judge an additional 20 shows. See 45.6~~

45.3 2.2 The ~~Board~~ **Judging Committee** shall consider the applicant's knowledge, ability, training, experience, show and club activity, personal appearance, deportment, attitude and any other factors it deems appropriate and may grant the probationary specialty license, deny the applicant, or require additional work.

45.45 If an applicant for advancement is denied, the applicant may not apply for reconsideration for 1 year. **During this time the applicant shall complete any additional requirements set forth by the Judging Committee. If the candidate decides to file an appeal with the Board of Directors for review, the appeal will normally be heard at the next scheduled Board meeting. The final decision on acceptance or denial is solely at the Board's discretion.**

45.45.1 Upon reapplication, the applicant need only furnish proof to the **Trainee Coordinator** ~~Judging Administrator/Designee~~ that any requirements set by the ~~board~~ **Judging Committee** have been met. The **Trainee Coordinator** ~~Judging Administrator~~ has all the documentation and fee-paid information and will advise the Trend editor to continue the listings in the Trend.

45.5 The license fee of \$25 shall be sent to the Executive Office NO LATER THAN May 15th for application at the August Meeting, October 15th for application at the December Meeting or January 15th for application at the April Meeting.

Advancement of Trainees in Remote/Developing Areas to Probationary Specialty Judge

45.6.1 Trainees accepted under the Remote/Developing Areas completing the requirements outlined in 44.3.1.3 may apply for a Restricted Probationary Specialty License in (Country, Region). This license will allow the individual to judge ONLY in the specific area noted on the license.

45.6.2 Upon completing 20 judging assignments in the specific area noted on the license plus 2 overseas training sessions, the individual may apply to the Judging Committee Designee for an unrestricted Probationary Specialty License. These 2 overseas training sessions shall be performed after the 20 judging assignments in the specific area noted on the license and the Instructors conducting these sessions must be approved by the Judging Committee.

45.6.3 In order to advance to Approved Specialty the unrestricted Probationary Specialty judge must follow the procedure stated in 45.7

Advancement from Probationary Specialty Judge to Approved Specialty Judge

45.76 The probationary period shall be for a minimum of 1 year, and a minimum of 20 shows judged, **and educational activities stated in 45.7.1.** The Probationary Specialty Judge shall submit the Application for Advancement to Approved Specialty Judge to the Judging ~~Administrator/Designee~~ **Committee Designee** for advancement to Approved Specialty Judge, which shall include a list of shows judged **and learning activities performed** during the probationary period and which shall be signed by the Allbreed Sponsor. ~~If no problems have arisen during the probationary period, the Judging Administrator/Designee shall inform the~~

~~Probationary Specialty Judge that they have completed probation and shall grant an Approved Specialty License.~~

45.7.1 During the probationary period and prior to applying, Specialty Judges must:

- 45.7.1.1 attend a TICA Judging School,**
- 45.7.1.2 attend a TICA Genetics Seminar,**
- 45.7.1.3 attend *at least four* TICA breed seminars,**
- 45.7.1.4 successfully complete a color proficiency exam.**

45.7.2 The Judging Committee shall consider if any issues have arisen during the probationary period and any other factors it deems appropriate. The Judging Committee shall inform the Probationary Specialty Judge if they have successfully completed probation and shall then grant them an Approved Specialty License.

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) I have no problem with these changes.
- (B) My only comment is the use of the term "a portion..." which is very vague and difficult to interpret.

...A JUDGING COMMITTEE TO OVERSEE, ADMINISTER AND ADVISE ON PORTIONS OF THE JUDGING PROGRAM...
- (C) I think what they are trying to say (in a general way) that parts of the JP will be administered fully by the JC and some by the Board (e.g. disciplinary hearings, which I believe will remain a Board responsibility) without being over specific, so that the preface doesn't need altering every time the JC take on extra responsibilities from the Board.

Perhaps the word "aspects" rather than "portions" might sound better?
- (D) I am not sure we need to use the word portions at all - what about "a judging committee to oversee, administer or advise on the judging program."
By using "or advise" that covers the portions that may not be ultimately controlled by the committee. They can always advise
- (E) I think that's an even better solution!
- (F) I like this as well.

Rules Chair Note: The preface has been updated to reflect (D)'s suggestion.

Amend Reg Rule 36.6.1 and 37.2.1 (Outcrosses within Cat 1) - Patterson, Dana, Hale and Brooks

Rationale:

TICA was created to be an open studbook, genetic registry.

The purpose of the Foundation Registry is:

- to provide an accurate, precise chronicle of a breed's progress and development
- to give an analysis of any genetic problems inherent in a breeding program
- registration of hybrid crosses and outcrosses (not currently explicitly specified in the Registry's purpose)

The registration code of the offspring clearly delineates its outcrossing. Changing the registrations would cause confusion to the following:

- Breeders
- Buyers
- Owners
- Law Enforcement Officers

Those breeding offspring of Domestic x Non-Domestic Source Species and wanting to include new non-domestics to improve breed diversity may identify the non-domestic cats as "unknown" which would result in the following:

- Fraudulent Pedigrees
- an increase of fraudulent sales
- confusion when dealing with infertility
- ambiguity with the law

Many places around the world limit the ownership of Bengals, Savannahs, and Chausies based on how many generations a cat is removed from the non-domestic outcross.

- These laws are proof of a worldwide trust in TICA's registration process.
- Discontinuing the current process will leave these breeds with no respected method of proving they are domestic, pedigreed cats.
- Cats who cannot be proven to be legal will be abandoned or confiscated as people move to places with different legal requirements.

Dr. Leslie Lyons has stated that many of our established breeds are in trouble genetically and need to be outcrossed.

- Limiting genetic diversity is wrong.
- Forcing responsible breeders who want to increase genetic diversity to register their cats inaccurately goes against TICA's purpose.
- More breeders have become aware of the need to focus on type and correct structure which is essential for the long-term health of these high energy breeds.

If the changes are approved, then Standing Rule 307.6.3 should be deleted as it is no longer appropriate.

Amend Reg Rule 36.6.1:

36.6 Foundation Registration.

36.6.1 Purpose. The Foundation Registry is for new breeds which are in an early developmental stage and in which record keeping is vital to the history of the breed. The registration of these breeds will provide an accurate, precise chronicle of the breed's progress and development, and may prove or disprove its future acceptance as a viable, healthy breed as well as providing analysis of any genetic problems inherent in a breeding program. Use of both hybrid crosses and outcrosses to cats of unknown or unregistered parentage is permitted. There are no limitations or restrictions on the breeding programs for these breeds. **The Foundation Registry is also used for registering cats that are a non-domestic species or cats which have a non-domestic species as a parent, grandparent, or great-grandparent.**

Amend Reg Rule 37.2.1:

37.2 Category I: Established Breeds.

37.2.1 Purpose. This category is for established breeds which are approaching the present goals as set by their standards. These breeds have a sufficiently large available gene pool within the breed that outcrosses to other breeds (other than within a breed group) for improvement of type, increased stamina, addition of new colors, etc., are largely unnecessary. Likewise, the likelihood of finding cats of unregistered parentage which would significantly improve the breed is minimal.

37.2.1.1 Championship breeds that were in Category V during the New Breed process may register and outcross to non-domestic species used to create that breed in accordance with Standing Rule 307.6.4.1.

Delete Standing Rule 307.6.3(originally taking effect from 15 Sept 2020):

~~307.6.3 After the transfer of breeds out of Category V to another Category it is no longer possible to register any additional non-domestic source species in the Foundation Registry. The only possible registration is offspring of TICA registered cats with a non-domestic feline in the three-generation pedigree which are only registered with the aim to breed out the non-domestic source species.~~

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

I remember the rather heated discussions when the other proposal came up and to some extent I can see both sides.

I don't know a lot about Savannahs and Chausies other than they are newer breeds than Bengals, so my comment is purely based on Bengals.

Contd/...

(A – Contd)

Personally, I agree with the rule that they now want to delete (at least with regard to Bengals). If after so many years they feel a need to keep going back to foundation, maybe they're not ready for Championship? As far as I know, Bengal breeders disagree on this and many are quite capable of breeding cats with a wild look even way down in the generations.

(B)

Personally, I like it - TICA is a registry - our business is registering cats. It is not our job to enforce laws all over the world.

If the rule that this proposal seeks to delete remains in force, our pedigrees are going to be inaccurate. Breeders who want to bring in a new line of ALC, Serval or Jungle cat want to do so, they will just "hang paper" and call it an unknown.

When governments know that TICA pedigrees accurately give the number of generations from a species outcross, that is a huge positive. If this gets muddled, it puts any cat with less than SBT registration under suspicion.

TICA's founding principle was that any cat can be bred to any other cat and after 3 generations it would be SBT - now all of a sudden, we are saying that isn't true for breeds based on species outcross.

(C)

This makes much more sense from a rules standpoint since it is consistent with TICA's mission, as opposed to the rule they are moving to strike. It is well written, and the rationale is thorough and well thought out.

(D)

I agree with (B). We need to offer truth options. I don't like the idea of rules that don't give options for truthful record keeping. We need to keep TICA honest and above board.

(E)

I don't think everyone wants to keep going back to foundation, but TICA has always allowed even Cat I to outcross to another breed or DSH/DLH - you just can't show the first three generations until you get back to pure SBT. This proposal clarifies what happens to non-domestic outcrosses - with the added protection that you can only outcross to the relevant non-domestic species that was the foundation of your breed (that's the reference to 307.6.4.1).

Amend Show Rules 29.1.1 (Show Committee) – Board Directive

Rationale:

The wording “should” in 29.1.1 is legally ambiguous and is to be changed to “shall”.

Amend Show Rules 29.1.1:

29.1 Show Committee.

29.1.1 A show committee ~~should~~ **shall** be appointed, consisting of at least five members who are thoroughly familiar with show rules and show management.

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) I agree.
- (B) I think “must” would be appropriate.
- (C) But do we want "must" as opposed to "shall" (I prefer the softer version)
There might be good reasons to have less than 5 at the time of the show
- (D) I agree with using “shall”
- (E) I agree with (C) - if "must" is used, it changes the whole emphasis of the rule.
That's not what is being proposed by the Board
- (F) I agree with (C) too

Amend Show Rules 216.9.1 (Biting) – Van den Bunder

Rationale:

The goal of this rule has always been to protect the judges from getting hurt by a cat that is known to bite. The current wording does not achieve this goal if the owner of the cat is adamant about showing their cat regardless of not being eligible for scoring or titles.

Amend Show Rules 216.9.1

216.9.1 A cat that is disqualified from competition for biting shall be noted by the Executive Office. If three disqualifications for biting by the same cat occur, the cat will no longer be scored or allowed to confirm titles **or to enter/participate in TICA shows**, and the owner of the cat shall be notified by the Executive Office.

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) I'd actually always thought they couldn't be entered anymore as that makes more sense, so I'm all for that change.
- (B) The change is fine but if the owner is the only one notified that the cat can't be entered, how will an entry clerk know?
Just because someone is told something doesn't mean they abide by it. I think this go even further by instructing someone somewhere to let clubs know.
- (C) I agree that without some way to notify entry clerks, there is no way to enforce this - unless Erwin is proposing making it automatic in TOES.

The [original] rationale for making the cat ineligible to be scored or earn titles was the feeling that exhibitors aren't going to waste money showing that cat.
- (D) I passed the issue about entry clerks back to Erwin who said:
"Identifying "ineligible" cats could be easily incorporated into TOES. For clubs not using TOES, we could expose the list through a simple interface as well.

The simplest way of doing this, is to tap into the datastore where the EO currently tracks cats that have been DQ'd 3 times for biting, and use that source in the entry software."
- (E) I like this also
- (F) I agree with the changed language and even better that this can be flagged in TOES

Update Show Rules Article 1 (Definitions) – Brown, Harrison et al

Rationale:

(This is the first of several proposals following a comprehensive review of the Show Rules by a Working Party)

A number of definitions in Article 1 need updating to reflect reality.

Amendments:

21.6 RECOGNIZED BREED - Any of the recognized breeds of felines listed in ~~rules~~ **Standing Rules Category I through V.**

21.9 REGISTRATION PENDING - For purposes of entry in shows. Registration ~~mailed~~ **submitted** to Executive Office but not returned at time of entry in show.

21.15 ~~SPLIT~~ **CONTINUOUS** FORMAT SHOW - A show in which some of the judges judge part of the entries one day and the other entries the next day. This is considered a two or more day show. ~~Exhibits may be entered for one or more days.~~

21.28 TRAINEE - A member of this Association who has applied for and been accepted into the judging program and has successfully completed all examinations and requirements and is entitled to ~~work~~ **train or handle** in the judging rings ~~with~~ **instructors.**

21.29 JUDGES LIST - The official list of TICA judges and their status as published in the TICA TREND, TICA Yearbook **and on TICA's official web site.**

21.64 CRYPTORCHID - A male cat ~~having no descended testicles~~ **with the condition in which one or both of the testes fail to descend.**

21.65 SHOWS - Licensed by TICA may be sponsored by one or more clubs and may consist of one or more rings with any combination of allbreed and/or specialty rings using **awards as specified in 212.3** ~~Top Five or Top Ten format or any combination thereof.~~

21.68 ALLBREED SHOWS - Shows wherein all breeds of cats **and Household pets** are eligible to compete for awards

21.69 LONGHAIR/SHORTHAI R SPECIALTY SHOWS - Shows wherein all breeds of longhair or all breeds of shorthair cats **and LH/SH Household pets** are eligible to compete for awards

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

I think these are all appropriate changes

Contd/...

- (B) Much better wording
- (C) Much improved and clearer.
- (D) I am fine with Article 1
- (E) I agree that the wording is much improved.

Amend Show Rules Article TWO (Shows) – Brown, Harrison et al

Rationale:

Amend the relevant show rules to reflect correct terminology.

As show production companies are not used any longer, 22.4.6 seems irrelevant.

Amend Show Rules Article TWO:

22.2 Format. The sponsoring club shall determine the format of the show. The show may be **Continuous, Back-to-back or Alternative format** ~~1 day, 2 days, or more, or a back-to-back show format~~, and must be advertised as such on all materials promoting the show.

22.3.1.3 ~~Split~~ **Continuous** Format (2-day Show) - 500 entries. (See Show Rule 21.15 and Show Rule 216.4.)

Delete Show Rule 22.4.6:

~~22.4.6 Show licenses issued to clubs employing a show production company must be issued jointly to the club and the show production company~~

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) I see no reason to delete 22.4.6
- (B) I agree - there are not a lot of us around who remember why this rule was adopted - and since we really don't have production companies currently, people might think the rule is not needed - but trust me - it is needed
- (C) I definitely don't remember why that rule was put in place, but it makes sense to keep it.
- (D) I don't know why that rule was put into place either, but agree that rules should not be deleted without strong evidence to document that they are obsolete.

The other recommended changes appear to be appropriate.
- (E) I do remember and support that the rule stays.
- (F) I remember why this rule is here. I agree with (B). There is no reason to delete this rule.
- (B) Production companies (back in the late 80s, early 90s) would contract with a club to provide all of the necessary show management. After expenses the profits were split.

Contd/...

(B) - Contd

Unfortunately, the model didn't always work and eventually they left clubs, and judges holding unpaid debts.

This is also the reason we have this Bylaw

15.5 In order to avoid a possible conflict of interest no person(s) who is a principal(s) in any show production company shall be eligible to serve as an officer or director of this association. Should any such person be elected in the 1994 elections that person shall have the option of severing all connections with the production company or withdrawing from office. Should any person withdraw from office under this section the person receiving the next highest number of votes shall take the position.

(G)

Thank you (B) for the clarification. In light of this I support leaving this rule in place.

(H)

We don't have a real working definition of "show production company"

(B)

I agree, I believe that it is a commercial entity that puts on shows for unrelated clubs.

Example - Club A - all members are getting on in years, small in numbers and are unable to produce a show, so they hire production company B to do all aspects of show production for 50% of the profits.

Amend Show Rules Article THREE (Eligibility for Entry) – Brown, Harrison et al

Rationale:

These rules need updating following a review of the Show Rules. 23.2 clarifies that it applies to any entry from an officiating judge.

23.8.3 is now obsolete and should be deleted.(TOES has no provision for a “price” field)

Amend Show Rule 23.2:

23.2 When an officiating judge is the breeder of an **entry, such entry** ~~cat or kitten, such cat or kitten~~ is not eligible in that ring for competition. Awards shall be forfeited for violation of the Rule.

23.2.1 Any ~~cat or kitten~~ **entry** bred by an officiating judge, or having been in the judge's possession within the previous 6 months' period, may be "Presented Only" in that ring. The ~~cat or kitten~~ **entry** is not eligible for awards in this ring in compliance with Show Rules 23.2, 215.2, and 215.4, but will be included in the official ring count to determine number of entries present and competing.

Delete Show Rule 23.8.3:

~~23.8.3 Exhibitors desiring to sell cats or kittens at the show may declare on the entry blanks the price asked for each entry. This price will be printed in the catalog and must not be increased during the show. The show management may charge a fee on cats or kittens entered for sale in the show.~~

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) That clarification makes perfect sense to me.
- (B) I have no issues with the edits.
- (C) I like this because I have heard rumblings if HHP are included [in the current rule] and as you know we have HHPs who don't meet pedigree standards or are whoops breeding
- (D) I'm not sure that deleting 23.8.3 is wise - seems like we could ask to have a price put into TOES.
23.2 is nicely clarified
- (C) Whoops I missed 23.8.3 - I agree with (D) I suggest TOES be amended to match it

Contd/...

- (E) I know 23.8.3 is a long-standing rule (from at least 1980) but I think it is time TICA moved on. In my opinion, any suggestion that it is acceptable to impulse buy a kitten/cat at a cat show is incompatible with being a responsible breeder. I'm happy to see this rule be deleted.
- (D) In some areas in the US - and possibly other parts of the world, anti-breeder legislation has increased to the point that no one can sell cats from home, and recent murders of several breeders who allowed people to come to their homes is another problem.
- (F) I have to agree with (D). I know I rarely let people come to my home anymore and I live in a city that has some strong anti-breeder laws and actually have people trolling websites.
- I have delivered kittens from shows and I've met potential buyers at shows.
- (G) I believe it should be eliminated. The price of the kitten is not really anyone's business except the buyer and seller. It has nothing to do with competition/scoring. Also, assuming, the price did change during the show because the kitten looked great in the ring? How is TICA and/or the club supposed to get involved?
- (A) I agree with (G)
- (B) Me too!

Amend Show Rules Article FOUR (Entry Procedures) – Brown, Harrison et al

Rationale:

24.2.1 is unnecessary as judges don't know a cat's status nor are new titles announced. Furthermore, cats that become QGC on one day of a show can become SGC on a subsequent day.

24.2.2 clarifies the correct parties to be informed.

Delete Show Rule 24.2.1:

24.2 Upon entering a cat or kitten in any TICA show, the registered owner is responsible for furnishing the correct information, including, but not limited to, registered name, registration number (if known), birthdate, age on the opening date of the show, sire, dam, breeder, owner, lessee (if applicable), region of residence of owner/lessee, and the proper competitive classification.

