

**TICA Board of Directors  
Annual Meeting Agenda  
August 27 – 29, 2025  
Dresden, Germany**

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**Wednesday, August 27<sup>th</sup> (Open Session)**

**Welcome and Call to Order – Harrison 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.**

**Fiduciary Duties – Adler**

**Consent Agenda**

1. Approval/Corrections to Minutes - May 16 – 18, 2025, Spring Meeting
2. Approval/Corrections to Minutes - July 16, 2025, Special Meeting
3. Set Winter Meeting Dates - January 15 -17, 2026 (electronic)

**Breed Advancements**

1. Minuet Talls (NT to CH) – deferred from Winter/Spring ..... 4
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  - Standard Change ..... 8
  - Rules Committee Comments ..... 26
  - Genetics Committee Comments ..... 27
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**Breed Standard Changes**

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2. Serengeti (SE) - ANB
3. Tennessee Rex (TR/TRS) – CH
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**Proposals 9:30 a.m. - 11:15 a.m. (Break at 10:00 a.m.)**

**Proposals - By-Laws**

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**Proposals - Show Rules**

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## **Proposals - Standing Rules**

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## **11:15 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.**

- Follow up Report ..... 81

## **Lunch Break 12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m.**

## **Wednesday, August 27<sup>th</sup> (Open Session) 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Break at 3:00 p.m.)**

Feline Welfare Project/WCC Report/European Union decision on Welfare Dogs and Cats - Maddox/Harrison/van Mullem

## **Thursday, August 28<sup>th</sup> (Executive Session) 8:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.**

### **Executive Session - Judging Program, Protests/Complaints/Hearings**

## **Lunch Break 12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m.**

## **Thursday, August 28<sup>th</sup> (Open Session) 1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.**

### **Administrative & Fiduciary**

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2. Trend Report ..... 82  
3. Yearbook Report ..... 83  
4. Budget Proposals  
    a. Budget Proposal – Fee Increase ..... 84  
    b. Budget Proposal – Add Breeder Clients and Cat Linking in TFMS ..... 86

## **Break 3:00 p.m.**

### **Administrative & Fiduciary Continued 3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.**

1. Financial Reports - Fisher  
    RBC Investment report  
2. Set Hotel and Per Diem rates  
3. Reimbursement Kurt Vlach / Europe South Region for Ticket for 2025 Winter Meeting - Vlach

## **Friday, August 29<sup>th</sup> (Open Session) 8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.**

### **Governance**

1. Update on the 2026 Annual - NE Region  
2. Proposals for 2028 Annual - ES Region  
    Blue Danube Cat Club

## **8:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.**

### **Other Business and Discussions**

1. Discussion on TFMS fee structure: Members vs Non-Members - Naumenko  
2. Option to add all titles on cat's registration and pedigrees - Naumenko  
3. Requirements for breeders on the TICA Breeder listings – Naumenko/van Mullen

**Break 10:00 a.m.**

**10:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.**  
**Members Open Meeting**

**Executive Session (Other Business) 11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.**

**Adjourn**

## Minuet Talls Campaign

The following is the argument to support TICA granting the Minuet Talls (formerly known as nonstandards) Championship status.

Argument:

### 1. Genetic Material:

Both tall and short Minuets can be born in the same litter and are the result of genetic combinations that happen at the time of conception. There is no genetic or physical difference between the two versions of the Minuets (talls and shorts) other than the length of leg. Nor is there any possibility in breeding Minuets to manipulate the appearance of tall or short Minuets in a litter.

As such, in coming from the same litter, Minuet Talls have the opportunity to carry ideal genetic material for breeding subsequent litters that can enhance a feature of the next generation, such as implanting a certain color, pattern or body feature (coat texture, rounded ears, non-tearing eyes, etc.) that by happenstance is carried by a Minuet Tall from a litter. This ability allows a Minuet breeding program to include an ideal Minuet Tall queen or stud to help expand the breeding pool of Minuets and allows some breeders who are reluctant to move back into the Persian breed group for breeding options, which have the real potential of producing kittens with extreme features (nose breaks, tearing eyes, large heads, etc.), which are faults in the Minuet breed standard.

It is also an option for breeders that a Minuet Tall may be the only possibility to carry on a specific line in their program, if a Minuet Tall is all they have from a final breeding between a successful pairing of a queen and stud that are to be retired.

### 2. Lethal Dominant Gene:

The gene that causes achondroplasia (dwarfism) in cats is a naturally occurring gene and has been studied by Dr. Leslie Lyons of the University of Missouri. She concluded in her study that there are no associated health problems related to the dwarf gene in cats and that dwarf cats are relatively genetically healthy and long-lived cats. However, each dwarf cat, including short-legged Minuets, carry one tall leg gene and one short leg gene. Consequently, Minuet Talls carry two tall leg genes. It has been discovered that the short gene (the gene causing achondroplasia in cats) is a lethal dominant gene, meaning that if both parent cats (queen and stud) contribute a short leg gene, the embryo will not form and the genetic material will be reabsorbed by the queen.

In light of this lethal dominant gene, it is possible to breed two short-legged Minuets together and have a successful litter; however, the litter numbers are statistically smaller, since there will be a 25% reabsorption rate of genetic material (no kitten formed). Because of this, the possibility of an unsuccessful pregnancy could occur. This, in turn, could result

in pyometra and put the queen at risk of severe health issues. Therefore, many Minuet breeders choose to include a Minuet Tall in their breeding program simply to avoid this possibility. Breeding a short-legged Minuet to a Minuet Tall would prevent the 25% reabsorption rate of genetic material, since a Minuet Tall carries two long leg genes, avoiding the possibility of two short leg genes being contributed by both parent cats.

3. Mounting ability:

Whereas there is successful breeding of short-legged male Minuets with Minuet females (including both short-legged and long-legged females), there have been complaints of difficulty with some short-legged Minuet males in mounting females. This diminishes the gene pool of successful breeding male Minuets simply because of the inability to mount the female. Expanding the gene pool of male Minuets to include the Talls allows breeders to include Minuet Talls in their program for proficiency with the actual act of breeding. This argument loops back to Argument #1, Genetic Material, in that we are improving the quality of our kittens by expanding the gene pool to choose quality breeding males among both short-legged Minuets and Minuet Talls, and not diminishing the pool because some quality short-legged Minuet males are unable to mount.

4. Maintaining an appropriate leg length:

As with any breeding of a cat with a mutation or unusual feature, there is the risk that irresponsible breeders can exploit that feature to make a parody of it. With Minuets, it is breeding for shorter and shorter legs, which greatly compromises the cat's mobility and quality of life. Responsible breeding of Minuets focuses on producing healthy and efficiently mobile Minuets of either leg length. In producing dwarf Minuets, the legs should be of moderate shortness, not an extreme deficiency of length, which gives the cat a grotesque appearance of no height and compromises their ability to move. These cats are often referred to as rug huggers and are severely compromised. However, a discussion with Dr. Leslie Lyons confirmed that it is possible, that by using a Minuet Tall in a breeding program, a program can prevent or correct the direction of shortening legs. She stated that the genetics of leg length is complicated and involves a lot of factors, but for simplicity's sake, it would be possible.

5. Appearance:

Minuets are a breed of independent appearance from any other breeds. Regardless of leg length, a Minuet can be identified as a Minuet simply by their doll-like features of the face and their coat, as well as their body structure. Minuets are not supposed to be miniature versions of the Persian breed group. In fact, certain features of the Persian breed group found in a Minuet are considered faults or flaws. These include nose breaks, downturned jowls, cottony coat, cobby body, etc. An extreme looking Minuet is considered poor quality because it looks too much like the foundation stock (Persian breed group). Consequently, if a Minuet has features that are too sharp and mimic the Munchkin, it is considered of poor quality. The proper Minuet is one that is of moderate roundness in face

and features, semi-cobby body but straight topline, and having a double coat (short or long haired). (More specific features can be found in the Minuet breed standard.)