24.2.1 ~~Cats entered in any show shall remain in the same status as entered in all rings even though they have qualified for another status during the show.~~

If approved, re-number existing 24.2.2 and 24.2.2.1 as 24.2.1 and 24.2.1.2

Amend Show Rule 24.2.2

24.2.2 In the event that any feline has been transferred or leased after entry in a show, the ~~show committee~~ **Entry Clerk (or Master Clerk if the catalog has been printed)**, must be notified upon filing the transfer documents with the Executive Office of TICA. The records in the Executive Office of TICA are conclusive.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

I'm pretty sure 24.2.1 dates from when entries were judged in Novice, Champion and Grand Champion classes (i.e. judges knew if a cat was titled). Hence if a cat got up to Champion in one ring, it still had to stay in the Novice class in all the other rings. This would be consistent with my copy of the 1980 edition of the Show Rules.

(B)

My guess is that it was aimed at making clear that if a cat becomes a quad grand on Saturday and gets a best cat on Saturday, this won't count as a supreme?

(A)

However an existing Show Rule and Standing Rule already make that clear: 27.4 mentions an additional Best after becoming Quad to qualify as a Supreme

Contd/...

(A - Contd)

207.1.1.3 More than one title can be earned in a single show (subject to later confirmation by the Executive Office), except that the Best Cat/Alter/HHP Final for a SGC/SGA/SGM MUST be earned at a later show than the show at which the title of QGC/QGA/QGM is earned.

(C)

I have nothing to add

Amend Show Rules Article SEVEN (Requirements for Titles) – Brown, Harrison et al

Rationale:

This rule needs updating to reflect the use of TDS and the Title Discount Program.

Amend Show Rule 27.5

27.5 When the required points and awards have been accumulated for each of the above categories, the owner **may claim the title. Upon payment of the appropriate fees, the title will be added to the cat's permanent record.** *is responsible for making application to TICA for confirmation of such title*

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) This works and is needed.
- (B) I agree with that amendment.
- (C) Agree this update is needed. I think the point of the rule change was to include the option of applying via TDS, so would keep that language in the updated wording
- (D) I understand that but we generally don't refer to specific systems/programs in TICA Rules.
- (E) No problem with this [proposal]
- (F) Seems reasonable to me.
- (G) I agree as well

Amend Show Rules Articles NINE and TEN (Responsibilities of Show Management and Responsibilities of Exhibitors) – Brown, Harrison et al

Rationale:

These need updating following a review.

Amend Show Rule 29.3.5:

29.3.5 In ~~the absence of a contracted judge~~ **an emergency**, the show committee may appoint a substitute **judge**. In such cases, an exhibitor may decline to allow his entries to compete, but may not remove them from the show hall for this reason. The entry is merely "withdrawn" from that particular ring and the judge's book will so indicate; however, the entry is eligible for competition in all other rings.

Amend Show Rule 210.1:

210.1 An exhibitor is expected to be familiar with and comply with all TICA Show Rules, **Standing Rules**, Registration Rules and By-Laws.

210.1.1 If an exhibitor violates these ~~Show~~ Rules, he will be subject to disciplinary action in accordance with By-Laws, Article Twenty-Two.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

I don't have a problem with it.

(B)

I don't think 29.3.5 needs changing. It covers the specific issue of a judge being unavailable at short notice (e.g. plane delayed) - something happens that isn't always an "emergency". By making it an "emergency" it potentially widens it up to almost any event (perhaps unrelated to that judge) that allows the show committee to use a substitute judge.

(C)

I also don't really think this [29.3.5] needs changing - there are reasons other than "emergency" that a judge might be absent. A flat tire that causes them to miss the last flight of the day, bad sushi etc - none are emergencies.

The second change, adding judge is a good clarification, IMO

(D)

And then they have to define emergency. I agree no change to this part.

(E)

Wouldn't "emergency" more be on the club's side than the judge? Finding out perhaps a few hours before the show starts that you're down one or more judges does constitute an emergency in my eyes.

(F)

I don't think we should use the word "emergency"

Amend Show Rules Article TWELVE (Finals awards) – Brown, Harrison et al

Rationale:

Since the format of Finals rosettes have changed with some clubs using a single rosette combined with mini plaques (or similar) to show Finals placements, the rules specifying Finals awards need updating.

Amend Show Rules 212.x:

Article Twelve - Prizes and Trophies, Ribbons and ~~Rosettes~~ Finals Awards

212.1 Ribbon (flat) colors shall be as follows:

212.1.1 ~~First Place~~ **Best of Color** Dark Blue

212.1.2 Second ~~Place~~ **Best of Color** Red

212.1.3 Third ~~Place~~ **Best of Color** Yellow

212.1.4 Fourth ~~Place~~ **Best of Color** Green

212.1.5 Fifth ~~Place~~ **Best of Color** White

212.1.6 Best of Division Black

212.1.7 2nd Best of Division Purple

212.1.8 3rd Best of Division Orange

212.1.9 There are no **specific** ribbons for Breed awards: **If not used**, these **may** ~~are~~ simply **be** named by the judge.

212.1.10 All ribbon awards shall be printed on ribbon, cards, stickers or similar material. An abbreviated form of the award may be used.

212.2 Final awards shall be rosettes **or rosettes combined with printed cards, stickers or similar material** with the appropriate award ~~printed on one of the streamers~~ **noted**. Other awards such as cups, trophies, medals, gift certificates, books, magazine subscriptions, cash, bonds, and certificates benefitting special projects approved by TICA are permitted. Ribbons and rosettes may be offered only in the name of clubs or associations.

212.6.1 ~~Rosettes~~ **Final Awards** for Championship Advancement Class shall indicate the award as follows:

212.6.1.1 Preliminary New Breed Merit.

212.6.1.2 Advanced New Breed Merit.

212.6.1.3 New Traits Merit.

212.8 Chartered clubs, other associations, or organizations holding licensed shows under TICA rules are required to have ~~ribbons and rosettes~~ **awards** on display at the opening of the show and throughout the show until all awards have been distributed accordingly

212.9.2 The Judge's clerk delivers or sees to it that the ~~rosette~~ **final award** is delivered to the exhibitor of the absented cat. In the case of an absent exhibitor, the show committee is responsible for sending the ~~rosette~~ **final award**.

Contd/...

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) I am very happy with this
- (B) I've just checked my rosettes from last season. They are all of the ribbon-type style with one rosette per exhibitor and - except for two (same club) - with information printed on the ribbon. That is perfectly standard in Europe and it saves the Clubs a lot of money compared to being fully rosetted.
- (C) I think the wording [in 212.8] "on display throughout the show" is a problem for the clubs using plaques - those are never "on display"
- (D) Fair point - however I can't immediately see how this can be fixed. Does anybody know why this rule is in place?

Amend Show Rules Article THIRTEEN (Invitations to Judges, Acceptances by Judges) – Brown, Harrison et al

Rationale:

Not every club or judge signs the formal TICA Judges Contract in duplicate, so the rules should be updated to reflect current practice. However, the terms of this standard contract must apply to all judging assignments, unless both parties agree other arrangements.

Rules Chair Note: The original wording of the revised rules was changed after consultation with Legal Counsel to ensure the standard TICA Judges Contract applies regardless of how the assignment was offered and accepted.

Amend Show Rules 213.x:

~~213.2 Completed written "Agreement to Judge TICA Cat Show" (i.e., the official TICA Judges Contract) in duplicate shall be used by the affiliated clubs in making arrangements for judges to officiate at these shows~~

~~213.2.1 The "Judge's Information Sheet" shall be completed by the club and provided to the judge not less than 4 weeks prior to the show.~~

213.2 The official "TICA Judges Contract" contains the governing terms of the agreement to judge TICA cat shows. Clubs shall use this agreement in making arrangements for judges to officiate at these shows. Once a judging assignment is accepted (including but not limited to: formally signed contracts, agreed to in a separate writing or agreed to verbally) the terms of this Agreement are binding on both parties unless other arrangements have been mutually agreed upon in writing.

213.2.1 Unless otherwise mutually agreed upon, not less than 5 days prior to the show the club shall provide the judge with the completed "Judge's Information Sheet" or the equivalent information specified in the document.

213.4.2 Conflicts in Dates. Any judge who has **agreed** ~~signed a contract~~ to judge a show shall not accept another contract to judge a show on that same date unless the original show is cancelled. In the event that more than one contract has been **agreed upon** ~~signed~~, the ~~earlier~~ **earliest** date of ~~signing~~ **acceptance** will determine the applicable contract.

213.5 Judges are required to remain for the advertised hours of the show or as agreed upon ~~in the original contract~~ **beforehand**. In an emergency, this Rule can be waived ~~per~~ **by** mutual agreement between the show management and the judge.

Contd/...

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) It's fine
- (B) I agree with (A)
- (C) Fine by me
- (D) Looks good to me.
- (E)
- (F)

Amend Show Rules Article FOURTEEN (Judging Fees and Expenses) – Brown, Harrison et al

Rationale:

These rules need adjusting to remove words implying signing a formal contract for consistency with the revised Article THIRTEEN.

Amend Show Rules 214.1.1, 214.3, 214.4:

214.1.1 Judging fees are applicable to regular and guest judges regardless of the type, location or duration of the show and are determined by the licensed status at the time of ~~signing~~ **agreeing to** the contract.

(**Rules Note:** Version C – 4/23/2020 of Show Rules document incorrectly lists this rule as 214.1 and not 214.1.1)

214.3 Judges who have moved or changed their place of residence or traveling from a point other than their place of residence subsequent to ~~signing~~ **agreeing to** a contract, shall be reimbursed only the amount for traveling from their place of residence at the time the contract was ~~signed~~ **agreed upon** unless otherwise **mutually agreed upon in writing** ~~stipulated in the contract~~.

214.4 In cases of cancellation of a judging contract the party responsible for cancellation shall be responsible for any penalty on ~~discount~~ airline tickets.

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) Sounds perfect to me
- (B) Looks good to me
- (C) I'm fine with it.

Amend Show Rules Article FIFTEEN (Conduct of Judges) – Brown, Harrison et al

Rationale:

Updating rules to reflect current circumstances and for consistency of language with other rules.

Amend Show Rule 215.1.1:

215.1 Neither judges nor members of their households may enter any cat or kitten for competition in any part of a show licensed by TICA at which they are judging, except as follows:

215.1.1 ~~In cases of emergency in which~~ **In the absence of a contracted judge, and** a substitute judge ~~is contracted~~ **accepts the assignment** within 72 hours prior to opening of a show, **then entries**. ~~Cats~~ belonging to that substitute judge or **any** member of their household shall be exhibited as Presentation Only in that judge's ring, but may compete in all other rings of that show; or

215.1.2 The judge is a Household Pet Only Judge. Cats belonging to a Household Pet Only Judge may be exhibited in the purebred kitten and championship portion of a show in which that judge is officiating as a Household Pet Judge provided exhibiting is accomplished through an agent, and no communication between the agent and the Household Pet Judge occurs until the Household Pet Judge has completed the Household Pet Show.

Amend Show Rule 215.2:

215.2 Judges may not judge entries which **they have owned/co-owned** ~~have been their property~~ or **that have been** in their possession within 6 months prior to the show.

Amend Show Rule 215.5:

215.5 No officiating judge shall ~~consume any alcoholic beverages~~ **judge under the influence of any intoxicating substance (such as drugs or alcohol)** during the advertised hours of the show, or prior to holding ~~his~~ **their** last final.

Amend Show Rule 215.6:

215.6 Judges shall not enter the show hall during advertised show hours before ~~the~~ **their** scheduled date of judging.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)
Yes, that works for me

- (B) This looks fine to me
- (C) Looks good
- (D) Looks fine by me too
- (E) Looks good to me

Amend Show Rules Article SEVENTEEN (Judges Records) – Brown, Harrison et al

Rationale:

These rules need adjusting to remove some archaic terms in these rules. For example, awards are no longer “posted” (i.e. copies of the books displayed in the show hall) which was done in TICA’s early days.

Amend Show Rules 217.1, 217.5.5, 217.6.2

217.1 The judge's book shall be signed (if stamped, each copy must be stamped) and all notations thereon shall be made in pen and ~~posted~~ **recorded** at the completion of each color class, division or breed. The ~~posting~~ copy of ~~the~~ **each** judge's ~~books~~ **book sent to the Master Clerk** shall be available in the show hall. Awards as ~~posted~~ **recorded** shall be final and shall not be changed except for correction of errors or fraud.

217.5.5 Division awards and Breed awards shall be ~~posted~~ **recorded** in the judge's book after each division and breed, respectively. If provision for these awards is not made in the judge's book, the judge must hand-write it in.

217.6.2 At the end of each adult household pet division, the judge shall select and place Best, Second and Third Best of division for each respective household pet division. The selections shall be ~~posted~~ **recorded** in the judge's book.

217.8 If an obvious error is made in placing an award, and the error is not discovered until after the awards have been ~~posted~~ **recorded** or until after the show, and the correct winner can be determined from the judge's book, the award shall be given to the correct entry. If the correct winner cannot be determined that award shall remain vacant. The officiating judge is responsible for making the necessary corrections and notifying the show management, the Executive Office of TICA and the owner(s) of the cat(s) involved within 10 days after the error is discovered.

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) I don't see a problem
- (B) Nor me. The changes make perfect sense.
- (C) Looks good to me.
- (D) Looks OK

Add Standing Rule 107.3.1 (Regional Disaster Funds) - Yawata

Rationale:

The current TICA Rules have no provisions to protect, reduce the burden of, or encourage recovery / restoration / support of clubs and members in each Region in the event of a major natural disaster or pandemic.

According to Show Rule 24.3.2, many members of one Region are worried that a major natural disaster or pandemic could worst-case cause a club's financial collapse.

I believe that we need to set up a Regional Disaster Recovery Assistance Fund in each region to encourage Region resilience in the worst case.

Of course, this fund alone is not enough, and I believe that TICA also needs to have Rules in place to provide financial support and assistance to the chartered clubs in each Region.

Add Standing Rule 107.3.1:

107.3.1 The Regional Directors may establish a Regional Disaster Recovery Assistance Fund for restoration assistance to chartered TICA clubs and members in each Region against the disasters of extreme severity.

107.3.1.1 The Regional Directors may call for chartered TICA clubs and members to donate to the Regional Disaster Recovery Assistance Fund.

107.3.1.2 At the option of the club, each entry may include a nominal fee as a donation to the Regional Disaster Recovery Assistance Fund. Said fee, to be determined by the club, shall not exceed \$1 per entry.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

I do not know about clubs outside of the US but I know most of our regions, especially those of us in the Gulf Coast/Atlantic Seaboard area have disaster relief funds and committees in our regions.

I don't have a problem with this but I think it should be up to each region. A lot of clubs already add a \$1 per entry to give to their regional funds.

I'm not sure this is needed as a rule.

(B)

I think this is up to each region and does not need to be a rule.

(C)

The only natural disaster that I can see affecting clubs in Europe is a pandemic as we're experiencing now.

Contd/...

(C – continued)

While I know other areas of the world are much harder hit, I don't think there's a need for yet another fund.

(A)

Most of the regions in areas where we have hurricanes, tornados, floods, etc. – they all have disaster funds and the regions usually take care of themselves.

(D)

Since we know that some regions already have these funds established, I see little merit to adding more rules to allow something that is already happening.

(E)

This could potentially open up a whole can of worms... Who decides what is an extreme emergency? Who decides how the money is spent? When we [in the US] talk about donations we think tax deductions, does that mean that a 401c3 needs to be established for it?

(F)

I agree with (D). Also by including such a provision in our rules, it may also imply a closer relationship between TICA and the clubs. It has always been policy that the clubs are independent of TICA and this proposal may prejudice that policy.

(G)

The proposed rule is permissive and there is nothing prohibiting it - there is no need for a rule and I am especially troubled by the rationale that "TICA needs" to have rules in place. TICA and clubs are separate entities.

Add Standing Rule 202.4.1 (Club Responsibilities) – Board Directive

Rationale:

It should be clear that whoever applies for the show license is responsible for the show. Recently one club allowed another club to use its existing charter to hold a show in another region. There were issues and the original club wanted to deny all responsibility, even though it had licensed the show.

Add Standing Rule 202.4.1:

(Show Rule 22.4 shown for context only)

22.4 Show License.

22.4.1 A show shall not be held under the auspices of this association unless the show has been issued a show license at least 30 days prior to the first date of the show.

202.4.1 The club that applies for the show license is responsible for abiding by all rules relating to the conduct of the show.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

It sounds great to me

(B)

I am happy with this amendment. It doesn't stop clubs hosting other shows to support a new club or area (which has been successful in the past) but does remind them that the club is still accountable for how the show is conducted.

(C)

Works for me.

(D)

I think this is ok. Although the show license is not really "issued", TICA is still licensing the show and allowing the scoring.

Add Standing Rules 1022.5 (Hearings) – Board Directive

Rationale:

To clarify that any disciplinary hearings may be held using audio/video-conferencing as well as physical meetings.

Add Standing Rules 1022.5.1 and 1022.5.2:

(Bylaw 122.5 provided for context)

Bylaw 122.5 states: The Board of Directors may refer the matter to the Legal Committee for a finding before any action is taken. The findings of the Legal Committee shall be advisory only and not binding on the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may conduct a hearing itself or appoint a Legal Committee or person to conduct the hearing. All parties shall have the right to be present, in person, with or without counsel, or to be represented by counsel and to present a statement, evidence or witnesses in their behalf.

1022.5.1 For the purposes of Bylaw 122.5, “present, in person” may include the use of audio and/or video or other electronic conferencing where all parties involved in the hearing can be simultaneously connected.

1022.5.2 The Board of Directors shall determine the most appropriate means of conducting the hearing.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

In this day of electronic/online meetings and worldwide membership, I think this is a very reasonable edit.

(B)

My understanding is that under the Texas Business Organizations Code, such meetings are already permitted unless expressly forbidden in the organization's Bylaws. That said, I think this is a welcome clarification for the benefit of TICA's members.

Amend Standing Rule 307.6.3 (Non-domestics)- Brooks

Rationale:

To give the rule clarity. The final sentence is not required and only causes confusion.

NB: This proposal shall take effect from 15 Sept 2020 (as per Winter 2020 Meeting)

Amend Standing Rule 307.6.3:

After the transfer of breeds out of Category V to another Category it is no longer possible to register any additional non-domestic source species in the Foundation Registry. ~~The only possible registration is offspring of TICA registered cats with a non-domestic feline in the three-generation pedigree which are only registered with the aim to breed out the non-domestic source species.~~

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

I agree with the proposal

(B)

I agree that the last sentence should be deleted. However, I do believe that this rule, if introduced in this form (or in its original form), will have unintended consequences.

Firstly, this effectively closes TICA's open registration policy for certain cats and I am not sure this was fully understood at the time of the original proposal.

Secondly, those breeding CU, SV, and/or BG and wanting to include new non-domestics to improve breed diversity may just identify the non-domestic as "unknown", thus circumventing this ban. That means that a TICA pedigree of any of their offspring would contain inaccurate data about parentage.

The motivation for the original proposal included the justification that the Foundation Registry is defined as being for "for new breeds which are in an early developmental stage and in which record keeping is vital to the history of the breed." However, the Foundation Registry is also being used for the registration of non-domestic cats and cats which have a non-domestic parent, grandparent, or great-grandparent but that purpose is not explicitly included in the definition in 36.6.1.

(C)

I agree with your assessment (B).

How can we make this better - I am very troubled by the idea that we will make breeders lie and call species cats "unknown"

Contd/...

(D)

(B), thank you for your comments. I have been trying to decide how to respond ever since I read this. I agree completely with your comments, in particular my concern is that this will encourage people to register their nondomestic source felines as unknowns as you say, and this not only effects the accuracy of TICA as a registry, but also future breeders who may purchase kittens produced from these 'misregistered' cats without knowing their true background. With hybrid cats this could potentially be devastating to a breeder's program given their issues with fertility in early generation cats.

In addition, I believe this goes against TICA's mission and their very purpose for existence, which is to be a genetic feline registry. They cannot meet this objective if they are not allowing breeders to register all of their felines, domestic or otherwise. Perhaps the more logical solution would be to modify rule 36.6.1 to allow for the continued registration of nondomestic source felines of hybrid breeds after they have transitioned to Category I status.

(B)

I believe that an alternative proposal will be submitted for the Annual, which will address the issues raised.

Amend Standing Rule 601.2.8 (Military Residency) - Jones

Rationale:

Military personnel are vital to every country and region in TICA. They often have a permanent residence in which they are going to return to after tours of duty are finished. They are moved around constantly and therefore this creates a problem with residency and region of residence for members and their cats. As more of our members are active duty military, it needs to be clarified where cats will be scored for regional wins.

This standing rule proposal would allow military members to obtain their cats regional wins in the region that their permanent residence is established not where they are currently stationed or doing temporary duty(TDY).

Explanation

In the United States Military, there is a difference between the terms "Home of Record" and "Legal Residence", Home of Record and Legal Residence may or may not be the same address.

Legal Residency, or "domicile" refers to the place where a military member intends to return to and live after discharge or retirement, and which they consider their permanent home.

Legal residency determines what local (state) tax laws a military member is subject to, and in which local (city, county, state) elections they may vote in. Because military members may have legal residence in one state, but be stationed in a different state, the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, allows military members to pay taxes, register vehicles, vote, etc. in their state of legal residence, rather than the state they are stationed in.

Amend Standing Rule 601.2.8:

601.2.8 Cats will be scored in the region of residence on January First. **Members and/or exhibitors that are on active military duty in any region of TICA, may elect to be scored in the region in which they have their Legal Residence pursuant to the military regulations of their country. Cats must still be shown at least once in the region of residence to earn regional awards (see 901.4.3.2).**

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

This is a bit more complicated than it seems. Since my husband retired after 30 years service in the Army, I have a bit of experience.

Home of Record is the address from which a military member entered the service. Residence is where you vote, have your driver's license and pay state tax. It is NOT necessarily where you are living at the time, although it can be. This is covered by the Soldiers and Sailor's relief act.

Contd/...

(A – Contd)

Since I'm not that familiar with military service in countries other than the US, I can't speak decisively about them, but it is my impression that they don't move around like US military personnel do. And, with the exception of Canada, no country is served by more than one TICA region.

One problem with the proposal is that we have a requirement that a cat must be shown in the region at least once - which could be a problem for someone with a residence in California who was currently stationed in Florida.

I'm not sure how many military personnel we have in our TICA show family. I'm only aware of one person about whom this has been a debate.

(B)

Firstly I have the greatest respect for our military in all countries. This proposal isn't clear to me. If a cat owner lives in say Texas and one of the family is in the military and gets stationed in another region are you suggesting he/she takes the cat instead of living it at home with the family?

(C)

In the US if you are military you can claim a permanent residence even if you don't live there 24/7. Example...I may be stationed in Texas but I enlisted while living in Georgia and that's where I plan to go back to so I can claim that residence as my address, pay taxes there, etc...Texas isn't my forever residence so I register my cats as SE cats using that address. They are scored in the SE.

I feel that no matter what country you reside in, if you are an active part of the military, you should be able to claim that residence of choice.

(B)

So in the US if somebody is called up the family moved too? Not in Canada. What about UK? Certainly the wins need to be recognized. Of course UK is in one region. I guess it's the same in Europe. Does this just apply to the US. Doesn't matter where we live as TICA members we are equal. Looking forward to more discussion

(D)

As far as the UK (i.e. EW region) is concerned, the only "out of region" likely is one of:

- a posting to somewhere abroad (e.g. a 2 year secondment to NATO in the EN Region) - family may accompany the military person
- being deployed to a conflict zone. In this case, said person is not going to take a cat there or be able to show in the conflict zone. Family definitely don't move with them!

I have no idea about what happens elsewhere in Europe, but it may be similar to UK

I'm not convinced of the necessity of the rule, nor how many people this actually applies to.

Contd/...

(E) The Danish Military operates in about the same way as the UK. The only non-conflict posting I can think of would be NATO (and that would keep them within the region) - or potentially the Baltic countries, which would also keep them in the region. Except for that, they "only" get out-of-country postings to conflict zones and as (D) says, neither family nor pets go with them on those postings.

(C) I can't see this applying to anybody outside the US.

It could apply to anyone anywhere in the world in any military situation.

Sometimes rules only will apply to one set of people or group or region. If it doesn't apply to you, then you don't have to worry about it.

There have been issues with people complaining and there is nothing to fall back on. It has created a huge mess in one of our regions and this needs to be addressed so the bullying and harassment will stop.

This is the purpose for the rule. It may not affect a whole lot of people but it is affecting some.

(F) My husband served in the military and we did move a bit and he had TDYs in many different places in and out of the US leaving family in place. The cats always stayed where family was and never went where he was alone.

I don't really know that this rule would really come into play that much to make this change. Perhaps there could just be a statement that military families that change duty stations and therefore regions may elect to change regions during these tours.

(A) I think what (E) means is that those serving in the military in other countries rarely, if ever have the family mobility that US military have - especially in light of our multiple US regions. US military families routinely move regions. During my husband's military career, we lived in the NW, SE and Mid Atlantic regions - as well as what is now EN (didn't exist when we lived there).

This seems to be a change that has limited use, trying to solve a problem that isn't really a problem.

(E) That's exactly what I mean.

Amend Standing Rule 903.1 (Sponsorship) – Board Directive

Rationale:

Where a corporate sponsor has specific contractual requirements for the Annual Show, TICA needs to ensure that information is passed to the Club in a prompt manner.

Amend Standing Rule 903.1:

903.1 TICA Annual Show/Awards Banquet Guidelines. The Annual Show, and the club or clubs producing that show, shall comply with any sponsorship agreements that TICA may have with corporate sponsors as of the date the Annual Show is to be held, regardless of whether or not such agreements are in place at the time of the award of the Annual Show to the club or clubs producing that show. **TICA shall ensure that any such requirements are communicated to the club(s) as soon as possible after entering into any agreement.** Clubs hosting an annual show and banquet are expected to conduct the show and banquet according to these guidelines. In the event a club has good cause to deviate from these guidelines, a request to do so must be submitted, in writing, to the Annual Meeting Liaison to the Board of Directors not less than 30 days prior to the Winter Meeting immediately preceding the Annual Meeting, and specify the guideline for which deviation is requested, and the reason for the request. The Board may then approve or deny the request.

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) Makes sense to me
- (B) This seems reasonable
- (C) I agree with (B).
- (D) While I do not disagree that this seems reasonable, I am curious why we need such a rule?
- (E) It comes from Legal Counsel - she felt that although TICA requires the club running the Annual to comply with sponsorship requirements, it was one-sided as there was no matching obligation for TICA to confirm those requirements.
- (F) I have to agree with Legal Counsel. As someone who has show managed two Annuals since 2008, it's very true. We are required to do all this stuff but when we need TICA to do something, it's not been a history to have it done timely. And when there are bills to pay and everyone has their hand out, it gets a little stressful.

Contd/...

(G)

The rule originally provided that clubs comply with any sponsorship agreements.

Clubs need a reasonable amount of time so this is not sprung on them 2 days before the show.

Amend Standing Rules 202.x (Shows) –Brown, Harrison et al

Rationale:

Having reviewed Show Rules, Article TWO, some associated Standing Rules need updating and cross references correcting.

Amend Standing Rules 202.4.2.1

202.4.2.1 Show Supplies. Show supplies shall be sent **if requested following** ~~upon~~ receipt of license application in the Executive Office in accordance with 22.4.2. Show supplies shall include one copy of the current Show Rules and By-Laws, including supplements and updates.

Amend Standing Rules 202.4.3.3:

202.4.3 Show License Fees.

202.4.3.1 \$15 per Allbreed Ring.

202.4.3.2 \$15 per Specialty Ring (LH/SH).

202.4.3.3 \$10 ~~Breed specialty~~ **Congress Ring** or Household Pet Ring (~~must be at least 20 entries present and competing for~~ per Show Rules 21.69**70**, 21.71 and 21.72).

202.4.3.4 \$10 per Allbreed Household Pet Ring (Stand Alone Show).

202.4.3.5 \$5 per Specialty Household Pet Ring (Stand Alone Show).

202.4.3.6 The club is required to pay these fees.

Amend Standing Rules 202.5.1.3:

202.5 Annual Awards Fees.

202.5.1 Fees per Ring

202.5.1.1 \$20 per Allbreed Ring.

202.5.1.2 \$20 per Specialty Ring (LH/SH).

202.5.1.3 \$10 per ~~Breed Specialty or~~ Household Pet Ring (~~must be at least 20 entries present and competing per~~ Show Rules 20.**70** ~~69, 20.71 and 21.72~~).

202.5.1.4 \$10 per Allbreed Household Pet Ring (Stand Alone Show).

202.5.1.5 \$5 per Specialty Household Pet Ring (Stand Alone Show).

202.5.1.6 The club is required to pay these fees.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

Based on the show rules I think this change from breed specialty to congress is a good change.

(B)

I think these are appropriate changes. I just wonder if the concept of HHP shows needs to stay in our rules, as I can't recall such a show in recent memory.

(C)

I think HHP should stay. It isn't doing any harm and maybe one day there will be a such a show

(D)

Agree that the HHP should stay as in some areas that class is popular and could very well be used to market to HHP owners to join TICA. it doesn't take that much space to keep it.

Amend Standing Rule 203.1.1 (Entry Eligibility) – Monster

Rationale:

It's a lot more work for the entry clerk:

A): a lot of exhibitors upload a pedigree and then choose a different club from the accepted club list because the club that issued their pedigree is not listed.

B): in Europe there are a lot of cat clubs and most clubs struggle so many are forced to retire. This means that when you have a cat with a pedigree out of 2017 from one of those clubs and the club is not listed because it does not exist anymore and therefore doesn't hold any shows, it won't be accepted and can't be shown.

C): people don't read..., so lots of mistakes are made when entering a show with a non TICA registered cat. People get stressed because they don't understand it.

D): it takes the fun out of entry clerking because for the European entry clerks it's twice as much work as it was normal.

Basically it does cost us entries and especially the clubs in Europe, since in Europe we have a lot more different cat clubs/systems. I've had to tell several people they couldn't show their cats, because the pedigree of their cat didn't get accepted. Those people decided not to show at all, not even their cats who would be accepted, because they were very disappointed.

Each show we try to get people from other clubs to give TICA a try, but half of them drop out when they try to enter and get to the proof of eligible part. It's not very inviting and too much work for them.

I understand why the rule was made up, we don't want clubs to cheat with entry numbers for the Cat count, but now all clubs are being "punished" in a way as a result of it and i think it would make more sense if the Clubs who don't follow the rules are "punished" by either redrawing their show license or deciding to not score that show for the standings.

So please consider deleting this new rule and go back to as it was, it will make the life of entry clerks nicer again and for sure increase the CC in Europe.

Amend Standing Rule 203.1.1:

203.1.1 In order for a cat to be shown without a registration number, that cat must be eligible for registration and competition in TICA in the class in which the cat is to be shown. ~~No entry shall be accepted without a TICA registration number unless documentation is provided with the entry that shows the entry is eligible for registration in TICA. Such documentation includes, but is not limited to the following:~~

~~A. TICA litter registration~~

~~B. TICA breeder slip~~

~~C. Registration certificate from any association TICA recognizes~~

~~D. Certified pedigree from any association TICA recognizes~~

~~E. Registration certificate of both parents or the entry by either C or D above.~~

~~Documentation must be submitted with the entry form. Copies of that documentation shall be submitted to the Executive Office along with the Master Catalog.~~

~~203.1.1.1 If the Executive Office finds that the documentation submitted is insufficient or invalid, the entry clerk and exhibitor will be notified, by mail. Failure to provide acceptable documentation to the Executive Office within 72 hours will result in the entry not being counted.~~

203.1.1.2 **1** ALL Preliminary New Breeds (PNB), Advanced New Breeds (ANB) and New Traits (NT) must have a TICA registration number prior to entry in any TICA show. No Preliminary New Breed, Advanced New Breed or New Trait may enter a show with a "registration pending".

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

We had some rough times with it everywhere when it first came into being. I'm not sure I understand part of the rationale about the pedigree being out of date...if you have any number of documents you can enter the cat, not just using a pedigree. All that is required is proof that the cat can be registered.

I think the rule is fine the way it is now.

(B)

But how can you prove that the cat can be registered without using the pedigree?

I completely understand John's rationale and he is not alone in wishing that this rule be removed.

In Europe, TICA is competing heavily against not only prejudice ("TICA accepts every breed under the sun"), but also some very well established clubs and the clubs struggle to convince exhibitors to try TICA. Making it more difficult or even impossible to enter a show doesn't help.

Almost all European Independent clubs issue their own pedigrees (and there are many of these clubs, especially in Germany, Belgium and Holland) and as John says, if the issuing club is not on the list because it folded before the list was made - then what should the entry clerk do?

Because the exhibitor will not do any additional work to enter a show under a system that is completely strange to them, has an entry fee that is about twice as high as they're used to and won't immediately accept their cats.

They will just shrug and walk away - back to the system they know and which accepts their cats with no fuss. And TICA loses a potential future member.

(C)

I was never a huge fan of the rule.

That being said, it is forcing me to complete my litter registrations earlier

(D)

I think we can probably remove this rule - It causes more confusion that it solves

Contd/...

(E) Is there any other association that allows cats to be shown without some sort of documentation?

Personally, after 40 years, I think it is time for us to require cats to be registered with TICA to be shown.

(B) Yes, with FIFe you just have to provide registration number and name of club.

If it becomes mandatory to register with TICA to show in TICA, we can forget about expanding anywhere and will probably have to close at least 50% of all clubs in Europe.

(F) Structurally of course the rule amendment is fine. Like others I am ambivalent about its ramifications. Europe does things so differently I think it's important to respect their processes. On the other hand it seems contradictory to allow a cat be entered into a show without some form of official documentation of their pedigree. It's a difficult dilemma.

(G) Agree with (F). Our rules must be analyzed for global application.

(C) I also agree with (F)

(B) The conclusion for me is that I fully support this proposal and believe that a continuance of the rule will be detrimental to TICA in Europe to the extent that many clubs will fold and if it becomes mandatory to register with TICA before entering a show, I can't see many clubs surviving.

(H) The rule was only changed in May 2019. It is a long term policy of TICA that any cat can enter a show once without registering with TICA beforehand and personally I see no reason to change that.

It is clear that the introduction of the rule has had unintended consequences within EN and ES (and perhaps other regions). The big question for me is whether the ability to enforce that an entry must be able to register with TICA (using the rule as it now stands) outweighs the issues described in the rationale - something for the Board to decide.

Amend Standing Rules 209.x (Show Management Responsibilities) – Brown, Harrison et al

Rationale:

209.1.1.4 needs tidying up and to allow for other electronic means (not just email)

209.1.1.4.3 needs to be updated to allow for TOES (and any other approved alternatives) to be used without penalty. Currently the EO accepts Finals Sheets generated by TOES and does not fine those clubs.

Amend Standing Rule 209.1.1.4:

209.1.1.4 Marked Catalogs. The show committee is required to forward ~~(via first class mail or better)~~ one completely marked catalog to the Executive Office of TICA, the regional reporters and the appropriate regional director. within 48 hours after the close of the show **if sent by first class mail or better, if sent by electronic means, within 72 hours.** ~~As an alternative to mailing, clubs are encouraged to submit a copy of the marked catalog via email in an electronic format known to be readable by the Executive Office, within 72 hours after the close of the show.~~ The show committee is **also** required to forward one completely marked catalog to the judging administrator, to each judge, the master clerk, **the ring clerks** and to any person who ordered a marked catalog **no later than 7 days after the show. NO LATER THAN 7 DAYS AFTER THE SHOW.** ~~The show committee shall also send a catalog marked with the finals page(s) and the appropriate breed awards to each certified ring clerk within 7 days after the show.~~

Amend Standing Rule 209.1.1.4.3:

209.1.1.4.3 The Uniform Finals Sheets provided by the Executive Office in the show supplies **(or an alternative version approved by the Executive Office)** MUST be used in the marked catalogs sent to the Executive Office. Failure to submit the marked Uniform Finals Sheets with the marked catalogs will result in a fine of \$25 as directed by the Board of Directors.

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) These changes make sense to me.
- (B) Seems reasonable.
- (C) These seem reasonable.
- (D) Looks good but to my knowledge there is only one approved final sheet

Contd/...

(E) On the second one regarding finals pages...can the EO approve a different final sheet? I thought this was in the rules that we had to use the one approved by the board. If they can, that's fine; if not that needs to be removed

(F) The only references I can find in our Rules are the need for Uniform Finals Sheets in that Standing Rule (and in 209.1.1.4.3.1 which says they can be obtained from the EO). It's an implementation detail and I think that the EO is best placed to agree suitable alternatives to the printed sheets they send out.

I just think it makes sense to recognise that clubs don't need to have Finals Sheets posted out to them and future proof this rule.

Amend Glossary of Terms – Genetics Committee

Rationale:

Correct the alphabetical order of the first terms listed in the Glossary.

Add a new term “Heterochromia”.

NOTE: remainder of Glossary is unchanged and omitted for clarity

Amend Glossary Of Terms:

Agouti Signaling Protein (ASIP):

A protein which signals a melanocyte to switch from eumelanin to phaeomelanin production by binding to the melanocortin receptor. Variants of this gene can mask or modify the tabby phenotype by causing over expression of eumelanin.

Albino:

Complete disruption of the pigment production process due to a recessive variant of the tyrosinase gene (ca). Albino cats have white fur, pink skin, and blue eyes that easily reflect red or pink.

Amelanistic

The absence of melanin (the pigment responsible for color) in a cat’s coat and skin. Amelanistic hair will appear white, while amelanistic skin will appear pink.

~~Agouti Signaling Protein (ASIP):~~

~~A protein which signals a melanocyte to switch from eumelanin to phaeomelanin production by binding to the melanocortin receptor. Variants of this gene can mask or modify the tabby phenotype by causing over expression of eumelanin.~~

~~Albino/Albinism:~~

~~Lack of pigmentation caused by the lack of functional tyrosinase enzyme, resulting in a coloration of white with pale blue eyes.~~

Add New Term:

Heterochromia:

Eyes that are of two different colors , typically one of which is blue (also known as “odd eyes”). The term may also be applied to cats with two different colors within the same eye (“cracked eye”)

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) I have no problem with this.
- (B) Looks good to me

Contd/...

- (C) Good changes .
- (D) I think the definitions are well worded and self-explanatory. I don't have any concerns with them.
- (E) Fine by me
- (F) Okay by me.

Amend UCD (Additional Information) – Shelton, Lorimer et al

Rationale:

When the latest version was published (after the Winter 2020 Meeting), Lorraine received additional input from the Genetics Committee which is now incorporated. There were also some wording issues that were overlooked in the earlier version.

Amend UCD:

Because of the size of the document, the UCD is supplied separately.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

I'm happy with the changes. I don't have the technical knowledge to comment on them but I am sure that the authors have specified these changes correctly.