#### 6. Validation of Breeding Stock

As with any pedigreed championship cat, the purpose of showing examples of the breed is to receive validation of said cat to be used in a breeding program. Showing animals, (cats, dogs, rabbits, etc.) has been a way of having trained experts in breed standards (judges) give acclaim to what exhibitors present as the best of their breeding programs. This acclaim comes in the forms of titles and awards, giving a sense of pride and accomplishment in a breeder's journey of developing their best lines. This tradition has been available for those pedigreed cats of TICA-recognized breeds in championship status. In breeds where certain versions of the cat are not considered "showable," i.e. the full coat Peterbald, the decision for such version of the cat not to be showable is a breed group decision.

Given that the Minuet Talls represent statistically half of our produced litters and are not any more prone to having faults or flaws than the short-legged version of the breed, they have become a much-respected part of our breeding programs from the onset of breeding Minuets. As mentioned in the aforementioned points, the Minuet Tall is, in fact, an asset to our breeding programs, and as such, the Minuet Breed Group feels it is time to include the Minuet Talls in TICA's tradition of recognizing excellent examples of pedigreed cats.

# ATTACHMENT C

## Rational for proposed changes:

The Minuet Breed Group submitted a proposal in the fall of 2024 for the Advancement of the Minuet Tails into Championship using the New Traits process. The application was sent to the Rules Committee and the Genetics Committee. Comments from members of the Genetics Committee indicated that the Minuet was not a distinctive breed in and of itself. While the Minuet Breed Committee firmly believes the Minuet is distinctive, we agree that the current breed standard does not sufficiently describe the Minuet as a breed independent of looks similar to other breeds. In that respect, the Minuet Breed Committee converged to revised the Minuet Breed Standard to help give a visual imagery of the Minuet through descriptive wording. Submitted with the new wording to the Breed Standard are corresponding pictures of Minuets to demonstrate the features and help the Genetics Committee see that the Minuet is not a dwarf version of another cat breed.

We appreciate the Genetics Committee's comments that allowed us to revisit the standard and see that it was inefficient in areas of describing the cat. We were able to work cohesively to create a new version of the standard that essentially says the same thing but in a more enhanced and complimentary way, where the Minuet is now viewed as a singularly independent breed that neither represents its parent outcrosses, nor another breed.

## ATTACHMENT B

The following is the **changes to the current standard** (include revised wording):

### Minuet Breed Group (MNT/MNL/MTT/MTL)

The Minuet (MNT) and the Minuet Longhair (MNL) are short-legged, substantially boned cats. They are distinguished only by the appearance of the coat, with the shorthair (MNT) having a plush, all-weather coat, and the longhair having a long, silky coat with britches and a plumed tail. The Minuet Tall (MTT) and the Minuet Tall Longhair (MTL) are the regular leg length version of the dwarf, short leg Minuet and Minuet LH, matching the short-leg version in every sense except length of leg. The Minuet (MNT) and Minuet Tall (MTT) are the short-haired version of the breed, while the Minuet LH (MNL) and Minuet Tall LH (MTL) are the long-haired version of the breed.

<b>Head:</b>	<del>43</del> <b>40</b> points total
Shape	<del>10 points</del> <b>9 points</b>
Eyes	<del>10 points</del> <b>9 points</b>
Ears	8 points
Chin/Nose/Muzzle	<del>10 points</del> <b>9 points</b>
Profile	4 points
Neck	1 point

<b>Body:</b>	<del>45</del> <b>40</b> points total
Torso	<del>10 points</del> <b>8 points</b>
Legs	8 points
Tail	<del>7 points</del> <b>4 points</b>
Boning	9 points
Musculature	9 points
Feet	2 points

Coat:	<del>20</del> <b>12</b> points total
Length	<del>10</del> <b>5</b> points
Texture	<del>10</del> <b>7</b> points

Category: All  
Divisions: All  
Colors: All

Permissible Outcrosses: Persian Breed Group, Munchkin Breed Group

#### HEAD:



**Shape:** Round when viewed from every direction, with the appearance of being broader at the cheek line. A gentle curve at the cheeks creates the impression of warmth and charm. Allow for stud jaws in males. (See Picture 1, 2)

**Ears:** Medium, well-rounded ears, with rounded tips and broad bases. Ears set wide apart on the head, as much on the top of the head as the side of the head. (See Picture 3)

**Eyes:** Large and round, giving a sense of innocent wonder in the cat. Set wide and level. The inside of the eyes should be outside the breadth of the nose leather. No evident cheekbones to detract from the openness of the eyes. Eyes not recessed or protruding. Eye color will be independent of coat color. (See Picture 4).

**Chin:** Full and rounded. Complements the cheeks and forehead, and contributes to a cohesive look that is both charming and robust. From the profile, the chin is in line with the nose, neither protruding nor recessed. (See Picture 5)

**Muzzle:** Rounded with more breadth than height, broken into four portions: the top quadrant being the nose, the sides being padded whisker pads, and the bottom quadrant being the chin. Each portion should fit together like a puzzle, and no part should be extreme or out of alignment. Whisker pads should not be exceedingly prominent, with no whisker break, blending gently into the cheeks. Length of muzzle is short but not snub. (See Pictures 6, 7 and 8)

**Nose:** Short, broad, and with an obvious stop, but no break. Not snub. Top of the nose leather should not come above the lower edge of the eye. Nose leather should be a petite feature that compliments the sweet look of the cat; however, nostrils should be open for good respiration. (See Picture 9)

**Profile:** The length of the nose is short, where there is a prominent stop from the nose to the forehead, with a soft, round change in direction; no break. Forehead is smooth and round from the brow to the back of the head, but not domed. (See picture 10).

**Neck:** Has a muscular feel. When paired with a rounded, broad head, it enhances the overall appearance of strength and sound structure. Neck is in proportion to the body, medium-short; neither too short and thick, nor too long or thin; well-muscled. (See picture 11)

## **BODY:**

**Torso:** Medium-short, rounded body with a broad chest. Flanks not deep. Depth of torso in the front should be almost even to the depth of torso at the hips. Torso exudes a sense of strength that compliments the physical appearance of the cat. Back should be straight from shoulders to the hips, either level with ground or with a slight rise to the hindquarters. (See Picture 12).

**Legs:** MNT/MNL: Short, well-developed, and sturdy, and with firm musculature. Outer upper thigh may be thick and pronounced due to shortened legs and musculature. Inner front legs straight with little to no bowing, although slight bowing is acceptable. Legs should not be less than one quarter the length of the body. Back legs to be straight and aligned. Minuet Talls (MTT/MTL): Length differs from the dwarf version by being the length of a medium-sized non-dwarf cat. Well-developed, firm, musculature. Back legs to be straight and aligned. (See Picture 13, 14 and 15 for MNT/MNL)

**Feet:** Rounded and neat, tufts on longhairs. (See Picture 12)

**Tail:** Long, to be at least the length to the shoulder or longer. Even thickness starting at the base with a gradual taper to a blunt end. Longhairs can have a plumed or flowing tail. (See Pictures 16 and 17)

**Boning:** Overall substantial and solid; not fine-boned. Front legs should be straight from the breadth of the chest, adding to a sturdy appearance; however, should not have a “bull-dog”

appearance. Boning should support a healthy, well-proportioned body weight and contributes to overall athleticism and strength without being overly fragile or stocky. (See Picture 18)

**Musculature:** Substantial and firm. Well-developed in mature adults. Thicker in legs and chest. Females will be comparably less robust than adult males. The forelimbs, shoulders, and upper limbs are strong, allowing for quick bursts of motion and good pouncing skills. (See Picture 18)

**COAT/COLOR/PATTERN:**

Length (MNT/MTT): Short but slightly longer than other shorthair breeds. Dense and stands away from the body. Not lying flat or tight.

Length (MNL/MTL): Semi-long to long, with more length appearing in the ruff, britches, and tail, which have more body from an undercoat. Hair over the shoulders and saddle area should fall smoothly over the body.

Texture (MNT/MTT): Plush, all weather double coat. Soft. Allow for seasonal variations, area climates, and hormonal changes.

Texture (MNL/MTL): Full, soft, and silky. Not cottony; however, having a double coat that will vary due to seasons, area climates, and hormonal changes.

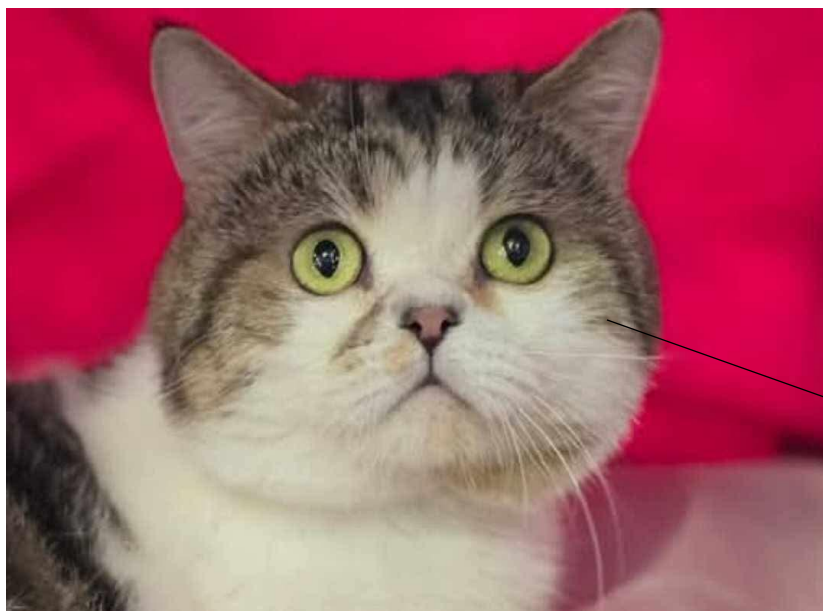
**GENERAL DESCRIPTION:** The Minuet is a hybrid breed that was created from the cross of the Persian Breed Group and the Munchkin; however, a growing gene pool allows breeders to breed more and more within the Minuet Breed Group itself. The desired result is a cat that should be medium in size and strong, with sturdy boning and musculature. The forelimbs, shoulders, and upper limbs are strong, allowing for quick bursts of motion and good pouncing skills. The hind limbs, thighs, and calves are powerful, allowing for good running and jumping skills. This cat should have a very open and round face with an expression of innocent wonder, and large eyes that do not tear. The ideal Minuet is an active yet laid-back cat with a playful attitude.

**ALLOWANCES:** Slightly less round head type in kittens. Ears slightly larger on kittens. Jowls in mature males. Nose bump. Females will be smaller and less robust than mature males. Lockets. Eye color does not have to represent the coat color.

**PENALIZE:** Brow ridge, evident cheekbones, doming, excessive tearing. Finer boning. Snub nose.

**DISQUALIFY (DQ):** Nose break, wry mouth, excessive bowing, protruding eyes. Undershot or overshot jaw.

# PICTURES FOLLOW IN THE NEXT PAGES



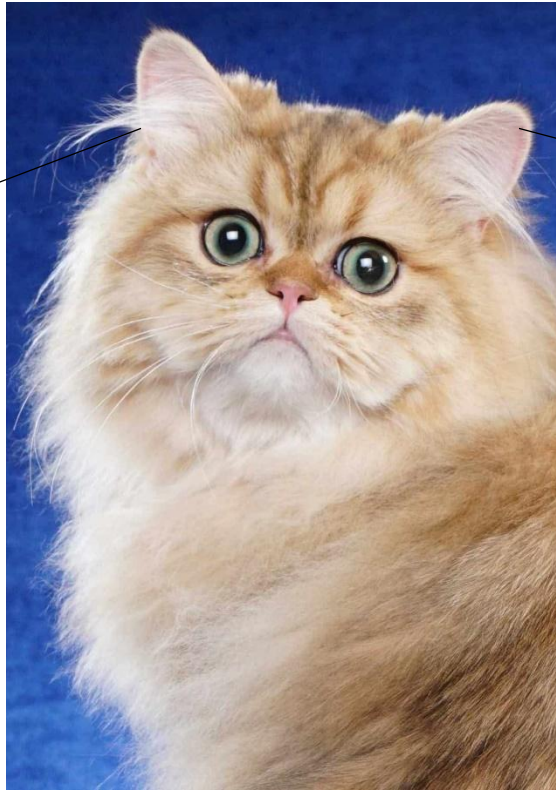
Gentle curve  
at the cheek  
line

Picture 1  
Minuet (MNT) Shorthair  
Head round, slightly broader at the cheek line



Picture 2  
Minuet LH (MNL)  
(Head) Round when viewed from any direction

Broad bases



Rounded  
tips

Picture 3

Minuet LH (MNL)

(Ears) Medium, well-rounded

Set wide apart, as much on top as on side of the head

No evident  
cheekbones



Picture 4

Minuet LH (MNL)

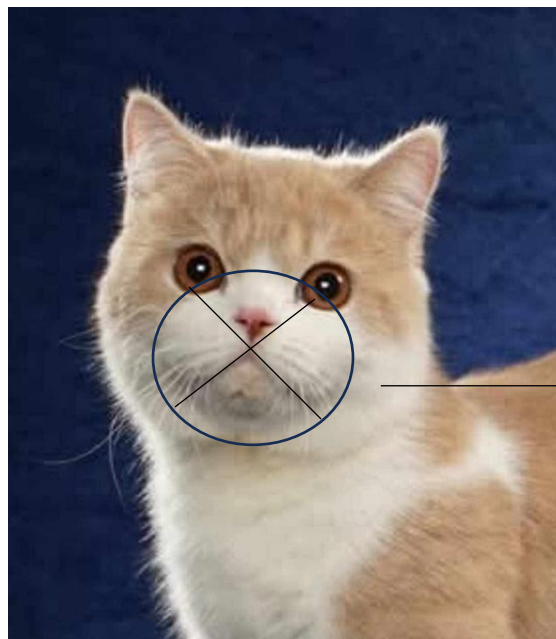
(Eyes) Large and round, giving sense of innocent wonder

Set wide and level

Inside of eyes set outside the breadth of nose leather



Picture 5  
 Minuet LH (MNL)  
 (Chin) Full and rounded  
 Complements cheeks and forehead in the roundness



Four portions: Each portion fits together like a puzzle with no portion being extreme or out of alignment.

Picture 6  
 Minuet (MNT) shorthair  
 (Muzzle) Rounded with more breadth than height





Picture 7

Minuet LH (MNT)

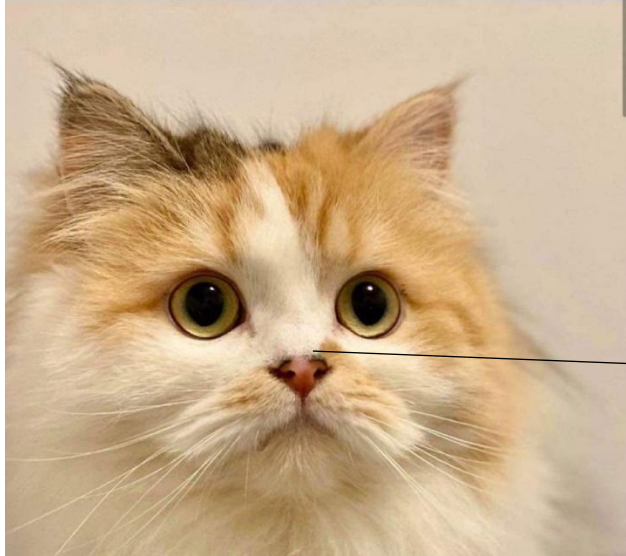
(Muzzle) Whisker pads should not be exceedingly prominent  
No whisker break, blending gently into the cheeks



Picture 8

Minuet LH (MNL)

(Muzzle) Length of muzzle should be short, not snub



Top of nose leather does not come above lower edge of eyes.

Picture 9  
Minuet LH (MNL)  
(Nose) Short, broad, with obvious stop, no break.



Forehead is smooth and round but not domed.

Prominent stop from nose to forehead, with soft, round change in direction.

Chin runs perpendicular up to nose, where there is a definite change in direction.

Picture 10  
Minuet LH (MNL)  
(Profile) Length of nose is short; no break



Picture 11

Minuet (MNT) shorthair

(Neck) Muscular, medium-short, paired with a rounded head.  
Enhances the overall appearance of strength and sound structure.



Good clearance between  
underside of torso to the  
ground.

Flanks not deep. Depth  
of front torso almost  
even to depth of torso  
at hips.