(B)

The UCD is a "living document" and with changes brought about by research, it needs to be updated to reflect those changes. These are all necessary.

(C)

I agree with the changes and only have one small comment.

The last sentence in 76.4 (after the last comma) is missing a word. It should rightly be the eyes "may **be** different shades of blue."

(Rules Chair Note: This typo has now been corrected in the supplied version)

(D)

This will be a growing resource. I hope one day they add photos for those of us who are more visually oriented than verbal! It could truly turn into a great published effort for more than just TICA.



The International Cat Association

Field Code Changed

Uniform
Color
Descriptions
and
Glossary of Terms

Version C (05/25/20)

Preface

Field Code Changed

to By-Laws, Registration Rules, Show Rules, Standing Rules
Uniform Color Descriptions and Standards

The By-Laws take precedence over ALL other Rules, followed by the Registration Rules, Show Rules, Standing Rules, and Uniform Color Descriptions, in that order. The Registration Rules, Show Rules, Standing Rules, and Uniform Color Descriptions shall take precedence over any individual Breed Standard UNLESS that Standard is MORE restrictive than the general rules applying to ALL breeds, in which case the Standard shall take precedence.

Uniform Color Descriptions

Field Code Changed

Table of Contents

71	Categories, Divisions and Colors.....	4
72	Solid Divisions.....	8
73	Tortoiseshell Divisions.....	8
74	Tabby Divisions.....	9
75	Silver and/or Smoke Divisions.....	14
76	Any Color with White Divisions.....	18
	Color Definitions.....	2019
	Glossary of Terms.....	2140
	Index.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.51
	Formatting in Publications.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.61

71 Categories, Divisions and Colors.

71.1 TICA recognizes pedigreed and household pet cats in thirty-two competitive color divisions divided into four categories based upon degree of pigmentation. These four categories are differentiated by expression of the tyrosinase enzyme, which is responsible for creating pigmentation in the skin and coat. Mutations of the tyrosinase gene result in temperature sensitive variants of this enzyme. The four categories are: Traditional Color Category, Sepia Color Category, Mink Color Category, and Pointed Color Category. When coloration is not readily apparent, TICA recommends genetic testing, as commercially available.

71.1.1 Categories and Genotypes.

Category	Genotype
Traditional	C/C, C/c ^s , C/c ^b
Sepia	c ^b /c ^b
Mink	c ^b /c ^s
Pointed	c ^s /c ^s

Field Code Changed

71.1.2 Traditional colors typically have bronze, copper, gold, yellow, green, or hazel eyes. Dominant white cats or cats exhibiting the white spotting factor may have one or both eyes partially or completely blue. Dominant white cats may also have aqua eye color, [as they may be genetically c^b/c^s](#). Preference is to be given to deeper, richer, more vibrant tones. Individual breed standards may be more restrictive, requiring a single or specific eye color or shade. Traditional coat colors do not dramatically change in intensity with age.

Field Code Changed

Comment [SLU1]: Added for clarity.

71.1.3 Sepia colors typically have gold or gold-green (chartreuse) eyes, with preference given to deeper, richer, more vibrant tones. Coat color is paler and warmer than the traditional equivalents due to the reduction in the amount of pigment in the melanin granules. The coat darkens with age and has slight intensification at the points which is most visible in kittens.

71.1.4 Mink colors typically have blue-green to green-blue (aqua) eyes, with preference given to deeper, richer, more vibrant tones. The coat darkens with age: kittens are born much lighter than the corresponding sepias (almost white in some colors) then develop noticeably darker color at the points than on the body.

71.1.5 Pointed colors have blue to violet eyes, with deeper color preferred. Kittens are born almost white and develop color on the points while remaining pale and creamy colored on the body. Body color often darkens with age, but not to the extent of the corresponding minks. Body shading, if any, should be in the tone of the point color. In the pointed category, darker spots may develop over pressure points such as the hips, especially in older cats. Points of [injury or resulting from other causes of recent hair loss injury](#) (e.g. on the breast area of recently nursing queens) may show similar color changes.

Field Code Changed

Comment [SLU2]: Added for completeness

71.1.6 Additional variants of the tyrosinase gene have been identified: c^a (commonly referred to as recessive white or albino) and c^m (commonly referred to as mocha). The resulting colorations may be shown in New Traits.

71.2 Within each of the four Categories (Traditional, Sepia, Mink, Pointed), eight divisions are recognized.

Traditional	Sepia	Mink	Pointed
Traditional Solid	Sepia Solid	Mink Solid	Pointed Solid
Traditional Tortie	Sepia Tortie	Mink Tortie	Pointed Tortie
Traditional Tabby	Sepia Tabby	Mink Tabby	Pointed Tabby
Traditional Silver / Smoke	Sepia Silver / Smoke	Mink Silver / Smoke	Pointed Silver / Smoke
Traditional Solid & White	Sepia Solid & White	Mink Solid & White	Pointed Solid & White
Traditional Tortie & White	Sepia Tortie & White	Mink Tortie & White	Pointed Tortie & White
Traditional Tabby & White	Sepia Tabby & White	Mink Tabby & White	Pointed Tabby & White
Traditional Silver / Smoke & White	Sepia Silver/ Smoke & White	Mink Silver/ Smoke & White	Pointed Silver / Smoke & White

Field Code Changed

71.2.1 Solid Division (a/a , i/i , w/w or $W/-$, and X^o/Y , X/Y , XX or X^o/x^o). Cats that are one solid color without recognizable stripes, spots, ticking, white spotting, white at the base of the coat, or a combination of eumelanin and phaeomelanin pigment.

Field Code Changed

Comment [SLU3]: Added for clarity

71.2.2 Tortoiseshell Division (a/a , i/i , w/w , X^o/X). Cats that are heterozygous at the sex-linked orange locus (i.e., orange on one of two X-chromosomes, wild-type on the other), resulting in a mix of phaeomelanin and eumelanin color expression, and without tabby patterning, white at the base of the coat or white spotting).

Comment [SLU4]: Added for completeness

71.2.3 Tabby Division ($A/-$, i/i , w/w). Cats that exhibit the agouti trait, thereby permitting expression of tabby patterning, without the presence of white at the base of the coat. Non-agouti reds (a/a) may also be shown in this class based on their phenotype (i.e., bold tabby pattern, often combined with pale chins, eye rims, and ear rims).

Comment [SLU5]: Corrected for clarity

71.2.4 Silver and/or Smoke Division ($I/-$, w/w). Cats that exhibit the inhibitor (silver/smoke) factor, resulting in white at the base of the coat, regardless of the degree of expression or other color traits.

Comment [SLU6]: Added for completeness.

Field Code Changed

71.2.5 The additional divisions are comprised of the above divisions with the addition of the white spotting factor ($W^s/-$ or w^g/w^g). These are cats that exhibit spots of complete depigmentation due to a

variant at the KIT gene, regardless of the amount of white or basic background color. Cats with lockets are not shown in these divisions.

71.2.5.1 Solid with White Division. Cats from the Solid Division who also exhibit white spotting.

71.2.5.2 Tortie with White Division. Cats from the Tortoiseshell Division who also exhibit white spotting.

71.2.5.3 Tabby with White Division. Cats from the Tabby Division who also exhibit white spotting.

71.2.5.4. Silver and/or Smoke with White Division. Cats from the Silver and/or Smoke Division who also exhibit white spotting.

71.2.6 Miscellaneous Division. In the development of new breeds or new traits, phenotypes may arise in which a color and/or pattern of a breed is not easily determined to fall within a currently recognized division. Cats which fall into this category may be shown in the Miscellaneous Division.

71.2.6.1 The Miscellaneous Division shall be restricted to developing new breeds or new traits.

71.2.6.2 At the time of application to Championship status, a breed will be assigned one or more existing divisions. If none is appropriate, a new division may be created.

71.3 Each of the thirty-two divisions is evaluated separately for divisional wins, independent of the other divisions which may or may not be present. Cats competing for division ribbons must be in the same category and division (i.e. a black and white CR and a red and white CR compete for division ribbons in the Traditional Solid with White Division while a seal tortie point and white CR and a blue point and white CR do NOT compete for division ribbons as the first is a Tortie Pointed with White and the second is a Solid Pointed with White). The division winners compete for Best of Breed.

71.4 All breeds must conform to the Uniform Color Descriptions as provided below. The only exception shall be breeds which are recognized in one category, one division, and one color/pattern. For those breeds refer to the individual breed standards for color descriptions. (i.e. BO, CX, KT, NB, PB/PL, RB, SG and TG)

71.4.1 All breeds must use the Uniform Color Descriptions colors for the respective categories, unless a specific exception is made (refer to Section 74.2.2).

71.5 TICA accepts eight pigment genotypes: three dense (D/-) eumelanin-based colors (black, chocolate, cinnamon), ~~and~~ three dilute (d/d) eumelanin-based colors (blue, lilac, fawn), dense pheomelanin-based red (D/-), and dilute pheomelanin-based cream (d/d). Dilution of color is caused by a variant of the ~~M~~melanophilin gene, which causes pigment to be unevenly distributed in the hair. The three eumelanin pigment genotypes are differentiated by variants of the Tyrosine Related Protein ("brown") gene.

Comment [SLU7]: Added for clarity

Pigment Genotype	Non-dilute (D/-) color	Dilute (d/d) color
B/-	black	blue
b/b or b/b ^l	chocolate	lilac
b ^l /b ^l	cinnamon	fawn
All pigment genotypes above are masked by the sex-linked orange allele (X ^o) in the following manner:		
	red	cream

Field Code Changed

71.5.1 The full color (dense), non-dilute, wild-type pigment in the eumelanin-based series is black. There are two variants which produce brownish pigment, chocolate and cinnamon, with chocolate being the darker and cinnamon the lighter. When combined with the dilution trait, black becomes blue, chocolate becomes lilac, and cinnamon becomes fawn.

Field Code Changed

71.5.2 Sex-linked orange masks black, chocolate, and cinnamon colors to red, and masks blue, lilac and fawn colors to cream. For purposes of exhibition, no distinction is made between the shades of red or the shades of cream that may be the result of the underlying genotype.

71.6 The genetically anticipated product of any two recognized colors shall also be a recognized color for a given breed. Specifically:

Field Code Changed

71.6.1 A breed may choose to recognize only the black-based (eumelanistic) colors or the sex-linked orange-based colors. Recognition of both implies automatic acceptance of the corresponding tortoiseshells as well.

71.6.2 A breed that accepts the "with white" divisions in any color shall include the combination of white together with any and all colors accepted for the breed.

71.6.3 A breed which recognizes both sepia and pointed categories shall also accept the mink category.

71.7 Color and Pattern Variations.

71.7.1 Each breed shall indicate in its standard whether lockets (see Glossary) are an allowance, a penalty, or a withhold all awards (WW).

71.7.2 Paw pads and nose leather of non-domestic source breed hybrids (e.g. Bengal, Chausie, Savannah) may be the base color of the cat, pink, or mottled. These color variations are a direct result of hybridization with a non-domestic source species.

72 Solid Divisions.

72.1 The following solid division colors are recognized:

	Traditional	Sepia	Mink	Pointed
Dominant (epistatic)	white	-	-	-
Eumelanin-based	black blue chocolate cinnamon lilac fawn	sable seal sepia blue sepia chocolate sepia cinnamon sepia lilac sepia fawn sepia	seal mink blue mink chocolate mink cinnamon mink lilac mink fawn mink	seal point blue point chocolate point cinnamon point lilac point fawn point
Phaeomelanin-based (sex-linked)	red cream	red sepia cream sepia	red mink cream mink	red point cream point

72.1.2 Coat color should be even and sound. Off color or a smoky undercoat shall be considered a [fault](#) in adults. Ghost tabby markings are sometimes noted in young kittens and should not be heavily penalized. In the adult, any perceptible markings should be considered a fault and penalized in accordance with the severity of the defect and the age of the cat in question.

72.1.3 In the pointed category, ideally the ears, nose, feet, tail, and male genitals should be the same color. Mismatched point color tones should be penalized.

72.4 [Exception to the Traditional Solid Category color names is the use of the term "sable" for the seal sepia BU. There are no other exceptions.](#)

73 Tortoiseshell Divisions.

73.1 The tortoiseshell (X^O/X) is a cat that has the sex-linked orange [gene](#) variant on one X chromosome and has the recessive wild-type allele on the other X chromosome. A cat carrying two X-chromosomes, heterozygous for this gene, would typically be a female. Male tortoiseshells do occur as a result of chromosomal abnormalities, e.g. Klinefelter syndrome (genotype XXY) or chimerism (two zygotes fusing to form a single embryo).

73.2 [Tortoiseshell Colors](#). (The term "tortie" is used in the sections below for brevity, not to replace "tortoiseshell".)

Field Code Changed

Field Code Changed

Field Code Changed

Comment [SLU8]: Numbering changed for consistency with sections below.

Comment [SLU9]: Added for completeness.

Field Code Changed

Traditional	Sepia	Mink	Pointed
black tortie blue tortie chocolate tortie cinnamon tortie lilac tortie fawn tortie	seal sepia (sable) tortie blue sepia tortie chocolate sepia tortie cinnamon sepia tortie lilac sepia tortie fawn sepia tortie	seal mink tortie blue mink tortie chocolate mink tortie cinnamon mink tortie lilac mink tortie fawn mink tortie	seal tortie point blue tortie point chocolate tortie pt cinnamon tortie pt lilac tortie point fawn tortie point

Field Code Changed

73.3 The amount of ~~black~~ eumelanin-based and ~~orange~~ pheomelanin-based pigment is randomly determined during embryologic development when one of the X-chromosomes is inactivated in a particular pigment producing cell (lyonization). An evenly patched cat with good delineation between the colors and a distinct streak of the orange-based color on the nose (a blaze) is to be preferred, however failure to conform to this ideal should not be considered a fault in judging. ~~A cat with considerable red-based pigment may show tabby striping in the red-based area.~~

Comment [SLU10]: Redundancy with section below eliminated

73.4 ~~A cat with considerable pheomelanin-based pigment may show tabby markings in the pheomelanistic patches.~~ ~~A cat with considerable orange-based pigment may show tabby striping in the orange-colored areas.~~

Comment [SLU11]: Revised for consistency.

73.4.1 In the traditional category such cats, may resemble torbies (tabby torties) at first glance. Careful examination of the ~~black-based non-red/cream~~ colored areas on the belly, ~~and~~ feet, ~~chin, front of the muzzle, and the area around the eyes~~ should resolve this issue. In the torbie, the lighter brownish ground color ~~and the pale markings on the face and chin characteristic~~ of the tabby ~~is are~~ seen in these areas, while the tortie exhibits deep solid color, without pheomelanin ~~banding or bands~~ in the hairs.

Comment [SLU12]: Added for completeness.

Comment [SLU13]: AK rewording

73.4.2 In the Traditional category, the appearance of "cream" in the black tortie, chocolate tortie, and cinnamon tortie is due to the residual tabby patterning seen in red ~~are seats~~, not due to dilution of pigment (d/d). Rather than being a true cream, this color is actually a lighter shade of orange, the ground color seen in the red tabby. Presence or absence of lighter orange patches is randomly determined by the position of the ~~pheomelanin red-based~~ ~~are spots~~ and should not be a consideration in judging.

Comment [SLU14]: Reworded for clarity

Comment [SLU15]: Reworded for clarity, to avoid confusion with "spots" used elsewhere.

73.5 Often a speckled or patched pattern is noted on the paw pads and nose leather, corresponding to the patching of color on the body.

Field Code Changed

73.6 Mottled body shading occurs in the sepia, mink and pointed categories.

74.7 Exception to the Traditional Tortoiseshell Category color names is the use of the term "sable" for the seal sepia tortoiseshell BU. There are no other exceptions.

Comment [SLU16]: Added for completeness

Field Code Changed

74 Tabby Divisions.

74.1 The dominant variant (A/-) of the agouti signaling protein (ASIP) permits visualization of the tabby pattern by allowing alternating bands of eumelanin and pheomelanin pigment to appear on the hairs, resulting in contrasting patterns of lighter and darker colored areas. The specific tabby pattern may be unspecified in pointed cats, except as required by the breed standard. The tabby pattern is currently interpreted as being determined by two main loci: Ti on chromosome B1 that determines the presence or absence of a visible pattern, and Ta on chromosome A1 that determines the size and shape of the markings

Formatted: Not Highlight

Comment [SLU17]: Added by AK

Formatted: Not Highlight

74.21.1 Tabby Pattern Descriptions

Comment [SLU18]: Numbering change for consistency

74.21.1.1 Mackerel Tabby ($Ti1/Ti1, Ta^{Mm}/-$). The sides of the mackerel tabby should be evenly barred with vertical unbroken lines of marking color similar to the rib bones of a fish, hence the name. There are three distinct spine lines, but they are very narrow and often meld into what looks like one wide stripe. Head barred with frown marks extending between ears and down back of neck to meet the spine lines. Legs should be evenly barred with bracelets coming to meet the body markings; front of neck should have at least one complete necklace, and the tail should be evenly marked with rings. The underside of the body should have rows of spots of the dark marking color commonly referred to as "vest buttons".

Comment [SLU19]: Genotype to correspond with recent replications and standardization efforts

Formatted: Not Superscript/ Subscript

74.21.1.2 Classic Tabby ($Ti1/Ti1, ta^b/ta^b$). Classic tabby coloration is caused by a recessive mutation of the Laeverin gene. The tabby cat should show good contrast between the pale ground color and the deep, heavy markings. Head barred with frown marks extending between ears and down the back of the neck to meet the "butterfly" on the shoulders, which divides the head lines from the spine lines. The spine lines are the wide, distinct stripes of the darker marking color divided by stripes of the paler ground color and they run from the butterfly to the tail. The swirl on the side of the body should be an unbroken circle centered with a spot of marking color completely surrounded by ground color. Legs should be evenly barred with bracelets coming to meet the body markings; front of neck should have at least one complete necklace, and the tail should be marked with thick and thin rings giving an uneven appearance. The underside of the body should have rows of spots of dark marking color commonly called "vest buttons".

Comment [SLU20]: Genotypes added to reflect recent research.

74.21.1.2.1 Marbled Tabby ($Ti1/Ti1, ta^b/ta^b$). Markings, while derived from the classic tabby trait gene, should be uniquely different with as little "bull's-eye" similarity as possible. Pattern should, instead, be random, giving the impression of marble, preferably with a horizontal flow when the cat is stretched. Vertical striped mackerel influence is undesirable. Preference should be given to cats with three or more shades; i.e., ground color, markings, and dark outlining of those markings. Contrast must be extreme, with distinct shapes and sharp edges. Belly must be patterned.

Field Code Changed

Comment [SLU21]: Reworded for accuracy

74.21.1.3 Spotted Tabby. The spotted tabby pattern is believed to be caused by modifiers which break up the mackerel or classic pattern, forming spots. The spotted tabby cat is marked by spots of the darker color, most prominent on the sides of the body, but often seen on the shoulders, flanks, legs and feet. The spots may vary in size and shape, but preference is given to round, evenly distributed spots. Spots should not run together into a broken mackerel pattern. A dorsal stripe runs the length of the body to the tip of the tail. The stripe is ideally composed of spots. The marking of the face and forehead shall be typical tabby markings, underside of the body to have "vest buttons". Legs are barred, but may have small spots, too. Tail is barred.

Comment [SLU22]: Reworded for clarity

74.21.1.4 Ticked Tabbies. The ticked tabby pattern is believed to be caused by modifiers which disperse the mackerel, spotted, or classic pattern, reducing the size and appearance of the markings appearance of stripes.

Formatted: Superscript

Formatted: Superscript

Formatted: Superscript

74.21.1.4.1 The **heterozygous** ticked tabby ($TiA/Ti1, Ta^{M/-}$ or ta^b/ta^b) is marked by banding of the body hair with various shades of the marking color and ground color, with the extreme

outer tipping the darkest and with the ground color (undercoat) next to the skin. The body may exhibit a barely perceptible fine linear pattern resulting in a delicate tweed effect or tiny speckles when the cat is stretched, but distinct stripes, spots, or blotches are considered a fault. The tail, legs, and face will have tabby penciling. Necklace tracings are also seen in the well-marked specimen.

Comment [SLU23]: Added for completeness (HL)

74.21.1.4.2 The **homozygous** ticked tabby (TiA/TiA , $Ta^M/-$ or ta^b/ta^b), sometimes called “agouti tabby”, is most often associated with the Abyssinian and Somali breeds and sometimes referred to as the “Aby tabby” pattern. Ideally, the pattern will be present as a darker colored tipping which is more prominent along the back and tail, with various shades of banding color and ground color predominant on the rest of the body. The bands of color are darkest at the tip with ground color next to the skin. The legs and face may be slightly shaded with the tipping, but tipping should not be readily apparent on the stomach and chest. The tail tip should be the darker color. There are no body markings, rings on the tail, or stripes wrapping around the outsides of the legs. There are variations in residual marking elsewhere on the cat. Specific stripes or barring are considered a fault, although specific breeds may permit light penciling on the face, legs, or tail. Necklace tracings may be permitted.

Comment [SLU24]: Reworded for clarity (HL)

74.31.2 Each pattern occurs in all variations of both the eumelanin-based and phaeomelanin-based series. The pattern color is similar to the corresponding solid, whereas the ground color is a lighter shade, often with a slightly ruddy or fawn tone. Gray at the base of the coat may occur in black tabbies, the presence of which may be desired or penalized, based on the breed standard.

74.41.3 Ground color, white, or almost white pigment on the chin, lips, muzzle, eye rims, and upper throat is acceptable.

74.41.3.1 An area of white that extends beyond the first necklace shall be considered a locket.

74.52 Paw pad color corresponds to the underlying color. The center of the nose leather is typically a lighter shade, varying from brick through rose, coral, flesh, or pink and outlined with a darker color that corresponds to the underlying color. Often a speckled or patched pattern is noted on the paw pads and nose leather on torbies, corresponding to the patching of color on the body.

Comment [SLU25]: Added by HL

74.52.1 In ambers and breeds with non-domestic ancestry, the nose of tabbies may be solid eumelanin-based color, without pink at the center.

74.63 Tabby (Torbie) Colors.

74.63.1 Tabby and torbie (tabby tortie) colors are named for the corresponding solids.

74.63.2 Exception to the Traditional Tabby Category color names is the use of the term “ruddy” for the full color (black) AB/SO, and “bronze” for the full color EM. There are no other exceptions.

74.7 Tabby (Torbie) Pattern Modifications

Comment [SLU26]: Restructured section for improved readability

74.7.1.3.3 In Norwegian Forest Cats only, TICA recognizes amber (D/-) and light amber (d/d) which are the result of a recessive extension gene (melanocortin receptor) variant (e^a/e^a) and its modification of the agouti trait. These cats are born as strongly striped tabbies, but over the period

Comment [SLU27]: Added for completeness

of two years or more, the wide band area increases and the mature cat appears to be only slightly tipped with eumelanin based color.

Comment [SLU28]: Added for clarity

74.7.23.4 One tabby variation seen is the golden. Golden are shaded tabbies showing a preponderance of the phaeomelanin ground color ~~over with~~ eumelanin color restricted to the tips of the hairs due to the “wide band” trait. Golden come in all of the basic colors in the shaded or chinchilla pattern including shaded or chinchilla golden torbies. A high degree of rufousing giving apricot or golden tones to the undercoat is considered desirable. Golden are genetically agouti (A/-), with any underlying tabby pattern. Golden compete in a separate color class within the tabby division. The shaded has eumelanin-based color from the tip to about one-third way down the hair shaft with an undercoat of light phaeomelanin. The appearance is one of having a mantle of darker color thrown over the black. The chinchilla will have only the tip of each guard hair colored with eumelanin-based color. Shaded and chinchilla golden may be born with visible tabby pattern. As they mature, the wide band area increases and the cat appears to be only tipped with color.

Comment [SLU29]: Added for clarity

74.7.33.5 Grizzled. Grizzled is a phenotype theorized to be attributable a mutation at the agouti locus or extension locus. It is a dominant trait resulting in coloration that is darker in appearance than standard tabbies. The hair shaft is banded with lighter coloration at the skin (akin to mouse coat) alternating dark and lighter bands of ticking and ending with a dark tip. All patterns of grizzled tabbies are possible as are all basic colors. On patterned tabbies (i.e classic, spotted, etc.) the grizzled effect appears in the ground color. The grizzled phenotype is the result of the use of the Jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*) in the development of the Chausie breed. The Jungle Cat ancestor (black) exhibiting the grizzled phenotype has solid black nose leather and pink paw pads.

Comment [DL30]:

74.7.43.6 Charcoal Tabby. The charcoal coloration is the result of the use of the Asian Leopard Cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*) in the development of the Bengal breed and is attributable to the presence of an agouti signaling protein (ASIP) variant. A^{pd}s unique to this non-domestic cat species. It is characterized by an increase in dark pigment wherever pigment is already present on the tabby pattern (larger spots, thicker stripes, etc.) and is typically accompanied by a dark mask, a noticeably darker coloration along the nose bridge and cheekbones, which is accented by near white goggles encircling the eyes. This creates multiple pattern effects on the coat such as darker ground and marking coloration, a broader dorsal stripe and/or a dark cape extending down from the dorsal stripe that the underlying pattern shows through, and/or a noticeably darker coloration along the nose bridge and cheekbones, which are accented by near white goggles encircling the eyes. All patterns of the charcoal tabby are possible, as are all basic eumelanistic colors.

Comment [SLU31]: Added per AK

Formatted: Superscript

Comment [SLU32]: Phrases reordered for improved readability

74.3.7 Tabby Color Chart.

Traditional	Sepia	Mink	Pointed
brown (black) *, ² tabby black ¹ tabby black golden shaded black golden chinchilla ruddy (AB/SO) bronze (EM) blue *, ¹ tabby blue golden shaded blue gold chinchilla choc *, ¹ tabby choc golden shaded choc golden chinchilla cinn *, ¹ tabby cinn golden shaded cinn golden chinchilla lilac *, ¹ tabby lilac golden shaded lilac golden chinchilla fawn *, ¹ tabby fawn golden shaded fawn golden chinchilla red *, ¹ tabby red golden shaded red golden chinchilla cream *, ¹ tabby cream golden shaded cream golden chin brown (black) * torbie black ¹ torbie ruddy torbie (AB/SO) black golden shd torb black golden chin torb blue *, ¹ torbie blue golden shd torb blue golden chin torb choc *, ¹ torbie choc golden shd torb choc golden chin torb cinn *, ¹ torbie cinn golden shd torb cinn golden chin torb lilac *, ¹ torbie lilac golden shd torb lilac golden chin torb fawn *, ¹ torbie fawn golden shd torb fawn golden chin torb	sable * tabby seal sepia *, ² tabby/ seal sepia golden shd seal sepia golden chin blue sepia * tabby blue sepia golden shd blue sepia golden chin choc sepia * tabby choc sepia golden shd choc sepia gold chn cinn sepia * tabby cinn sepia gold shd cinn sepia golden chin lilac sepia * tabby lilac sepia golden shd lilac sepia golden chin fawn sepia * tabby fawn sepia golden shd fawn sepia golden chin red sepia * tabby red sepia golden shd red sepia golden chin cream sepia * tabby cream sepia gold sh cream sepia gold chin sable * torbie seal sepia * torbie seal sepia gold sh torb seal sepia gold chn trb blue sepia * torbie blue sepia gold sh trb blue sepia gold chn trb choc sepia * torbie choc sepia gold sh trb choc sepia gold chn trb cinn sepia * torbie cinn sepia gold sh trb cinn sepia gold chn trb lilac sepia * torbie lilac sepia gold sh trb lilac sepia gold chn trb fawn sepia * torbie fawn sepia gold sh trb fawn sepia gold chn trb	seal mink *, ² tabby seal mink gold shaded seal mink golden chin blue mink * tabby blue mink gold shaded blue mink gold chin choc mink * tabby choc mink gold shd choc mink gold chin cinn mink * tabby cinn mink gold shaded cinn mink gold chin lilac mink * tabby lilac mink gold shaded lilac mink golden chin fawn mink * tabby fawn mink golden shd fawn mink golden chin red mink * tabby red mink golden shd red mink golden chin cream mink * tabby cream mink golden sh cream mink golden chin seal mink * torbie seal mink gold sh torb seal mink gold chin trb blue mink * torbie blue mink gold sh torb blue mink gold chin trb choc mink * torbie choc mink gold sh torb choc mink gold chin trb cinn mink * torbie cinn mink gold sh torb cinn mink gold chin trb lilac mink * torbie lilac mink gold sh torb lilac mink gold chin trb fawn mink * torbie fawn mink gold sh torb fawn mink gold chin trb	seal ² lynx (tabby) pt seal spotted tabby pt seal marbled tabby pt seal golden shaded pt seal golden chin pt blue lynx (tabby) pt blue golden shaded pt blue golden chin pt choc lynx (tabby) pt choc golden shd pt choc golden chin pt cinn lynx (tabby) pt cinn gold sh point cinn chin gold point lilac lynx (tabby) point lilac gold sh point lilac gold chin point fawn lynx (tabby) point fawn golden shd point fawn golden chin point red lynx (tabby) point red golden shaded pt red golden chin point cream lynx (tabby) pt cream gold sh point cream golden chin pt seal torbie point seal gold sh torb pt seal gold chin torb pt blue torbie point blue gold sh torb pt blue gold chin torb pt choc torbie point choc gold sh torb pt choc chin gold trb pt cinn torbie point cinn gold sh torb pt cinn chin gold torb pt lilac torbie point lilac gold sh torb pt lilac gold chin torb pt fawn torbie point fawn gold sh torb pt fawn gold chin torb pt

Field Code Changed

Field Code Changed

Comment [SLU33]: Not used. BU not recognized in tabby and the term sable is limited to BU.

* = classic, mackerel, spotted, marbled, ticked,
¹ = grizzled classic, grizzled mackerel, grizzled spotted, grizzled marbled, grizzled ticked
² = charcoal spotted, charcoal marbled

Field Code Changed

74.4 Sepia, Mink and Pointed Tabbies.

Field Code Changed

74.4.1 The tabby pattern in tabby (lynx) points is not differentiated EXCEPT as required by the breed standing (e.g. Bengals).

75 Silver and/or Smoke Divisions.

75.1 All cats with the dominant inhibitor gene variant (I/-) are included in this division, regardless of any other color trait. The common denominator of the silvers and smokes is a translucent silvery white color of the coat at its base. On kittens and young adults, the white at the base of the hairs is first seen behind the ears and between the toes. The next place this trait can be seen is on the belly and lower sides of the body. The face may have what appear to be faint “goggles” around the eyes and a hint of “chalkiness” on the cheekbones. It may take some time to truly determine if a kitten is a silver/smoke or not, depending upon whether the kitten is a longhair or a shorthair.

75.2 Traditional Solid and Tortoiseshell Smokes.

75.2.1 The cat should have the appearance of the corresponding solid until the hair is parted to reveal ~~white~~ the color at the base of the coat. Longhairs may exhibit a white ruff and ear tufts which are usually not obvious in shorthairs. The belly and underside of the tail may show the paler undercoat due to the decreased guard hairs in these areas.

Comment [SLU34]: Reworded for clarity

75.2.2 Tabby patterning may persist in the smoke colors. This is generally considered a fault in all breeds not specifically requiring patterned smokes (e.g. EM), with allowance for kittens and young adults. The lack of a pink center to the nose leather and dark color on the chin and the front of the muzzle may help to distinguish a solid smoke from a silver tabby.

Comment [SLU35]: Added example.

Comment [SLU36]: Added for completeness

75.3 Traditional Silver Tabbies and Torbies.

75.3.1 The silver tabbies are recognized in all patterns (classic, mackerel, spotted, ticked, marbled and shaded/chinchilla). They show distinct dark pattern or tipping on a lighter silvery white color. The silver torbies are like the silver tabbies except that they exhibit both eumelanin-based and phaeomelanin-based patches or intermingling of color as in the tortoiseshell.

75.3.2 Shaded and Chinchilla Silvers are essentially tabby cats with a depigmented (white), wide agouti band. The hair on the shaded and chinchilla silvers are “tipped” with eumelanin-based or phaeomelanin-based color. The shaded has color from the tip to about one-third way down the hair shaft. The appearance is one of having a mantle of color thrown over the back. The chinchilla will have only the tip of each guard hair colored. Shaded and chinchilla silvers may be born with visible tabby pattern. As they mature, the wide band area increases and the cat appears to be primarily white, tipped with color. The shaded and chinchilla patterns are traditionally distinguished only by the degree of tipping, the shaded being the more heavily tipped cat. The two gradations may be distinguished for registration and in the descriptions given in show catalogues and judges books.

75.3.2.1 Width of the white band may vary throughout the coat, especially in red/cream silver tabbies, resulting in lighter and darker patches.

75.4 Sepia, Mink and Pointed Smoke Colors.

75.4.1 In these cats, the presence of silver/smoke may be particularly difficult to discern. The intensity of point color is not affected by the presence of smoke (i.e. points are not paler in color on smokes). Because the eye ridges and cheekbones make the hair stand out, the white undercoat will be visible against the darker hair, especially in shorthaired cats. Additionally, there may be white on the top of the nose, on the back of the ears, or at the base of the hairs on the forehead. In breeds where the hair is not trimmed from the ears, there may be silver hairs in the furnishings. As the cat matures and the body darkens, a silver white undercoat will be more readily apparent. However, on lighter bodied cats the hair shaft will be lighter at the base of the shaft, whether smoke or not, and lighter hair alone cannot be used as a determiner of smoke. Another possible indication of smoke is an overall appearance of “unsound” coat color in kittens and young adults to eighteen months of age. However, “unsound” coat color appears in non-smoke cats, so this alone cannot be used as an indicator of smoke. (NOTE: Color is very late developing on pointeds and some minks. Smoke is less obvious in the lighter colors which have less contrast.)

75.5 Sepia, Mink and Pointed Silver Tabbies and Torbies.

75.5.1 The first signs of silver will be evident between the toes and as the color develops, white hairs may be evident on the tops of the toes [and in the fur at the back of the base of the ears](#). The underside of the base of the tail will be silver white. Silver hairs in the body of the tail may be apparent, but not in the tail tip. The overall appearance of the color will be colder and darker than the in the non-silver tabby. [Dilute silver lynx-points can be very challenging to differentiate from their non-silver equivalents.](#)

Comment [SLU37]: Added for completeness

Comment [SLU38]: Common challenge in the judging ring added (HL)

75.6 Shaded and Chinchilla Points.

75.6.1 The color and markings of shaded and chinchilla cats are slow to develop. Young kittens may appear more like tabby points with distinct tabby markings on the face, legs and tail. As kittens mature the tabby markings become less prominent and the shading more obvious. A mature shaded point will have ears, muzzle and tail tipped with color and slight facial markings especially under the eyes and on the nose. A mature chinchilla point will have no facial markings, but will have tipping on the ears and tail, but none on the legs. The tops of the feet and front of the legs will be white or very slightly tipped, depending upon the degree of shading.

75.7 Silver and/or Smoke Color Charts.

Field Code Changed

Field Code Changed

	Traditional	Sepia
Solid Smokes	black smoke blue smoke chocolate smoke cinnamon smoke lilac smoke fawn smoke red smoke cream smoke	seal smoke sepia blue smoke sepia chocolate smoke sepia cinnamon smoke sepia lilac smoke sepia fawn smoke sepia red smoke sepia cream smoke sepia
Tortie Smokes	black smoke tortie blue smoke tortie chocolate smoke tortie cinnamon smoke tortie lilac smoke tortie fawn smoke tortie	seal smoke sepia tortie blue smoke sepia tortie chocolate smoke sepia tortie cinnamon smoke sepia tortie lilac smoke sepia tortie fawn smoke sepia tortie
Silver Tabbies	black silver [*] , ² tabby blue silver [*] tabby chocolate silver [*] tabby cinnamon silver [*] tabby lilac silver [*] tabby fawn silver [*] tabby red silver [*] tabby cream silver [*] tabby black silver [*] torbie blue silver [*] torbie chocolate silver [*] torbie cinnamon silver [*] torbie lilac silver [*] torbie fawn silver [*] torbie	seal silver sepia [*] , ² tabby blue silver sepia [*] tabby choc silver sepia [*] tabby cinn silver sepia [*] tabby lilac silver sepia [*] tabby fawn silver sepia [*] tabby red silver sepia [*] tabby cream silver sepia [*] tabby seal silver sepia [*] torbie blue silver sepia [*] torbie choc silver sepia [*] torbie cinn silver sepia [*] torbie lilac silver sepia [*] torbie fawn silver sepia [*] torbie
Tipped Shaded Tabbies	Seal silver shd/chin torbie blue silver shd/chin torbie chocolate silver shd/chin torbie cinnamon silver shd/chin torbie lilac silver shd/chin torbie fawn silver shd/chin torbie red silver shaded/chinchilla cream silver shaded/chinchilla	seal silver sepia shd/chin torbie blue silver sepia shd/chin torbie choc silver sepia shd/chin torbie cinn silver sepia shd/chin torbie lilac silver sepia shd/chin torbie fawn silver sepia shd/chin torbie red silver sepia shaded/chin cream silver sepia, shaded/chin

* = classic, mackerel, spotted, marbled, ticked

² = charcoal spotted, charcoal marbled

	Mink	Pointed
Solid Smokes	seal smoke mink blue smoke mink choc smoke mink cinn smoke mink lilac smoke mink fawn smoke mink red smoke mink cream smoke mink	seal smoke point blue smoke point choc smoke point cinn smoke point lilac smoke point fawn smoke point red smoke point cream smoke point
Tortie Smokes	seal smoke mink tortie blue smoke mink tortie choc smoke mink tortie cinn smoke mink tortie lilac smoke mink tortie fawn smoke mink tortie	seal smoke tortie point blue smoke tortie point choc smoke tort point cinn smoke tortie point lilac smoke tortie point fawn smoke tort point
Silver Tabbies	seal silver mink [*] , ² tabby/torbie blue silver mink [*] tabby/torbie choc silver mink [*] tabby/torbie cinn silver mink [*] tab/torbie lilac silver mink [*] tab/torbie fawn silver mink [*] tab/torbie red silver mink [*] tabby cream silver mink [*] tabby	seal silver tabby/torbie point seal silver ² spotted tabby point seal silver ² marbled tabby point blue silver tabby/torbie point choc silver tabby/torbie point cinn silver tabby/torbie point lilac silver tabby/torbie point fawn silver tabby/torbie point red silver tabby point cream silver tabby point
Tipped Shaded Chinchilla	seal silver mink shd/chin (torbie) blue silver mink shd/chin (torbie) choc silver mink shd/chin (torbie) cinn silver mink shd/chin (torbie) lilac silver mink shd/chin (torbie) fawn silver mink shd/chin (torbie)	seal silver shd/chin (torbie) point blue silver shd/chin (torbie) point choc silver shd/chin (torbie) point cinn silver shd/chin (torbie) point lilac silver shd/chin (torbie) point fawn silver shd/chin (torbie) point
	red silver mink shaded/chinchilla cream silver mink shaded/chin	red silver shaded/chin point cream silver shaded/chin point

Field Code Changed

* = classic, mackerel, spotted, marbled, ticked
² = charcoal spotted lynx, charcoal marbled lynx

Field Code Changed

76 Any Color with White Divisions.

76.1 Any color in the four ~~non-white~~ divisions of any of the four categories (with the exception of Traditional Solid White), may occur with white spotting, a result of dominant and recessive variants of the KIT (Receptor Tyrosine Kinase) gene. These cats are judged in the 'with white' division of the corresponding color division/category. Thus a black and white cat is judged in the 'traditional solid with white' division; a seal smoke sepia and white cat is judged in the 'sepia silver/smoke with white' division. Cats may occur with unspecified white placement or with one of the four recognized patterns of white: gloved, mitted, bi-color or van.