Picture 12

Minuet (MNT) shorthair  
(Torso) Semi-cobby and solid



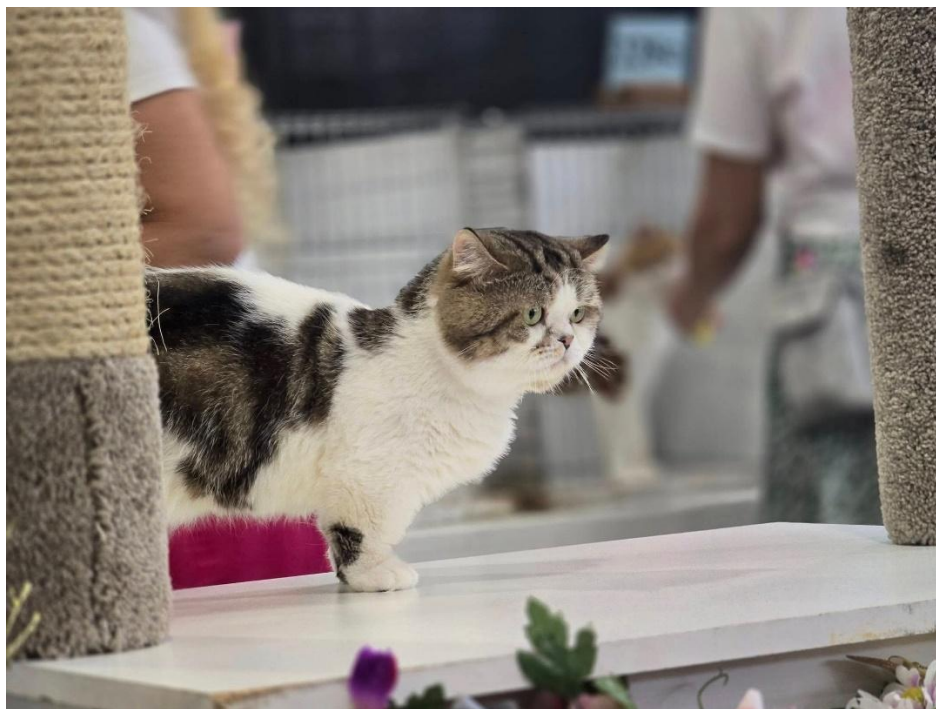


Picture 13  
Minuet LH (MNL)  
(Legs) Short, well-developed, and sturdy, with firm musculature



Good clearance between belly and ground. Long hairs can obscure depth of clearance.

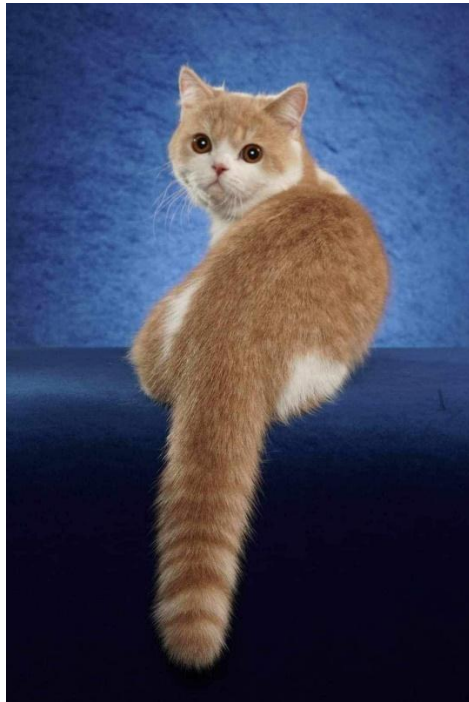
Picture 14  
Minuet LH (MNL)  
(Legs) Legs not extremely short, where cat's belly has little clearance to the ground.



Picture 15  
Minuet (MNT) short hair  
(Legs) Good clearance between belly and the ground



Picture 16  
Minuet LH (MNL)  
(Tail) Long, at least to shoulder or longer. Longhairs can be plumed or flowing



Picture 17  
Minuet (MNT) shorthair  
(Tail) Even thickness starting at the base, with gradual taper to a blunt end



Picture 18  
Minuet (MNT) shorthair  
(Boning/Musculature) Overall substantial and solid. Supporting a healthy well-proportioned body weight. Thicker in legs and chest; forelegs, shoulders, and upper chest are strong.



Picture 19

Minuet LH (MNL)

(Balance and condition): Gives the impression of having great balance with four feet on the ground.



# Comparison to Other Breeds

## Why the Minuet Is Not Similar to Another Breed

### Minuet vs British Shorthair



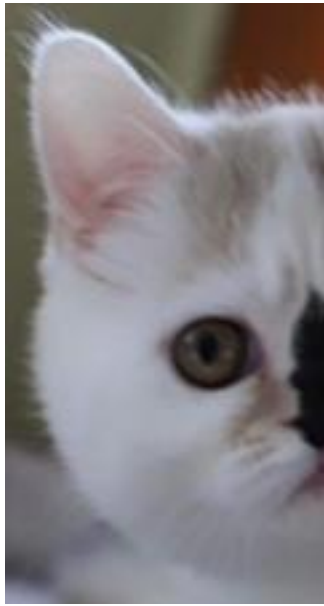
## Minuet Longhair vs British Longhair



## Minuet vs American Shorthair



## Minuet vs Scottish Straight



## Minuet LH vs Scottish Straight LH





# Proposed April 2025 Advancement of New Traits as Minuet Tall in a Breed Group: Breed Standard Changes

## Voting Results

Rationale:

<https://links.tica.org/2025/April/MNT-MNL-MTT-MTL/Rationale.pdf>

Genetics Committee Comments:

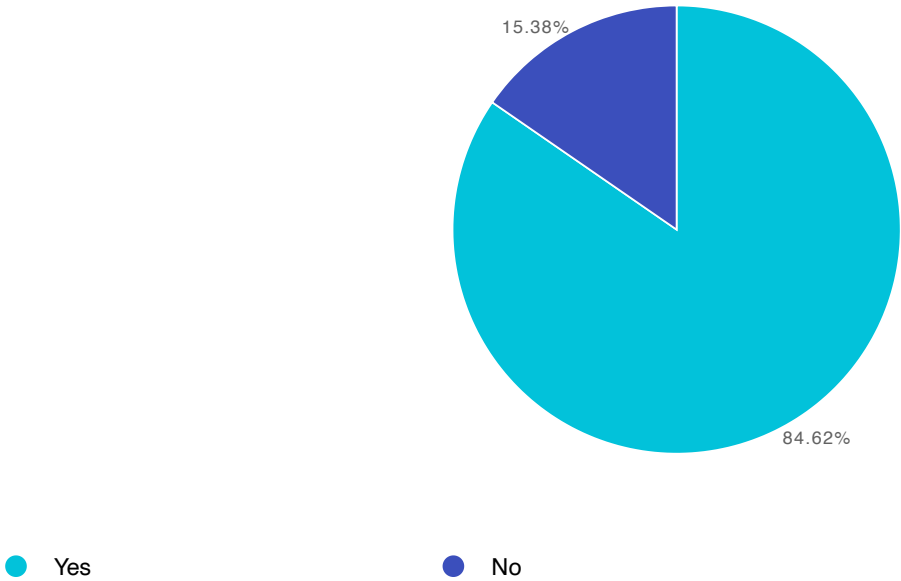
[https://links.tica.org/2025/April/MNT-MNL-MTT-MTL/Genetics\\_Committee\\_Comments.pdf](https://links.tica.org/2025/April/MNT-MNL-MTT-MTL/Genetics_Committee_Comments.pdf)

Proposed Standard Changes:

[https://links.tica.org/2025/April/MNT-MNL-MTT-MTL/Proposed\\_Standard.pdf](https://links.tica.org/2025/April/MNT-MNL-MTT-MTL/Proposed_Standard.pdf)

Do you approve the **above-linked** changes to the standard:

Answered: 39



Choices	Response percent	Response count
Yes	84.62%	33
No	15.38%	6

## **Minuet Talls – Application for New Traits to Championship (Spring 2025)**

### **Summary:**

This application was originally submitted to the Winter 2025 meeting. It was deferred by the Board to the Spring 2025 meeting, so that the Breed Group could address the concerns raised by both Genetics and Rules Committees about the proposed standard originally submitted.

The Breed Committee have made substantial changes to the standard for presentation at this meeting. It is understood by all parties that another poll of the Breed Group will be required for this revised standard.

Rules Committee has reviewed the New Traits application to advance the Minuet Talls to Championship. It meets the criteria set out in Reg Rules 33.9.2.

The Board should also seek advice from the Genetics Committee before deciding upon the advancement, as well as also checking that there has been an affirmative outcome of a poll of the Minuet Breed Group (as required by Reg Rules 33.9.2.6).

The breed codes MTT (Minuet Tall) and MTL (Minuet Tall Longhair) have been put forward and this should be verified as suitable with the EO.

As with previous applications of this type, the Board should first vote whether to approve the revised standard (wef 1 May 2026) or not. If approved, there should then be a second motion to approve both new breeds for Championship status (also wef 1 May 2026).

### **Comments on Breed Standard:**

Following significant work by the Breed Committee, a revised standard has been provided and the Rules Committee had no objections to this new version.

### **Application Criteria:**

Rules Committee has no access to TFMS and therefore assumes that the Executive Office has verified the registration information within the application. The Committee is grateful to the EO for verifying membership and breeder information for this application.

The application has met the criteria as set out in Registration Rules 33.9.2 although the Committee wished to note the following points:

- 58 cats were listed as registered, however 6 of the 58 had birth dates outside the 3-year window. That still left 52 cats, which met the requirements of 33.9.2.3

## **Genetics Committee Comments for the 2025 Annual**

### **Minuet:**

The standard was improved at the Spring meeting, only the point allocation was off. The point allocation issue is now fixed.

For future reference the genetics committee thinks you should consider penalizing a dip behind the shoulder blades. The standard asks for a straight back, which is good, but a fair number of individuals have been seen with a dip, which is structurally not sound.

Lyssa Paull  
MX CY TICA Breed Committee Chair  
10530 151<sup>st</sup> Ave SE  
Renton, WA 98059

7/7/25

RE: MX CY New Traits Application to Add Tailed Cats to Championship

TICA Board of Directors,

The breed committee of the Manx/Cymric breed group is respectfully requesting to Advance the Tailed Manx/Cymric to Championship.

Regarding membership –

- We have met the 10 active members requirement.
  - One member mistakenly let her membership lapse for a month, confused about the difference between lifetime cattery and membership, but she has remedied that.
  - Another member had a litter that needed to be registered, that happened in the time allotted.
  - All known active breeders/exhibitors have signed our New Trait request letter.
  - There are a few breeders that exhibit more often in CFA and do register in TICA but do not see a benefit to TICA membership. Even so, per the CFA website, there are only 11 members of their MX – SH/LH breed section for the 2025-26 season. They are following this effort closely and we believe this will help more participation from them going forward. FIFe has also made a Tailed MX/CYT class for Championship, those breeders are also applauding our efforts.

Regarding the number of cats registered exhibiting the ‘new’ trait, or even just in general registrations numbers, we do satisfy the first option in 33.9.2.3, which is 33.9.2.3.1 Ten cats in breeds registering fewer than 100 cats (in the past 3 years.) From 2022 through 2024, 24 non-standard MX/CYT were registered, per the EO.

Please also consider-

- Tailed kittens occur in nearly all our litters, registered or not. Oftentimes, we have more tailed kittens than rumpies of any degree. Sometimes there are no rumpies.
- However, these litters/kittens are not always registered if it is determined they would not be used for breeding. Those reasons could be not just for type but also no need to keep more tailed specimens.
- While there is a place on the litter registration to note non-standard to indicate a tailed or otherwise not necessarily able to be shown (rumpy with significant riser), but once the kitten is fully registered, that notation is lost. This makes it even harder to go back through older registrations and know which ones were tailed. We have had to rely on the active breeders’ records.

- We have met the requirement to show at least 10 examples of the 'new' trait.

As you are aware, the MX/CY is an old breed resulting from a naturally occurring mutation first observed/documented on the Isle of Man in the 1400s. Cats exhibiting this gene have survived naturally as a result of the presence of tailed cats in the gene pool. It would be a shame to completely lose these cats from the fancy.

We must have these cats for breeding and we believe that being able to also show them in championship will

- Revitalize our breed and the interest in with the public.
- Draw in more participants in the breed group as breeders and/or exhibitors.
- Encourage more responsible breeding and use of tailed specimens in programs more often. This is of course in the best interest of the health and survival of the breed.

Thank you for your time and consideration in our request. We believe your faith in us in this effort will be rewarding for everyone.

Best Regards,

Lyssa Paull  
MX/CY Breed Committee Chair

MANX BREED GROUP (MX/CY/~~MXT~~/CYT) DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF THE MANX AND CYMRIC: The Manx and Cymric are essentially the same in all respects, the Cymric having a longer coat. The Cymric (CY/~~CYT~~) has a medium/semi long coat with a silky texture, which varies with coat color. Britches, tufts of hair between the toes and full furnishings in the ears distinguish the Cymric from the Manx. The Manx (MX/~~MXT~~) has a short well-padded coat with a crisper texture, which varies with coat color. Sparse furnishing in the ears and no tufts between the toes exemplify the Manx as a shorthair cat.

HEAD . . . . .	<del>35</del> 40	points
Shape . . . . .	<del>6</del> 7	
Ears . . . . .	<del>6</del> 7	
Eyes . . . . .	<del>5</del> 6	
Chin . . . . .	<del>5</del> 6	
Nose/Muzzle/Profile .	8	
Neck . . . . .	<del>5</del> 6	
BODY . . . . .	40	points
Torso . . . . .	10	
Legs and Feet . . . .	10	
Tail <del>(less)</del> Tailless/Tailed . . . . .	8	
Boning/Musculature	12	
COAT/COLOR/PATTERN . . . . .	<del>15</del> 20	points
Coat Length . . . . .	5	
Coat Texture . . . . .	<del>5</del> 10	
Pattern/Color . . . . .	5	
OTHER . . . . .	<del>10</del>	points
Balance . . . . .	<del>5</del>	
Condition . . . . .	<del>5</del>	

CATEGORY: All. DIVISION: All. COLORS: All.

PERMISSIBLE OUTCROSSES: ~~None.~~ Cats of proven origin from the Isle of Man.

#### HEAD:

Shape: Rounded and slightly longer than broad. Medium size. ~~Cheeks are prominent and mature stud jowls in the mature stud cat.~~ Cheeks are prominent and full. Mature males have pronounced stud jowls.

Ears: Rather wide at base, tapering to rounded tip. Medium sized, set wide apart; when viewed from behind, they resemble the rocker of a cradle. ~~Hair may be tufted with sparse furnishings in the Manx, and full furnishings in the Cymric.~~ MX/MXT have light ear furnishings and may have slight ear tufts, CY/CYT should have full furnishings and may have slight to more substantial ear tufts. Lynx tips allowed.

Eyes: Rounded and large, angled, slightly higher at the outer edge of the eye. Color conforms to coat color category, but should only be considered if all other points are equal.

Chin: Strong, well fleshed and in line with the nose leather.

Muzzle: Slightly longer than broad with definite muzzle break. Round whisker pads.

Profile: ~~Gentle nose dip with a~~ A moderate change of direction, slight bump at the bridge allowed, moderately rounded forehead.

Neck: Short and thick.

## BODY:

Torso: Cobby, medium-sized body. Great depth of flank, short back which forms a smooth continuous arch from the shoulders to the round rump. Body should not be so short that it appears out of balance.

Legs: Sturdy Substantial to heavy boning, well-muscled. Front legs short and set well apart to show off a broad chest. The hind legs are higher than the front legs forming an angle from the back to the front of the body. ~~Hind legs with substantial musculature, should be straight when viewed from behind.~~ Hind legs should have substantial musculature and should be straight when viewed from behind.

Feet: Round, shape of medium size. Suggestion of toe tufts in the Cymric.

Tail: ~~Appears~~

Tailless: No penalty for a rise of bone or cartilage which does not stop the judge's hand when the palm is stroked down the back and over the rump.

Tailed: - In proportion to body, ideally 2/3 of the body length from shoulder to rump.

Thickness in proportion to boning. Tapered or blunt end is acceptable.

Boning: Sturdy Substantial to heavy.