76.1.1 Gloved pattern –A predominantly colored cat with white limited to the paws and back legs with minimal white allowed on the ventral midline. White on the head is not allowed. Gloved cats (i.e. Bl) are homozygous for the recessive white spotting variant ($w^g w^g$).

76.1.2 Mitted pattern. A predominantly colored cat with white limited to paws, back legs, belly, chest, and chin in most specimens. The cat is typically about 1/4 white. White does not extend beyond the wrist joint on the front feet.

76.1.3 Bi-color pattern. A cat which has a colored head, back, and tail with white on legs, feet, underside, and lower flanks. A white blaze such as the inverted "V" pattern is often seen. Various markings of white and pigment may occur, but the cat is generally 1/3 to 2/3 white.

76.1.4 Van pattern. A predominantly white cat with colored patches. The patches are usually found on the head, back, and tail, but may also involve the legs and feet. The most extreme expression of the van pattern is a white cat with ONLY a colored cap and tail (as seen in the Turkish Van). Van colored cat are typically homozygous for the common dominant white spotting variant ($W^S W^S$).

76.2 The various white spotting piebald patterns compete for best of color based on the color of the pigmented areas except in those breeds for which the specific placement of white is a distinguishing characteristic and a substantial number of points is allocated to the placement of white markings. In such cases, the cats compete for best of color based on the color of the pigmented area and the pattern of white (i.e. seal point mitted, seal point bi-color, etc.).

76.3 Paw pads and nose leather may be pink and/or the color associated with the body color. A particular pad or portion of the nose leather may be one single color or mottled with both colors.

76.4 For white spotted cats, both eyes may display the eye color corresponding to the coat coloration; alternatively, one or both eyes (or a portion of one or both eyes) may be blue. In pointed and white cats, the eyes may be different shades of blue.

76.54 In white spotted cats, the eumelanin-based and phaeomelanin-based patches may vary considerably in size. Cats with greater amounts of white will tend to have fewer but larger patches while cats with less white are more likely to show smaller more intermingled patches of color. Preference is to be given to bolder, more vivid, distinctive markings.

76.65 **Sepia, Mink and Pointed With White.**

Field Code Changed

Comment [SLU39]: Reworded for clarity

Comment [SLU40]: Added for completeness

Comment [SLU41]: Added to reflect research findings.

Comment [SLU42]: Added to conform with Mitted definition in Glossary

Comment [SLU43]: Added for completeness

Formatted: Superscript

Formatted: Superscript

Comment [SLU44]: Archaic wording updated for consistency

Comment [SLU45]: Correction

Comment [SLU46]: Added for completeness.

Comment [SLU47]: Added for clarity

| 76.65.1 Cats in the “with white” divisions of the sepia, mink and pointed categories will have various markings of color and white throughout the body, with the body markings sometimes being darker than in cats which do not exhibit the white spotting factor.

Color Definitions

78 **Color Definitions.** Individual breed standards that have a more restrictive or variant definition of color including paw pad and/or nose leather color take precedence over the Uniform Color Description.

78.11 **Seals** (B/-, c*/c*, D/-).

Paw Pad and Nose Leather Color. Paw pads are brownish black to black with rosy undertones allowed. Nose leather is solid brownish black to black, or brick outlined in brownish black. Paw pads and nose leather in torties and torbies may be brownish black, brick or mottled.

78.13 **Whites.**

Paw Pad and Nose Leather Color. Paw pads and nose leather will be pink.

White: (W/-) Epistatic trait that completely masks any colors and patterns carried by the cat. Occasionally the masked color is present on the top of the head of the kitten at birth, but this spot fades with time and typically disappears completely by 1 year of age. Colored spots limited to the top of the head shall not be penalized in kittens and young adults. With this exception, colored hairs are to be considered a fault. The white should be a pure, clean white.

White (Albino): (c^a/c^a ~~or c/c~~) A full albino cat also occurs, the result of a recessive allele at the albinisme locus. The resulting cat is white with blue eyes. The skin is of a pink tone, which shows through in areas where the hair is thin, such as the ears. The shade of eye color may range from pale blue to the darkest, almost black, blue. The main distinction in eye color from a traditional blue eyed white is the presence of a reddish pink overcast to the blue color. The eye color is never yellow, copper, odd, or green, a distinction from dominant white in the traditional solid division. Pedigree examination is also a helpful distinction, as a true albino need not (in fact frequently doesn't) have a white parent, unlike dominant white in which one or both parents must be white. Any evidence of pigmentation to the fur or absence of the reddish eye cast would suggest that the cat is not a true albino. Albino cats are not accepted for championship showing.

Comment [SLU48]: Genotype revised to reflect published terminology and standardization project.

Comment [SLU49]: Reworded for conformation with accepted terminology

Comment [SLU50]: This belongs in breed standards, not the UCD

Glossary of Terms

Agouti Signaling Protein (ASIP):

~~A protein which signals a melanocyte to switch from eumelanin to pheomelanin production by binding to the melanocortin receptor. Variants of this gene can mask or modify the tabby phenotype by causing over expression of eumelanin.~~

Comment [SLU51]: Moved for alphabetization purposes

Albino:

~~Complete disruption of the pigment production process due to a recessive variant of the tyrosinase gene (c^a). Albino cats have white fur, pink skin, and blue eyes that easily reflect red or pink.~~

Comment [SLU52]: Moved to alphabetical order and expanded to reflect current information

Amelanistic

The absence of melanin (the pigment responsible for color) in a cat's coat and skin. Amelanistic hair will appear white, while amelanistic skin will appear pink.

Formatted: Superscript

~~Agouti Signaling Protein (ASIP):~~

~~A protein which signals a melanocyte to switch from eumelanin to pheomelanin production by binding to the melanocortin receptor. Variants of this gene can mask or modify the tabby phenotype by causing over expression of eumelanin.~~

Albino/Albinism:

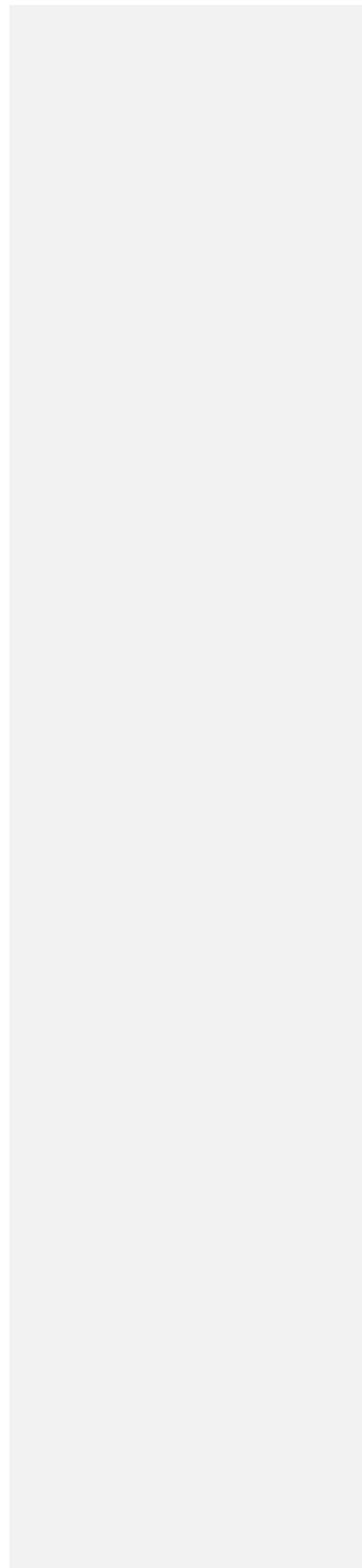
~~Lack of pigmentation caused by the lack of functional tyrosinase enzyme, resulting in a coloration of white with pale blue eyes.~~

Comment [SLU53]: Moved above

Heterochromia:

Eyes that are of two different colors, typically one of which is blue (also known as "odd eyes"). The term may also be applied to cats with two different colors within the same eye ("cracked eye")

Comment [SLU54]: Term added



Tennessee Rex (TR) breed group

For Sept 2, 2020, Annual board meeting

TICA Executive Office

Dear TICA board members:

It is the intent of the Tennessee Rex breed group to advance from the

Preliminary New Breed status to the Advanced New Breed Status with TICA. The breed group believes that there is enough interest in the breed sufficient to advance the breed to the next level. Here is a list for your consideration:

1. There are 16 breeders that have Tennessee Rex cats and are actively breeding the cats having produced litters within last 2 years. In addition to this we have imported a cat from Australia to Canada with a satin Rex mutation and a test breeding has been performed with results pending.
2. There are more than 68 litters registered to date
3. There are more than more than 25 cats eligible for show. There are more than 134 cats registered 8 months old or older There are a number of cats registration pending so the numbers will be higher at ANB.
4. There are 6 regions covered by the breeders for the Tennessee Rex. This does not include the unknown satin rex which would be the 7th region and 5th Country.
5. More than 25 unique cats have been shown.

Please consider us for advancement to Advanced New Breed. We have a great group willing to dedicate time and energy in showing the breed, educating judges about our standard, and breeding for health and genetic diversity in the breed.

Thank you for your time

Breed Chair , Sandra Scarrow

Tennessee Rex (TR) (2019 edition)

The Tennessee (Satin) Rex is a natural mutation that occurred in the feral cat population. The breed has two characteristics that define a Tennessee (Satin) Rex; they have a recessive wavy-curly hair coat that gives the cat a rexed appearance, and a mix of shining hairs (called satin) that gives the cat a sparkling appearance. These two traits make the Tennessee (Satin) Rex unique from any other breed of cat. The Tennessee (Satin) Rex occurs in both longhair and shorthair.

Head: 35

Shape:	8
Ears:	5
Eyes:	5
Muzzle:	5
Chin/nose :	5
Profile:	5
Neck:	2

Body: 35

Torso:	8
Legs/feet :	8
Tail:	6
Size/Boning:	7
Musculature:	6

Coat: 25

Length:	3
Texture:	10
Pattern:	2
Color/satin:	10

Other: 5

Temperament:	5
--------------	---

Categories: ALL

Divisions: ALL

Colors: ALL

Permissible out-crosses: Domestic Longhair and shorthair , which is not a member of a recognized breed.

HEAD:

Shape: A modified wedge with gently rounded contours with breadth across prominent cheekbones.

Ears: Medium to large, broad at base, cupped, slightly rounded tops, set equally at the sides and top of head, forward facing and alert.

Eyes: Large , almost almond , moderately wide set, outside corner of eyes slanted towards bottom of ears. Intense color not related to coat color, with exception of albino series.

Muzzle: Medium length and width with strong whisker break and obvious whisker pads. Whiskers may be curly, wavy, long or short.

Chin: Rounded, soft and shallow

Profile/nose: Two medium length parallel planes with a gentle slope at or below eyes, flat to gently rounded forehead.

Neck: Short and thick

BODY:

Torso: Rectangular and substantial, medium wide chest and hips, pronounced sternum. (Rib shape?)

Legs & feet: Medium in length, forming a rectangle with body. Medium boned. Males may be larger-boned than females, rounded paws.

Tail: Wide at base, full length.

Size/boning: Size is variable, but medium to large cats, males larger and more masculine, females smaller and feminine.

Musculature: Firm and athletic.

COAT:

Length: Longhair is medium long with plumed tail. Shorthair is medium-short hair. Should not matt and are easy to groom.

Texture: Hair is fine and soft. In both coat lengths, the coat is a triple coat. The coat will be curlier where shortest and falling into waves or soft curls where longer. The back and torso may have straighter hair. Front portion of legs are curly including throat and shoulders. Front portion of back legs curly then becoming wavy at the britches. Stomach fur curly. Tails rixed or wavy. Hair is fine and soft. Kittens may be more woolly. Coat continues to develop with age, so kittens and young adults should be judged more on head and body type. Kittens are curly at birth, they may moult or change coat to become woolly or straight coated, and develop curls again later. Whiskers are always kinked, curly, or wavy even if coat isn't. Moulting between the ears and eyes (temple) is common.

Pattern: all patterns accepted

Color/satin: All colors accepted. Hair should shine (sparkle) and have a rich satin appearance. Shorter hair tends to shine more than longer hair, such as on the face and feet. Hair sparkles in GOOD light. Satin is very obvious in some colors (reds), whereas harder to see in other colors such as black.

OTHER:

Temperament: These cats have shown amazing temperaments even after out-crossing to domestics. It is important to keep good temperaments. They should be outgoing and friendly, they should not show aggression even if frightened. They are playful and snuggly, and like to be near their human .

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

When first seeing a Tennessee (Satin) Rex, one is amazed by its unique coat. There is no other cat like it in the cat fancy. It has a lustrous coat falling in curls and waves that shine like satin. The coat literally sparkles in sunlight. They have a different look and feel than other rex breeds. The cat is a naturally occurring mutation. It is crafted by its barn cat and semi-feral ancestry . It should always maintain its athletic natural breed appearance fully capable of hunting and a wilder life, yet born to shine in any show ring.

The Tennessee (Satin) Rex spontaneously appeared in 2004 in the USA State of Tennessee. Tennessee (Satin) Rex is a medium to large sized cat, which is curly coated and satin from birth. The satin and rexing are always expressed linked together and inherited as a simple recessive. The guard hairs are softer than a typical cat due to the rexing and satin. As with most rex breeds, the curls can be lost in kittens and take up to 24 months to make full re-occurrence. Kittens/Cats may moult and regrow hair. The curly hair is most prominent on the throat, chest, legs, britches, and tail. The whiskers are wavy or curly and fragile.

The Tennessee (Satin) Rex is gentle and very affectionate. This is a social breed that strongly desires and seeks the companionship of its human family. The feral roots of the Tennessee Satin Rex are never displayed in its temperament.

LOCKETS: Allowed

Allowances: "Moulting" in kittens and young adults

(changes for approval)

The Tennessee Rex is a natural recessive mutation breed that comes in both Longhair and Shorthair. Satin rex is a unique mutation to the cat fancy. This mutation always presents with satin and rexing together.

HEAD. 40 points

- Shape 8
- Ears 6
- Eyes 6
- Muzzle 5
- Chin/nose 5
- Profile 8
- Neck 2

BODY 35 points

- Torso 7
- Legs/ Feet 7
- Tail. 5
- Boning 7
- Musculature. 6

COAT/COLOR/PATTERN... 25 points

- Length 2
- Texture/curl 10
- Pattern/color. 3
- Satin 10

OTHER.....5

- Temperament 5 (to be removed)

PERMISSIBLE OUTCROSSES:

Domestic longhair or shorthair not a member of a recognized breed.

HEAD:

Shape: A modified wedge with gently rounded contours and breadth across prominent cheekbones.

The top of the head is flat to slightly round.

EARS:

Medium to large, broad at the base, cupped, slightly rounded tops, set equally at the sides and top of the head, forward-facing.

EYES:

Large almost almond eyes, moderately wide set and slanted. Color not related to coat except in albino series.

MUZZLE:

The muzzle is medium in length and width with visible whisker break and noticeable whisker pads. Whiskers may be curly, wavy, long, or short and may be fragile.

CHIN:

Rounded, soft and shallow

PROFILE/NOSE:

Medium length straight bridge, (slight bump allowed) to a defined change of direction at eyes forming a gentle convex stop, the forehead is flat to gently rounded, and top of the skull is flat to gently rounded and long. The profile shows a stop between two somewhat parallel planes of nose bridge and top of the head.

NECK:

Short and thick.

BODY/TORSO:

Rectangular and substantial, medium-wide chest and hips.

LEGS/ FEET:

The Legs are medium in length, forming a rectangle with the body. Paws are rounded.

TAIL:

Broad at base, full length.

SIZE/BONING:

Size is variable, but prefer medium or large cats over small, males are proportionately larger than females, the female being smaller and feminine.

MUSCULATURE:

Firm and athletic.

COAT:

Length:

Longhair- medium-long with a plumed tail.

Shorthair- medium-short hair.

Should not matt and be easy to groom.

Texture:

Hair is fine and soft. In both coat lengths, the coat consists of all three types of hair (guard, down, and awn).

The fur will be curlier when shorter and falling in waves or soft curls where longer. The back and torso may have straighter hair and may fall in a natural part down the spine.

The front portion of the legs is curly, including throat and shoulders.

Fronts of back legs curly becoming wavy at the britches.

Stomach fur is curly.

Tails may have curly or wavy rexing. Kittens may be more woolly as coat continues to develop with age. Kittens are curly at birth; then, they may molt

. Molting between the ears and eyes (temple) is common.

PATTERN: All patterns accepted.

COLOR: All colors accepted.

SATIN:

Hair should shine (sparkle) and have a rich satin appearance.

Shorter hair tends to shine more than longer hair, such as on the face and feet.

The hair sparkles in a GOOD light. Satin is very obvious in some colors (reds), whereas harder to see in other colors such as black.

TEMPERAMENT:

These cats have fantastic temperaments. They should be outgoing and friendly. They are curious, playful, and snuggly, and like to be where the action is.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

When first seeing a Tennessee (Satin) Rex, one is amazed by its unique fur. There is nothing like it in the cat fancy. It has a lustrous coat falling in curls and waves that shine like the finest of silks and satin, the fur sparkles in the sunlight.

The cat is a naturally occurring mutation, crafted by its barn cat and semi-feral ancestry. It should always maintain its athletic natural breed appearance of a hunter, yet born to shine in any show ring.

The Tennessee (Satin) Rex spontaneously appeared in 2004 in the USA state of Tennessee. Tennessee Rex is medium to large-sized cats, which are curly-coated and satin from birth. The satin and rexing are always expressed linked together and inherited as a simple recessive. The coat consists of all the three types of hairs (guard, awn, down). The guard hairs are extra soft due to the rexing and satin. The curls can be lost at first molt and take up to 24 months to make a full re-occurrence and can be affected by hormones. The curly hair is most prominent on the throat, chest, legs, britches, and tail. The Whiskers are also wavy or curly and somewhat fragile.

Tennessee Rexes are gentle and very affectionate. They are a social breed that strongly desires and seeks human companionship.