Musculature: Well-muscled.

## COAT/COLOR:

Length:

(MX/MXT): Short, double coat, but not close-lying.

(CY/CYT): Medium length double coat.

Texture:

(MX/MXT) Soft. Texture Undercoat soft and thick to make a well-padded coat. Open outer coat feel can vary with the coat color. ~~The coat should have a soft, well-padded quality due to the open outer coat and thick, close undercoat.~~ Seasonal changes in coat and texture are allowed.

(CY/CYT): Silky. Texture Undercoat soft and thick. Soft silky feel, yet full, well padded. Can vary with the coat color. ~~The coat should have a well-padded quality due to the open outer coat and thick close undercoat.~~ Seasonal changes in coat length and texture are allowed.

Pattern: All.

Color: All. White buttons or lockets are permitted and are not penalized.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION:** The overall appearance should be that of a medium-sized, compact, muscular cat. The Manx and Cymric have a round head with a firm muzzle and prominent cheeks, short front legs, height of hindquarters, great depth of flank, and ~~a short the~~ back which forms a smooth continuous arch from the shoulders to the round rump with the hip being the high point. The croup may be level. The Manx and Cymric are slow in maturing and allowance should be made for young cats in judging depth of flank, stud jowls in the male, and overall lack of maturity. The Manx and Cymric should appear tailless, whereas their Tailed counterparts should appear the same in every aspect except for the presence of a tail. ~~There is no penalty for a rise of bone or cartilage which does not stop the judges hand when the palm is stroked down the back and over the rump.~~ The rump of the tailless Manx and Cymric is felt with the palm of the hand ONLY. The Tailed versions should be handled similarly and without overhandling of the tail. The flank should have greater depth than any other breed, adding much to the short, cobby appearance.

**ALLOWANCES:** Seasonal changes in coat length and texture. White button or lockets are permitted and are not penalized.

**PENALIZE:** Eyes set straight across in head or eyes set close together; rangy body, level back; short hind legs, fine boning, bowed or cow-hocked (~~knock-kneed~~) hind legs. Long and/or whippy tail in MXT/CYT.

WITHHOLD ALL AWARDS(WW): Evidence of illness or poor health.

DISQUALIFY (DQ): Any congenital deformity. Weak hindquarters causing inability to stand or walk properly.



*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.*

## MANX BREED GROUP (MX/CY/MXT/CYT) DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF THE MANX AND CYMRIC:

The Manx and Cymric are essentially the same in all respects, the Cymric having a longer coat. The Cymric (CY/CYT) has a medium/semi long coat with a silky texture, which varies with coat color. Britches, tufts of hair between the toes and full furnishings in the ears distinguish the Cymric from the Manx. The Manx (MX/MXT) has a short well-padded coat with a crisper texture, which varies with coat color. Sparse furnishing in the ears and no tufts between the toes exemplify the Manx as a shorthair cat.

HEAD . . . . .	40 points
Shape . . . . .	7
Ears . . . . .	7
Eyes . . . . .	6
Chin . . . . .	6
Nose/Muzzle/Profile .	8
Neck . . . . .	6
BODY . . . . .	40 points
Torso . . . . .	10
Legs and Feet . . .	10
Tail Tailless/Tailed. . . . .	8
Boning/Musculature	12
COAT/COLOR/PATTERN . . . . .	20 points
Coat Length . . . . .	5
Coat Texture . . . . .	10
Pattern/Color . . . . .	5

CATEGORY: All. DIVISION: All. COLORS: All.

PERMISSIBLE OUTCROSSES: Cats of proven origin from the Isle of Man.

### HEAD:

Shape: Rounded and slightly longer than broad. Medium size. Cheeks are prominent and full. Mature males have pronounced stud jowls.

Ears: Rather wide at base, tapering to rounded tip. Medium sized, set wide apart; when viewed from behind, they resemble the rocker of a cradle. MX/MXT have light ear furnishings and may have slight ear tufts, CY/CYT should have full furnishings and may have slight to more substantial ear tufts. Lynx tips allowed.

Eyes: Rounded and large, angled, slightly higher at the outer edge of the eye. Color conforms to coat color category but should only be considered if all other points are equal.

Chin: Strong, well-fleshed and in line with the nose leather.

Muzzle: Slightly longer than broad with definite muzzle break. Round whisker pads.

Profile: A moderate change of direction, slight bump at the bridge allowed, moderately rounded forehead.

Neck: Short and thick.

**BODY:**

Torso: Cobby, medium-sized body. Great depth of flank, short back which forms a smooth continuous arch from the shoulders to the round rump. Body should not be so short that it appears out of balance.

Legs: Substantial to heavy boning, well-muscled. Front legs are short and set well apart to show off a broad chest. Hind legs are higher than the front legs forming an angle from the back to the front of the body.

Feet: Round, medium size.

Tail:

Tailless: No penalty for a rise of bone or cartilage which does not stop the judge's hand when the palm is stroked down the back and over the rump.

Tailed: - In proportion to body, ideally 2/3 of the body length from shoulder to rump.

Thickness in proportion to boning. Tapered or blunt end is acceptable.

Boning: Substantial to heavy.

Musculature: Well-muscled.

**COAT/COLOR:**

Length:

(MX/MXT): Short, double coat, but not close-lying.

(CY/CYT): Medium length double coat.

Texture:

(MX/MXT) Undercoat soft and thick to make a well-padded coat. Open outer coat feel can vary with the coat color. Seasonal changes in coat and texture are allowed.

(CY/CYT): Undercoat soft and thick. Soft silky feel, yet full, well padded. Can vary with the coat color. Seasonal changes in coat length and texture are allowed.

Pattern: All.

Color: All. White buttons or lockets are permitted and are not penalized.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION:** The overall appearance should be that of a medium-sized, compact, muscular cat. The Manx and Cymric have a round head with a firm muzzle and prominent cheeks, short front legs, height of hindquarters, great depth of flank, and the back forms a smooth arch from the shoulders to the round rump with the hip being the high point. The croup may be level. The Manx and Cymric are slow in maturing and allowance should be made for young cats in judging depth of flank, stud jowls in the male, and overall lack of maturity. The Manx and Cymric should appear tailless, whereas their Tailed counterparts should appear the same in every aspect except for the presence of a tail. The rump of the tailless Manx and Cymric is felt with the palm of the hand **ONLY**. The Tailed versions should be handled similarly and without overhandling of the tail. The flank should have greater depth than any other breed, adding much to the short, cobby appearance.

**ALLOWANCES:** Seasonal changes in coat length and texture. White button or lockets are permitted and are not penalized.

**PENALIZE:** Eyes set straight across in head or eyes set close together; rangy body, level back; short hind legs, fine boning, bowed or cow-hocked (~~knock-kneed~~) hind legs. Long and/or whippy tail in MXT/CYT.

**WITHHOLD ALL AWARDS(WW):** Evidence of illness or poor health.

**DISQUALIFY (DQ):** Any congenital deformity. Weak hindquarters causing inability to stand or walk properly.

*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.*

## **MX/CY – Application for New Traits to Championship (Annual 2025)**

### **Summary:**

Rules Committee has reviewed the New Traits application to advance the MX/CY Tailed cats to Championship. It mostly meets the criteria set out in Reg Rules 33.9.2 with the exception of 33.9.2.3 (which requires at least 50 cats with registered with the New Trait in the last 3 years) where only 24 such cats have been registered.

The Breed Committee have written to the Board, seeking an exemption from the requirement to have at least 50 cats registered with the New Trait (33.9.2.3).

The Board should also seek advice from the Genetics Committee before deciding upon the advancement, as well as also checking that there has been an affirmative outcome of a poll of the MX/CY Breed Group (as required by Reg Rules 33.9.2.6).

The breed codes MXT (Manx Tailed) and CYT (Cymric Tailed) have been put forward and this should be verified as suitable with the EO.

As with previous applications of this type, the Board should first vote whether to approve the revised standard (wef 1 May 2026) or not. If approved, there should then be a second motion to approve both new breeds for Championship status (also wef 1 May 2026).

### **Comments on Breed Standard:**

Rules Committee approved the initial Breed Standard supplied as part of the application, once points for Balance and Condition had been removed.

At the request of the Genetics Committee, a revised standard was then provided by the Breed Committee and the Rules Committee had no objections to this new version.

### **Application Criteria:**

Rules Committee has no access to TFMS and therefore assumes that the Executive Office has verified the registration information within the application. The Committee is grateful to the EO for verifying membership and breeder information for this application.

Following the initial review, additional details were supplied by the applicant to ensure that the 33.9.2.2 criterion was met (minimum 10 members actively breeding or exhibiting the new Trait).

The one area where the application falls short is 33.9.2.3 – which requires a minimum of 50 cats registered within the last 3 years exhibiting the New Trait. The initial application lists 17 such cats. A subsequent spreadsheet supplied by the EO shows a total of 24 cats registered that meet the criterion of 33.9.2.3. According to EO records, there have been a total of 3054 cats registered for the Breed Group (2115 MX and 939 CY).

## **Genetics Committee Comments for the 2025 Annual**

### **Manx:**

Genetics committee members like the standard changes and think having the Isle of Man outcross will help solidifying their Category II Natural Breed status. We also approve of being able to show tailed Manx as they must occur in Manx breedings, as the Manx T-box mutation is a recessive lethal so all tailless Manx carry a normal version of the gene and can produce normal tail-length kittens. Ideally a tail-less or short tailed Manx should be bred to a normal tailed Manx to avoid the incomplete development and reabsorption of homozygous Manx mutation embryos.

SIBERIAN (SB)

The Siberian is a medium-large, semi-longhaired cat originating in Russia with traits most suited to its survival in a harsh outdoor environment. Muscular and powerfully built, the Siberian’s distinctive head type, hefty body, and uniquely weatherproof triple coat qualities are important distinguishing characteristics from any other breed, and reflect their natural heritage.

HEAD.....	40 points
Shape.....	12-14
Ears .....	5
Eyes .....	5
Chin .....	3
Muzzle.....	10-8
Profile .....	3
Neck .....	2
BODY .....	35 points
Torso.....	10
Legs/ <del>Feet</del> .....	5-8
Feet.....	3
Tail.....	5
Boning/ <del>Musculature</del> .....	6-12
Musculature .....	6
COAT/COLOR.....	15-25 points
Length .....	5
Texture .....	5-15
Color/ <del>Pattern</del> .....	3-5
Color.....	2
OTHER .....	10 points
Balance .....	5
Condition .....	3
Temperament .....	2

CATEGORY: Traditional and Pointed.  
DIVISIONS: All.  
COLORS: Only dominant black-based (B/-) colors, including the result of sex-linked red allele (X<sup>c</sup>). Non-dominant black-based (b/-, b<sup>l</sup>/-) modified colors, such as chocolate, lilac, cinnamon, fawn and caramel are not allowed.  
Permitted tabby patterns – mackerel, spotted, classic and shaded.

PERMISSIBLE OUTCROSSES: None.

HEAD:  
Shape: ~~Modified wedge of Medium/large-size trapezoid-shaped wedge with rounded contours, low-set cheekbones, rounded muzzle and firm chin. Cheekbones are a key factor in the head shape of a Siberian. They are low set, broad and softly curved, connecting the muzzle to the outer edge of the ear and giving definition to the broad wedge-shaped head.~~ in good proportion to the body. The head is broader at the top of the skull and narrows slightly to a full-rounded muzzle. The cheekbones are neither high set nor prominent.  
Ears: Medium-large, Medium large, with a broad base, rounded; and with a slight forward tilt slightly forward. The ears should be They are set as much on the sides of the head as on top. Ideal position is one to one and one-half ear width apart. The hair over the back of the ear is short and thin. From the middle of the ear, the furnishings become longer and cover the base of the ear. Well furnished with lynx tipping allowable allowed.  
Eyes: Large, almost round, with the outer corner angled

slightly towards the base of the ear. The eyes should be set broad oval, with the lower half curvature being more fully rounded than the top lid; set slightly oblique, more than one eye’s width apart. There is no relationship between eye color and coat color/pattern. Blue eye color is mandatory in the Pointed category. In the Traditional category blue and odd-eye color is ONLY accepted in solid white or “with white” cats. Colors vary from orange to green.  
Chin: The chin is Broad, well-rounded but not protruding; and is in line with the nose, or receding.  
Muzzle: The muzzle is short in length. Moderately short, full and rounded, There is a slight muzzle curvature, but the transition between the side of the head and the muzzle is with a gentle and inconspicuous transition to the head. The lower jaw and chin are a substantial width and depth to complete the full rounded shape of the muzzle.  
Profile: The top of the head is almost Shows a flat top that seamlessly transitions into the forehead and displays a subtle roundness at the brow without any significant doming. The gentle concave curvature of the wide nose bridge at eye level extends into a broad straight nose with a slight nose curvature of a gentle slope from the forehead to the nose and a The nose may exhibit slight convex curvature before near the tip, when viewed in profile. yet it does not take on the pronounced characteristics of a Roman nose.  
Neck: : Short, rounded, substantial and well-muscled. thickly muscular.

BODY:  
Torso: The body is medium in length, and well-muscled with the back arched slightly higher than the shoulders, with a Medium-long in length, with characteristic barrel-shaped appearance. Firm, belly giving the sensation of solid and well-muscled. weight (which appears with age).  
Legs and Feet: Legs are medium in length. The hind legs are slightly longer than the front, and should have substantial boning, and muscular with substantially thick boning and strength.  
Feet: The Feet are big and rounded, with with abundant toe tufts. desirable.  
Tail: The tail is Medium in length, wide at the base, tapering slightly to a blunt tip and thickly furnished. The tail should be somewhat shorter than the length of the body.  
Boning and Musculature: B o n i n g i s s ubstantial, musculature is strong.  
Musculature: Substantial, powerful.

COAT/ COLOUR/ PATTERN:  
Length: : Semi-long. The undercoat is the shortest and softest layer closest to the body and is covered by a longer firmer topcoat. The longest part of a coat is the outermost protective guard hairs also known as “raincoat.” The fur over the shoulders is shorter and blends into the longer coat on the body. The Winter coat exhibits This is a moderately long to longhaired cat with a triple coat. The hair on the shoulder blades and lower part of the chest being thick and slightly shorter. There should be an abundant ruff encircling the neck, cascading down the chest, and setting off the cat’s head. Full britches and a bushy tail dress the backend. The summer coat can be distinctly shorter and less dense, but

triple texture must be present. setting off the head. There is a tight undercoat (in mature cats), thicker in cold weather. Allow for warm weather coats. The hair may thicken to curls on the belly and britches, but a wavy coat is not characteristic.  
Texture: Varies coarse to soft, varying according to color. This is the most important unique feature of the breed. The triple coat consists of an undercoat, awn hairs and guard hairs. The undercoat is plentiful, dense, and resilient. It is soft and has a somewhat springy texture, making the outer coat stand away from the body. The awn hair is straight and slightly longer. It covers the woolly down undercoat and provides a layer of protective insulation. The longer guard hairs cover the cat’s back, flanks and upper side of the tail. These longer guard hairs have a noticeably coarser feel and add the topmost outer layer of water resistance for protecting the inner coat layers. The combination of these three layers gives the desired feel of a dense, resilient, and weatherproof coat.  
Color/Pattern: Gear Sound color and patterns are desirable, but secondary to type texture. Any amount of white is allowed, with no preference or requirement for symmetry;  
Color: All traditional and pointed colors and combinations are accepted with or without white. White or off-white allowed on chin, breast and stomach of tabbies. Pointed Siberians must exhibit a contrast between the color of their points and the color of their body. CORIN coloration is a unique wide-band trait in the Siberian breed caused by a recessive variant in the CORIN gene, which influences the activity of the agouti signaling protein (ASIP) gene, which can be expressed in both silver and non-silver cats. CORIN goldens exhibit a warm undercoat tone, lightening of the tabby marks, and enlarged off-white area around the nose that extends to the chest, eumelanin colored paw pads, and a pink nose lacking the eumelanin outline usually observed in tabby cats. CORIN silvers exhibit a “bimetallic” coloration, where the cat exhibits silver tabby hairs, most prominently on the back of the cat, but also displays phaeomelanin expressing hairs, most commonly on the legs and belly. All patterns of CORIN tabby are possible in all basic eumelanistic colors, including torbies. , white allowed in most areas. Strong colors are desirable, but secondary to type.  
OTHER:  
Balance: Well-proportioned.  
Condition: Excellent health in good overall condition.  
Temperament: Must be unchallenging.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The Siberian is a medium-large cat with the overall appearance of excellent physical condition, strength and power, and dense weatherproof coat. The Siberian should be well-balanced with all body parts in proportion to each other, reflect excellent health and robust power with good muscle tone, and be amenable to handling. modified by a sweet-facial expression. The general The overall aesthetic impression of the head is of pleasingly rounded shapes and softly rounded contours; repeated from the tips of the ears, the shape of the eyes and the full rounded muzzle, and extending onward through the barrel-shaped body to the large well-rounded paws. of the body is one of circles and roundness. Siberians are slow developing breed, reaching full maturity, strength, and well-developed musculature between the ages of three and five years old. Males are notably larger than females.

to mature, taking as long as 5 years to reach full maturity. Females are considerably smaller than males, and allowances should be made when comparing females and young cats to the standard. Size is secondary to type.