LOCKETS: Allowed

ALLOWANCES: "Molting" in kittens and young adults

Disqualify: Bobtail

Temperament must be unchallenging; any sign of definite challenge shall disqualify. The cat may exhibit fear, seek to flee, or generally complain aloud but may not threaten to harm. In accordance with Show Rules, ARTICLE SIXTEEN, the following shall be considered mandatory disqualifications: a cat that bites (216.9), a cat showing evidence of intent to deceive (216.10), adult whole male cats not having two descended testicles (216.11), cats with all or part of the tail missing, except as authorized by a Board-approved standard (216.12.1), cats with more than five toes on each front foot and four toes on each back foot, unless proved the result of an injury or as authorized by a Board-approved standard (216.12.2), visible or invisible tail faults if Board the approved standard requires disqualification (216.12.4), crossed eyes if Board approved the standard requires disqualification (216.12.5), total blindness (216.12.6), markedly smaller size, not in keeping with the breed (216.12.9), and depression of the sternum or unusually the small diameter of the rib cage itself (216.12.11.1). See Show Rules, ARTICLE SIXTEEN for more comprehensive rules governing penalties and disqualifications.

Rules Committee Comments on Tennessee Rex Advancement – PNB to ANB

The Rules Committee has reviewed this application for Advancement of the Tennessee Rex from Preliminary New Breed to Advanced New Breed status.

Rules Committee assumes that the EO will verify the registration information within the application, since Rules Committee has no access to TDS. The Committee is grateful to the EO for verifying membership and breeder information for this application.

The Board should also seek formal advice from Genetics Committee as per Registration Rules 33.7.1.6.

From a Rules perspective, the application **DOES NOT** meet the current criteria set out in Registration Rules 33.7.1 for advancement for the following reasons:

- 33.7.1.4 At least 15 TICA members in good standing, in at least five different regions are actively breeding the breed.

NOT MET

Of the 15 breeders listed, 5 have TICA memberships which expired in April 2020 and one breeder listed has no TR cats registered to them.

In addition, 3 of those non-member breeders co-own one cat (and have only registered one litter). Also another 2 breeders on the list co-own one cat - their only litter was registered in March 2020.

- 33.7.1.6.1 A Letter of intent to apply for approval as an Advanced New Breed Class Breed, signed by at least ten TICA members in good standing:

NOT MET

Of the 10 signatories, 2 have memberships that expired at the end of April 2020, so are not valid.

- 33.7.1.6.2 A copy of the breed standard with any proposed changes.

NOT MET

The supplied revised standard has an incorrect number of points for the Body (32 instead of the claimed 35). Because of time limitations (and the failed criteria already identified) a correction was not requested.

In addition the Committee notes that:

All criteria have been claimed to be met, but are only at the minimum level required. Typically, other breeds looking to advance have exceeded the minimum requirements.

Contd/...

The number of cats registered does meet the 100 requirement. However, of these 100 cats, only one SBT level cat is registered (Aug 2018 – i.e. prior to PNB status), with no other cats registered that are capable of Championship exhibition (i.e SBT, AOP, BOP, COP).

The requirement is met through some 50% of the 100 registrations as cats whose offspring could be eligible for Championship. Only 12% of the 100 cats were registered in 2019, and no registrations for 2020 shown. It is meeting the letter but not the spirit of the requirement.

Similarly, of the 25 litters specified only 2 were registered in 2019 (both at A2N level) and none in 2020. 15 litters were registered prior to 2017. None of the litters are at SBT level, and most are of the form **N. Again, it doesn't meet the spirit of the requirement.

Members of the Committee that are judges have commented that, in their opinion, the breed is not ready for advancement.

TOYBOB BREED GROUP (TB/TBL)

LETTER OF INTENT

**TICA Annual Board Meeting,
September 2-4, 2020
TICA Executive Office
Post Office Box 2684
Harlingen, Texas 78551**

Dear TICA Board Members:

It is the intent of the Toybob Breed Group to advance the Toybob breed from Preliminary New Breed status to the Advanced New Breed status with TICA. The Breed Group believes that there is no doubly sufficient interest in the breed to advance the breed to the next level. Here are our current advancement details for your consideration:

- **We have over 20 TICA registered breeders (across 8 different TICA regions) that have Toybobs cats and are actively breeding the cats, having produced litters within last two years. In addition, there are at least 4 TICA registered breeders that have acquired cats with the intention of breeding (including China and Australia). There are also several breeders that are wanting to join the breeding group and are waiting for a Toybob cats to become available for their breeding program, in various regions of TICA.**
- **There are more than 50 Toybobs litters registered to date**
- **More than 100 adult cats ready to be shown in TICA cat show in an Advanced New Breed Division if accepted to advanced.**

Please consider us for an advancement to Advanced New Breed. We have great group willing to dedicate time, resources, energy in promoting showing, and educating judges about the standards. The breeding group is also focus on preserving a health and genetic diversity in this breed.

Thank you for your time.

Respectfully submitted,

Margo Hill

TOYBOB BREED GROUP

Working Breed Chair

International Toybob Cat Club (ITCC)

President



The International Cat Association, Inc.
Wherever you are, you're in TICA's World! Fabulous felines, fun and friendship.®
Preliminary New Breed Advancement to Advanced New Breed



Provide the following information:

Item	Information
Letter of intent to apply for Advancement, including names, addresses, and signatures of least 10 TICA members in good standing.	Attach to application.
A proposed breed standard, including any permissible outcrosses, approved by the Rules and Genetics Committees.	Attach to application.
A proposed breeding program with any proposed changes.	Attach to application.
At least 120 days prior to the meeting at which the application for advancement will be heard: A Notice of Intent to Apply for Advancement to Advanced New Breed Class Status must be published in the <i>TICA Trend</i> . Date published in the <i>Trend</i> :	TICA TREND DECEMBER/JANUARY 2020 - VOLUME 41, NO. 1 TICA TREND FEBRUARY/MARCH 2020 - VOLUME 41, NO. 2
Include a copy of DAR or other proof of payment (i.e., PayPal transaction ID, credit card receipt).	Attach to application.

You must also complete the following requirements:

- At least 90 days prior to the Board Meeting at which approval is sought: Submit an electronic Application for Acceptance as an Advanced New Breed Class to each member of the Genetics Committee and each member of the Rules Committee. Any proposed modifications to a previously approved standard must be submitted with the application.
- At least 60 days prior to the Board Meeting at which approval is sought: Following approval of proposal by the Genetics Committee and Rules Committee, the application must be submitted by the proposed Working Group Chair to the TICA Executive Office. Any comments of the Genetics Committee or Rules Committee must be included.
- At the Board Meeting where application is made: Make a formal presentation. Information presented should include photographs, illustrations, statistics, health and breeding reports, representatives of the breed and any other relevant material.

Payment Information

Quantity	Description	Fee (USD)	Total Payment Amount
1	Processing Fee	\$50.00	\$50.00

Check or Money Order	Credit Card	PayPal	Wire Transfer
U.S. funds only. For foreign U.S. bank accounts, we require a 9-digit routing number.	For the most secure transaction, we recommend you mail, fax, or phone in credit card information.	Send payment to paypal@tica.org. Include Transaction ID below.	All wire transfers require an additional \$15 fee. Please contact the Executive Office for further instructions.

TOYBOB BREED GROUP TB/TBL

The Toybob (TB) is a small cat with proportionally balanced features, medium muscularity, and bone structure. The cat's bobbed tail is owed to a natural mutation found in cats native to Russia. The Toybob temperament is very gentle and the cat amenable to handle. Toybob Longhair (TBL) is the semi-longhair version of the breed.

HEAD	40 points
Shape	10
Profile	8
Eyes	10
Ears	4
Muzzle/Nose/Chin	6
Neck	2
BODY	40 points
Torso	10
Legs/Feet	6
Tail	10
Bones	7
Musculature	7
COAT	20 points
Length	5
Texture	10
Color/Pattern	5

CATEGORY: All

DIVISIONS: All

COLORS: All

PERMISSIBLE OUTCROSS:

Domestic Short-hair and Long-hair with similar phenotype and no structural mutation(s). The out-cross policy is permitted during the breed development and recognition process to ensure the genetic soundness of the breed.

HEAD:

Shape: Medium sized modified wedge with rounded contours and a flat plane above the eyebrows. Head is slightly longer than broader with rounded cheekbones curved inward from

face to mid muzzle, to create a slight to no whisker pinch and ending in a blunt, modified square shaped muzzle. Jowls are often prominent in an adult males.

Ears: Medium-tall, one ear width apart when viewed from behind. Ears are as tall as wide in length, with rounded tips and slightly tilted forward.

Eyes: Eyes are rounded with an open expression and a slight upward slant. The line across the corners of the eye leads to the outer base of the ear. The big-eyed expression is what gives the Toybob its sweet-faced look.

Eye Color: Traditional eye color is related to coat color, pointed divisions are blue; sepia is gold/green, mink is blue/green eyes.

PROFILE:

Gently curved profile with a dip from the forehead to the nose at the eye-middle level. Definite stop is not allowed. Full forehead is preferred.

Muzzle/Nose: Moderately short, square shaped in appearance with gently rounded contours and a smooth transition into the cheek bone. Nose can be straight or with a slightly curved bridge.

Chin: Strong with moderate depth, so as to still be in line with the nose tip. Chin must be neither receding nor protruding.

Neck: Short and Thick.

BODY:

Torso: Short and square shaped with a solid chest. Broad rib cage and slight depth of flank add to the solidness of the overall body balance. Back is almost straight when viewed from the side when the cat is in natural walking position.

Legs/ Feet: Strong, medium in proportion to the body, to complement the square shape look of the cat's mid section. Hind legs are slightly longer than the front legs.

Feet are rounded with elongated toes on the hind legs.

Tail: Bobbed with kinks and curves in any combination but also may be straight. The tail minimum length is minimum two vertebrae to the maximum length (without stretching) down to the hock.

Musculature: Firm, solid and well developed with clean lines and no bulging appearance.

Bones: Strong, moderately refined and proportional to the body. Neither heavy nor delicate.

COAT:

Color/Pattern: All

Texture/Length —

TB: Coat is short, soft and slightly plush to the touch, dense but not thick. The coat is rather resilient and not close lying to the body. The coat has developed undercoat where the topcoat is almost the same length as the undercoat. Stomach hair is shorter and softer, while fur texture on the spine area is slightly thicker and coarser. Kittens can have a somewhat woolly coat.

TBL: Coat is semi-longhair in length and softer than the short-coated variety. Topcoat is slightly longer in length than the undercoat has a plushy feel throughout the entire body. The coat has very minimal ruff if any over the whole cat's body with visible ears and feet furnishings. No ear tufts.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Toybob is a naturally small, bobtailed cat primarily developed in Russia. The Toybob name is derived from two words, where "Toy" is meant to describe a playful small-sized cat breed, and "bob" refers to a bobbed tail. Toybobs have compact, muscular bodies with short bobbed tails consisting of several kinked vertebrae. The Toybob body should not look nor feel refined or delicate. The cat's bobbed tail is unique to the breed and due to a spontaneous mutation that appeared in

cats native to Russia. The Toybob has a pleasant temperament and is affectionate while also obedient to their human companions. Despite their small size, they are active, playful and agile.

ALLOWANCES: Jowls in adult males. Males smaller than females. White spotting on feet and lockets in all color classes. Darker coat shading in the pointed coat divisions. Slightly softer coat texture on other than pointed coat divisions.

PENALIZE:

TB: Oversized cat. Too foreign body length. Tail length past hock. Flare ears. Too big ears.

TBL: Same as for the short-hair. Tufts on ears.

WITHHOLD ALL AWARDS (WW): Crossed eyes. Complete absence of tail vertebrae.

DISQUALIFICATION (DQ): Short dwarf-like legs. Docked tail. Undernourished. Blue eye color in cats other than pointed, solid white or bi color divisions.



Temperament must be unchallenging; any sign of definite challenge shall disqualify. The cat may exhibit fear, seek to flee, or generally complain aloud but may not threaten to harm. **In accordance with Show Rules, ARTICLE SIXTEEN, the following shall be considered mandatory disqualifications:** a cat that bites (216.9), a cat showing evidence of intent to deceive (216.10), adult whole male cats not having two descended testicles (216.11), cats with all or part of the tail missing, except as authorized by a board approved standard (216.12.1), cats with more than five toes on each front foot and four toes on each back foot, unless proved the result of an injury or as authorized by a Board approved standard (216.12.2), visible or invisible tail faults **if Board approved standard requires disqualification** (216.12.4), crossed eyes **if Board approved standard requires disqualification** (216.12.5), total blindness (216.12.6), markedly smaller size, not in keeping with the breed (216.12.9), and depression of the sternum or unusually small diameter of the rib cage itself (216.12.11.1). See Show Rules, ARTICLE SIXTEEN for more comprehensive rules governing penalties and disqualifications.

Toybob Breeding Program (TB/TBL)

Our breeding program has not changed since 2016 and is continued to follow to promote health, good breeding practices and education about new breed of felines.

The Toybob is a small cat with proportionally balanced features, medium muscularity and bone structure. The cat's bobbed and kinked tail appearance is owed to a natural mutation(s) from native cats found in Russia. The naturally small cat size is preserved by selective breeding.

Breeding program includes the following goals:

1. Ensure proper genetic diversity and exchanges of the existing bloodlines developed over the years.
2. Continue current outcross policy to use domestic cats with similar phenotype that do not have any known structural mutations (both visible or testable) In addition we request that all cats used for outcross are screened with Feline Wisdom Panel for all genetic traits and illnesses.
 - The Feline Wisdom panel also serves as a great tool to track breed overall genetic diversity and health soundness.
 - Currently Toybob breed represents one of the most genetically diversified gene pools for a single breed, according to Wisdom Panel data
3. Continue to perform further research on the bob tail mutation with dr. Leslie Lyons. Currently Dr. Lyons is matching the 2 Toybobs unique genome that she sequenced against large data base she has collected in the "9 Lives feline" project and is looking at 10 specific candidates to discover the tail mutation.

Toybob uniqueness and breeding practices:

During the years of breeding, breeders have determined that the Toybob kinked bob tail mutation is a dominant mutation. The cat small size is preserved by selective breeding. While the Toybobs are considered small cats we also don't want to promote any "extreme" small cats, the size should be maintained by selective breeding and appropriate breeding practices.

TICA promotion and showing:

1. Encourage breeders to exhibit Toybobs and educate the standards at the cat shows and exhibitions.
2. Mentor new breeders.

Rationale for Changes to Standard of Points for Toybob, Annual 2020

(Note: These have been transcribed word for word from the PDF file of the revised standard as this is easier to read than the embedded notes in the PDF document)

Description:

Change of word feral to native as the foundation cat originated on Russian territory

Points:

Points consolidation

we changed and consolidated the points in Head and Body descriptions to easier scale the pointing while judging

Outcross:

Permissible out-crosses. We added no structural mutation as we want to make sure the Toybob tail mutation is preserved.

Eye description

added word big and rounded shape as this is a feedback form breed committee and judges

Profile

Changed distinctly to gently and full forehead preferred as an extra description lacking before.

Muzzle/Nose

Muzzle and nose was - extra description was added to be more descriptive of the muzzle and uniform with other standards of the Toybob breed in other associations

Torso:

More descriptive words added of invasion the desired torso shape

Legs

Added description to the legs to address the overall proportion to the body

Ears

Ears: "High on head" was removed as the sentence over ride the proportions already described in the next section

Tail

Tail length description the inch measurements was removed to be replaced by a better measurable key checks. The last sentence was removed as this will motivate judges to not necessarily feel and pull on the tail too much. In addition, the docked tail section was addressed in disqualification section.

Penalty

small eye was removed as we often see that kittens grow into their eye size. Desired size of eye was already addressed in the eye description. Flare ears was added as to be more transparent that the cat head should not have an influence of Thai/ Oriental flare ears.

Disqualification

Novel blue eye mutation in the past associated with Ojos Azules breed was moved to general description instead of direct referral to the breed. The same as the word Munchkin was removed.

Allowance

Added some slight variance to other colors of coats

TOYBOB BREED GROUP TB/TBL

The Toybob (TB) is a small cat with proportionally balanced features, medium muscularity, and bone structure. The cat's bobbed tail is owed to a natural mutation(s) found in **feral native** cats from Russia. The Toybob temperament is very gentle and the cat amenable to handle. Toybob Longhair (TBL) is the semi-longhair version of the breed.

HEAD	40 points	face to mid muzzle, to create a slight to no whisker pinch and ending in a round, modified square shaped muzzle. Jowls are prominent in adult males.
Shape	9-10	
Eyes	10	
Ears	5-4	<u>Ears:</u> Medium tall, high on the head , one ear width apart and wide at the base. Ears must be as tall as wide in length, with rounded tips and slightly tilted forward.
Chin	3	
Muzzle/ Nose / Chin	3-6	
Nose	4	
Profile	7 8	<u>Eyes:</u> Eyes are big must be large, rounded with an open expression, oval and with a slight upward slant. The line across the corners of the eye leads to the outer base of the ear. When wide open, eyes can appear larger and round. The big-eyed expression is what gives the Toybob its sweet-faced look.
Neck	2	
BODY	40 points	<u>Eye Color:</u> Traditional eye color is related to coat color, pointed divisions are blue; sepia is gold/green, mink is blue/green eyes.
Torso	10	
Legs/ Feet	4 6	
Feet	2	
Tail	10	
Bones	7	
Musculature	7	
COAT	20 points	PROFILE: Distinctly Gently curved profile with a dip from the forehead to the nose at the eye-middle level. Definite stop is not allowed. Full forehead is preferred.
Length	5	
Texture	10	
Color/Pattern	5	<u>Muzzle/ Nose:</u> Moderately short, rounded, modified square shape in proportion to the face. Nose is Roman. square shaped in appearance with gently rounded contours and a smooth transition into the cheek bone. Nose can be straight or with a slightly curved bridge.

CATEGORY: All

DIVISIONS: All

COLORS: All

PERMISSIBLE OUTCROSS:

Russian-Domestic Shorthair and Longhair with similar phenotype **and no structural mutation**. The outcross policy is currently permitted during the breed development and recognition process to ensure the genetic soundness of the breed.

HEAD:

Shape: Medium sized modified wedge with rounded contours and a flat plane above the eyebrows. Head is slightly longer than broader with rounded cheekbones curved inward from

face to mid muzzle, to create a slight to no whisker pinch and ending in a round, modified square shaped muzzle. Jowls are prominent in adult males.

Ears: Medium tall, ~~high on the head~~, one ear width apart and wide at the base. Ears must be as tall as wide in length, with rounded tips and slightly tilted forward.

Eyes: Eyes are big must be large, rounded with an open expression, oval and with a slight upward slant. The line across the corners of the eye leads to the outer base of the ear. ~~When wide open, eyes can appear larger and round.~~ The big-eyed expression is what gives the Toybob its sweet-faced look.

Eye Color: Traditional eye color is related to coat color, pointed divisions are blue; sepia is gold/green, mink is blue/green eyes.

PROFILE:

Distinctly Gently curved profile with a dip from the forehead to the nose at the eye-middle level. Definite stop is not allowed. Full forehead is preferred.

Muzzle/ Nose: Moderately short, rounded, ~~modified square shape in proportion to the face. Nose is Roman.~~ square shaped in appearance with gently rounded contours and a smooth transition into the cheek bone. Nose can be straight or with a slightly curved bridge.

Chin: Strong with moderate depth, so as to still be in line with the nose tip. Chin must be neither receding nor protruding.

Neck: Short and Thick. Allowances must be made for longer necks in kittens

BODY:

Torso: Short and square shaped ~~Small and compact~~ with a solid chest. Broad rib cage and slight depth of flank add to the solidness of the overall body balance. Back is almost straight when viewed from the side when the cat is in natural walking position.

Legs: Strong, medium in proportion to the body to complement the square shape look of the cat's mid section. Hind legs are slightly longer than front legs.

Feet: Rounded with elongated toes on the hind legs.

Tail: Bobbed with kinks and curves in any combination but also may be almost straight. The tail minimum length is 1 inch (minimum two vertebrae) at least two vertebrae to the maximum length (without stretching) down to the hock. ~~The last bone may gently be felt to be pointed, not blunt.~~

Musculature: Firm, solid and well developed with clean lines and no bulging appearance.

Bones: Strong, moderately refined and

proportional to the body. Neither heavy nor delicate.

COAT:

Color/Pattern: All

Texture/Length —

TB: Coat is short, soft and slightly plush to the touch, dense but not thick. The coat is rather resilient and not close lying to the body. The coat has developed undercoat where the topcoat is almost the same length as the undercoat. Stomach hair is shorter and softer, while fur texture on the spine area is slightly thicker and coarser. Kittens can have a somewhat woolly coat.

TBL: Coat is semi-longhair in length and softer than the short-coated variety. Topcoat is slightly longer in length than the undercoat but also giving it a plushy but not too thick feel through the entire body. The coat has very minimal ruff if any over the whole cat's body with visible ears and feet furnishings. No ear tufts.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Toybob is a naturally small, bobtailed cat primarily developed in the Rostov and Ural Regions of Russia. The Toybob name is derived from two words, where "Toy" is meant to describe a playful small-sized cat breed, and "bob" refers to a bobbed tail. Toybobs have compact, muscular bodies with short bobbed tails consisting of several kinked vertebrae. The Toybob body should not look nor feel refined or delicate. The cat's bobbed tail is unique to the breed and due to a spontaneous mutation(s) that appeared in

feral native cats to Russia. The Toybob has a pleasant temperament and is affectionate while also obedient to their human companions. Despite their small size, they are active, playful and agile.

ALLOWANCES: Jowls in adult males, males smaller than females White spotting on feet and lockets in all color classes. Darker coat shading in the pointed coat divisions. Slightly softer coat texture on other than pointed coat divisions.

PENALIZE:

~~TB: Small eyes. Longer necks in adults. Too foreign body type. Oversized cat. Tail length past hock. Flare ears. Too big ears.~~

~~TBL: Small eyes. Longer necks in adults. Too foreign body type. Oversized cat. Tail length past hock. Long Persian like coat.~~

Same as for the short-hair. Tufts on ears.

WITHHOLD ALL AWARDS (WW): No flexibility to the tail. Crossed eyes. Complete absence of tail vertebrae.

DISQUALIFICATION (DQ): Any sign of the "Dominant Blue Eye" mutation (e.g. Ojos Azules, Russian Altai/Topaz). Blue eye color in cats other than pointed, solid white or bi color divisions. Short Munchkin like legs. Short dwarf-like legs. Docked tail. Undernourished or frail.



Temperament must be unchallenging; any sign of definite challenge shall disqualify. The cat may exhibit fear, seek to flee, or generally complain aloud but may not threaten to harm. In accordance with Show Rules, ARTICLE SIXTEEN, the following shall be considered mandatory disqualifications: a cat that bites (216.9), a cat showing evidence of intent to deceive (216.10), adult whole male cats not having two descended testicles (216.11), cats with all or part of the tail missing, except as authorized by a board approved standard (216.12.1), cats with more than five toes on each front foot and four toes on each back foot, unless proved the result of an injury or as authorized by a Board approved standard (216.12.2), visible or invisible tail faults if Board approved standard requires disqualification (216.12.4), crossed eyes if Board approved standard requires disqualification (216.12.5), total blindness (216.12.6), markedly smaller size, not in keeping with the breed (216.12.9), and depression of the sternum or unusually small diameter of the rib cage itself (216.12.11.1). See Show Rules, ARTICLE SIXTEEN for more comprehensive rules governing penalties and disqualifications.

Rules Committee Comments on Toybob Advancement – PNB to ANB

The Rules Committee has reviewed this application for Advancement of the Toybob from Preliminary New Breed to Advanced New Breed status.

Rules Committee assumes that the EO will verify the registration information within the application, since Rules Committee has no access to TDS. The Committee is grateful to the EO for verifying membership and breeder status for the Committee.

The Board should also seek formal advice from Genetics Committee as per Registration Rules 33.7.1.6.

From a Rules perspective, the application **DOES NOT MEET** the current criteria set out in Registration Rules 33.7.1 for advancement.

Two of the criteria in 33.7.1 were not met:

- 33.7.1.4 At least 15 TICA members in good standing, in at least five different regions are actively breeding the breed.

NOT MET

The application lists 18 members, of which 2 are not members, 1 has not yet renewed membership, 2 have no litters registered. Hence only 13 valid entries (albeit that they are from 6 different regions). In addition, there were a couple of spelling mistakes which reduced confidence in the quality of the application.

- 33.7.1.6.1 A Letter of intent to apply for approval as an Advanced New Breed Class Breed, signed by at least ten TICA members in good standing:

NOT MET

There are two pages of signatures (12 and 13 in the application) but there is no evidence that these people are actually signing to say that they support the application. Amongst the signatures are 4 non-members of TICA (who are therefore not eligible anyway)

In the list of 26 proposed Working Group members (i.e. active breeders who are also TICA members) 7 were no longer TICA members, 2 had not yet renewed their membership, 1 was not a member and 2 had no TB/TBL registered in their name.

Heather Lorimer

2:19 PM (2
hours ago)

to me, Margo, Tania, Frances, ticagenetics

Re: Toybobs, July 22, 2020

From the TICA Genetics Committee

TICA calls itself the largest genetic registry of cats. At this time a number of genetics tests and test panels are available to actually genetically test cats. The Genetics Committee would like to see TICA moving towards a system where cats are microchipped, or unambiguously identified in some other way, and then genetically tested. The test results would then be linked to the cat's registration so that we would truly be a genetic registry. This is obviously not something that we expect to be done right now for all TICA registered cats. There is no protocol currently in place for guaranteeing that a genetic test is indeed that for a specific cat at this time. We would like to see it as a goal though.

What we would like to see in the more immediate future is identifying and testing cats listed for advancing new breeds, particularly when the breed in question possesses a breed-defining physical characteristic that appears to be the result of a single gene mutation. When a mutation alters the skeleton or cartilage of the cats producing an obvious feature not commonly found in domestic cats there are always concerns that the mutation could affect the health and quality of life of the cat.

These traits are sometimes called "structural mutations" though that is a broad term that in truth covers all physical type differences between breeds, and is not a good genetic term. The class of mutations that we are discussing here include Manx shortened tail, Japanese Bobtail tail, American Curl ear, Folded ear, Munchkin dwarfism. They affect more breeds as Highlanders and American Bobtails also have the Manx mutation and Highlanders have curled ears. Unfortunately genetic information on some of these genes and genetic testing was not possible when some of these gene mutations came in with breeds. Sometimes breeders of the breeds did not know genetic issues or concealed their knowledge if they did. As a result we have several breeds with mutations that can seriously affect the quality of life of cats who have their breed's characteristic trait. In this era of advanced genetic tools this should not happen again.

There is no evidence that the bobtail of the Toybob carries any problems with it at this moment, but we have seen deleterious mutations slip in with new breeds several times at this point and we want to make sure that it never happens again. Taking a breed out of championship once it is in is effectively impossible. Preventing a breed from advancing from ANB to championship is hard, so we want to make sure that any problems are caught before ANB status.

The genetics committee would like to know what the gene is that causes the bobtail in Toybobs. It is required that we know for sure that the mutation is not the Manx mutation or

the Japanese Bobtail mutation. All the information that we have so far indicates that it is neither of those and is unique. We would like to see more cats tested though, in particular the cats listed on the advancement application. Some Toybob breeders have genetically tested some their cats. The genetics committee is happy to see that and would like to see more. We also have been told that many or most Toybobs are homozygous for their short tails, which indicates that their gene is not a recessive lethal like the Manx gene is. However we do not know what the Toybob gene is.

In short the Genetics Committee would like to see more Toybobs genetically tested and would like to know what the Toybob tail mutation is. We do not want any unfortunate surprises down the road. Because of this and concerns about what seems to be a lack of participation in Northern Europe where the breed originated, the Genetics Committee recommends against advancement at this time.

Sincerely,

Heather E. Lorimer, Ph.D., Chair
TICA Genetics Committee

A: Proposed Change: Color

Proposed:

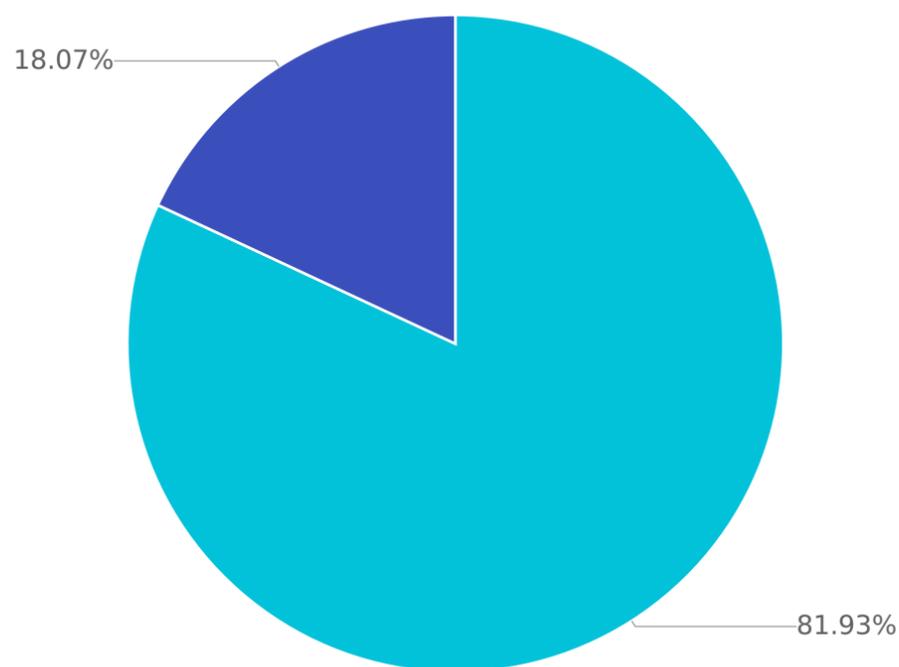
Currently we have 5 points in Color in our breed standard. I propose to remove those 5 points in color and instead place them in Torso. This would result in the Torso being worth 25 points instead of the current 20 points.

Rationale:

All colors and divisions are permissible in our breed standard, so allotting 5 points to color is superfluous. It isn't uncommon for Breeders/Exhibitors/Judges to erroneously classify a Sphynx' color, so placing value on something that is often indiscernible is without merit. Instead, the breed's body, which is described as medium size, broad chest and well rounded abdomen, is something that should be emphasized. The well rounded abdomen is actually something which is unique to our breed. It is one of the most recognizable aspects of our breed, and we all have a large amount of love for their adorable pot bellies!

Do you approve the **above** change to the standard:

Answered: 166 Skipped: 3



● Yes

● No

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Yes	81.93%	136
No	18.07%	30

B: Proposed Change: Profile

Proposed:

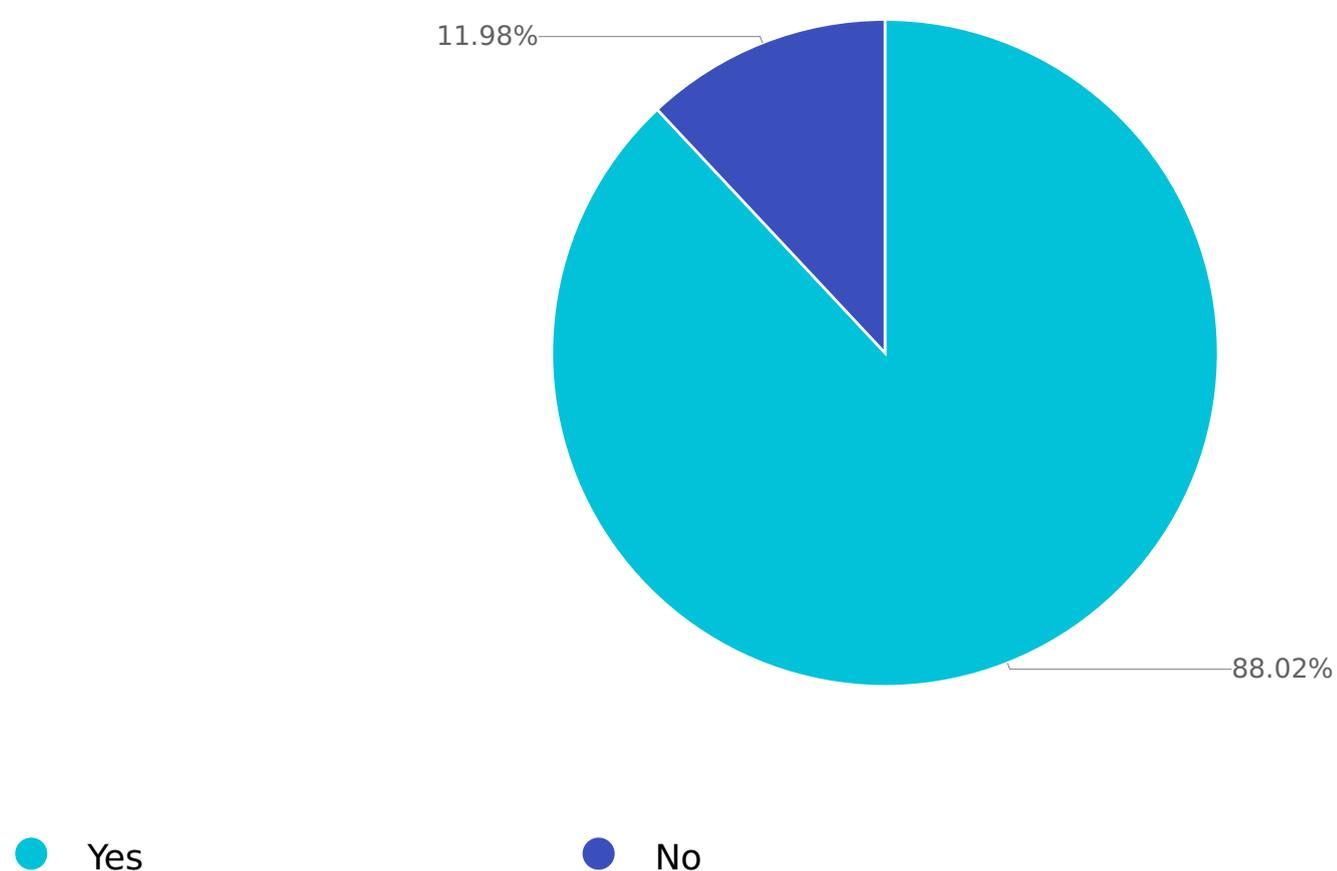
The current profile description is "Slight to moderate STOP at bridge of nose" and I propose to change it to "Slight to moderate change of direction at bridge of nose. Some degree of fuzz on bridge of nose."

Rationale:

The term "stop" is used to describe the profiles of breeds such as Bombay, Devon Rex, American Shorthair etc, all breeds which have far more drastic profiles. It doesn't effectively describe the ideal profile of a Sphynx and tends towards a more extreme visual. Amending the profile description will also help to provide a more universally understood visual for the breed, and also aligns well with dissuading our breeds described Withhold All Awards; Any suggestion of Devon Rex in molt. Additionally, the fuzz on the bridge of the nose is a unique expression of the Sphynx mutation, and differentiates us from other hairless/hair loss breeds such as the Donskoy, Peterbald and Lykoi, which all have rubbery bald noses (Donskoy and Peterbald in their hairless coat variety).

Do you approve the **above** change to the standard:

Answered: 167 Skipped: 2



Choices	Response percent	Response count
Yes	88.02%	147
No	11.98%	20

Rules Committee Comments on Breed Reports – 1 Aug 2020

1. Issues

For the third successive year, some Chairs have reported issues with getting the required information from the EO (see Reg Rules 33.6.3.4 for PNB, 33.7.4.5 for ANB and 33.8.15 for new Championship breeds). Rules Committee will be submitting a report to the Digital Transformation Project to ensure this is addressed during the project.

2. PNB Reports:

Under 33.6.3.3, each PNB breed is required to provide a report on the status of the breed 60 days prior to the meeting to Rules Committee, Genetics Committee and the Executive Office.

The following breeds should be providing reports:

- Aphrodite (APS/APL)
- Tennessee Rex (TR, TRS)
- Toybob (TB, TBL)

2.1 Aphrodite Breed Report

No report was received by the date of this report. This is the second year in succession that no Breed Report has been received.

2.2 Tennessee Rex Report

A Tennessee Rex report is not attached as the breed has submitted an application to advance to ANB.

2.3 Toybob Report

A Toybob report is not attached as the breed has submitted an application to advance to ANB.

3. ANB Reports:

Under 33.7.4.3 each ANB breed is required to provide a report on the status of the breed 60 days prior to the meeting to Rules Committee, Genetics Committee and the Executive Office.

The following breeds should be providing reports:

- Serengeti (SE)
- Highlander (HG, HGL)

3.1 Serengeti

The Breed report is attached. The lack of EO statistics has been mentioned under Issues (see above). As a New Breed, Standings information is not available on the TICA website.

One Committee member commented: "I am very disappointed to hear that TICA is unable to provide the basic information necessary to write an adequate breed report, but applaud Karen both for making the effort, and for continuing to support the breed even after she has retired from breeding."

3.2 Highlander

None received by date of this report.

4. New Championship Breeds:

Registration Rules 33.8.15 and 33.8.16 require that each new breed accepted for Championship must provide a report for each of the following 3 show years showing that the criteria in 33.8.15 have been met.

Breeds which currently require such reports are:

LY Lykoi (Ch in May 2017)

4.3 Lykoi

No report was received from the Lykoi Breed Committee as of the date of this report. Had it been received, this would have been the last report required under 33.8.15.

Analysis of Official Standings for 2019/20 shows that a total of 17 unique exhibits (Kittens, Cats, Alters) drawn from 7 different Regions were shown, thus meeting the criterion listed in 33.8.15.2.

As the Rules Committee does not have access to TDS, it is unable to verify that at least 25 cats have been registered in the previous show year (33.8.15.1) or that at least 5 Members in at least 3 Regions are actively breeding (33.8.15.3).

TO: TICA BOARD
FROM: SERENGETI BREED CHAIR
SUBJECT: ANNUAL SERENGETI BREED REPORT FOR TICA YEAR 2019

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to provide this report. Unfortunately apparent changes in the computer programs in the TICA office no longer allows for the staff to provide breed chairs the basic information they need to report on the status and activity of their breed. I receive 4-5 requests for Serengeti kittens/cats each month, but I am now retired and longer breeding.

Serengeti cats still struggle to find interested new breeders in the US. They are actively bred in the UK, Germany and Russia. Unfortunately the breeders in those countries apparently do not choose to register them with TICA despite my many years of encouraging them to do so. I do stay in touch with breeders around the world through several active Facebook pages where we discuss breed development and share information about current kittens. There is a new breeder near Toronto, Canada that has started a program that I am mentoring.

I fully intend to stay involved with the breed that I helped to create and thank you for your continued support.

Karen Sausman

Serengeti Breed Chair