LOCKETS: White buttons, spots, and lockets are allowed in all colors.

ALLOWANCES: Because The Siberian is a slow maturing breed, taking an average of three to five years to reach full structure and glorious coat. Coat coincides with age, development, and important seasonal patterns. coat and physical structure should be taken into Consideration should be given to when judging kittens and young adults, , as well as seasonal variation in coat length and density with mature adults.: Buttons, spots, and lockets. (moved to LOCKETS)

PENALIZE:  
Head: Straight profile or very deep profile curve; narrow, pinched, long or foxy muzzle.  
Body: Tail too long or too short, long tail, delicate boning, non-muscular; long body, almond-shaped eyes, very long legs, narrow chest, unhealthy weight: too heavy or too slight.  
Coat: Exceptionally soft and fine guard hairs on adult cats; flat, draping, silky coats on the body; exaggerated undercoat; lacking triple coat.

WITHHOLD ALL AWARDS: Evidence of illness, poor health, emaciation, visible tail fault.  
Head: High set cheek bones in fully grown adults; exaggerated stop or break in profile; blue or odd eye color in coat colors other than solid white or with white in Traditional category.  
Body: Very slight or delicate boning, build and musculature.  
Coat: Non-permissible colors; absence of guard hairs in adults.

DISQUALIFY: Visible tail fault.

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.

Siberian Breed Standard, 05/01/2005 04/24/2025

SIBERIAN

The Siberian is a medium-large, semi-longhaired cat originating in Russia with traits most suited to its survival in a harsh outdoor environment. Muscular and powerfully built, the Siberian’s distinctive head type, hefty body, and uniquely weatherproof triple coat qualities are important distinguishing characteristics from any other breed, and reflect their natural heritage.

<b>HEAD</b> .....	40 points
Shape .....	14
Ears .....	5
Eyes .....	5
Chin .....	3
Muzzle.....	8
Profile .....	3
Neck .....	2
<b>BODY</b> .....	35 points
Torso.....	10
Legs/Feet .....	8
Tail.....	5
Boning/Musculature .....	12
<b>COAT/COLOR</b> .....	25 points
Length.....	5
Texture .....	15
Color/Pattern .....	5

**CATEGORY:** Traditional and Pointed.

**DIVISIONS:** All.

**COLORS:** Allow only dominant black-based (B/-) colors, including the result of sex-linked red allele (Xo). Non-dominant black-based (b/-, b1/-) modified colors, such as chocolate, lilac, cinnamon, fawn and caramel are not allowed. Permitted tabby patterns – mackerel, spotted, classic and shaded.

**PERMISSIBLE OUTCROSSES:** None.

**HEAD:**  
**Shape:** Medium/large trapezoid-shaped wedge with rounded contours, low-set cheekbones, rounded muzzle and firm chin. Cheekbones are a key factor in the head shape of a Siberian. They are low set, broad and softly curved, connecting the muzzle to the outer edge of the ear and giving definition to the broad wedge-shaped head.  
**Ears:** Medium large, with a broad base, rounded, and with a slight forward tilt. They are set as much on the sides of the head as on the top. Well furnished with lynx tipping allowed.  
**Eyes:** Large, broad oval, with the lower half curvature being more fully rounded than the top lid; set slightly oblique, more than one eye’s width apart. Blue eye color is mandatory in the Pointed category. In the Traditional category blue and odd-eye color is **ONLY** accepted in solid white or "with white" cats. Colors vary from orange to green.

**Chin:** Broad, well-rounded but not protruding or receding.  
**Muzzle:** Moderately short, full and rounded, with a gentle and inconspicuous transition to the head. The lower jaw and chin are a substantial width and depth to complete the full rounded shape of the muzzle.  
**Profile:** Shows a flat top that seamlessly transitions into the forehead and displays a subtle roundness at the brow without any significant doming. The gentle concave curvature of the wide nose bridge at eye level extends into a broad straight nose. The nose may exhibit slight convex curvature near the tip, yet it does not take on the pronounced characteristics of a Roman nose.  
**Neck:** Short, rounded, substantial and thickly muscular.

**BODY:**  
**Torso:** Medium-long in length, with characteristic barrel-shaped appearance. Firm, solid and well-muscled.  
**Legs and Feet:** Legs are medium length and muscular with substantially thick boning and strength. Feet are big and rounded with abundant toe tufts.  
**Tail:** Medium in length, wide at the base, tapering slightly to a blunt tip and thickly furnished. Tail should be somewhat shorter than the length of the body.  
**Boning and Musculature:** Boning is substantial. Musculature is strong.

**COAT/ COLOR/ PATTERN:**  
**Length:** Semi-long. The undercoat is the shortest and softest layer closest to the body and is covered by a longer firmer topcoat. The longest part of a coat is the outermost protective guard hairs also known as “raincoat.” The fur over the shoulders is shorter and blends into the longer coat on the body. The Winter coat exhibits abundant ruff encircling the neck, cascading down the chest, and setting off the cat’s head. Full britches and a bushy tail dress the backend. The summer coat can be distinctly shorter and less dense, but triple texture must be present.  
**Texture:** This is the most important unique feature of the breed. The triple coat consists of an undercoat, awn hairs and guard hairs. The undercoat is plentiful, dense, and resilient. It is soft and has a somewhat springy texture, making the outer coat stand away from the body. The awn hair is straight and slightly longer. It covers the woolly down undercoat and provides a layer of protective

insulation. The longer guard hairs cover the cat’s back, flanks and upper side of the tail. These longer guard hairs have a noticeably coarser feel and add the topmost outer layer of water resistance for protecting the inner coat layers. The combination of these three layers gives the desired feel of a dense, resilient, and weatherproof coat.  
**Color/Pattern:** Sound color and patterns are desirable, but secondary to texture. Any amount of white is allowed, with no preference or requirement for symmetry; off-white allowed on chin, breast and stomach of tabbies. Pointed Siberians must exhibit a contrast between the color of their points and the color of their body. CORIN coloration is a unique wide-band trait in the Siberian breed caused by a recessive variant in the CORIN gene, which influences the activity of the agouti signaling protein (ASIP) gene, which can be expressed in both silver and non-silver cats. CORIN goldens exhibit a warm undercoat tone, lightening of the tabby marks, and enlarged off-white area around the nose that extends to the chest, eumelanin colored paw pads, and a pink nose lacking the eumelanin outline usually observed in tabby cats. CORIN silvers exhibit a “bimetallic” coloration, where the cat exhibits silver tabby hairs, most prominently on the back of the cat, but also displays phaeomelanin expressing hairs, most commonly on the legs and belly. All patterns of CORIN tabby are possible in all basic eumelanistic colors, including torbies.  
  
**GENERAL DESCRIPTION:** The Siberian is a medium-large cat with the overall appearance of excellent physical condition, strength and power, and dense weatherproof coat. The Siberian should be well-balanced with all body parts in proportion to each other, reflect excellent health and robust power with good muscle tone, and be amenable to handling. The overall aesthetic impression of the head is of pleasingly rounded shapes and softly rounded contours; repeated from the tips of the ears, the shape of the eyes and the full rounded muzzle, and extending onward through the barrel-shaped body to the large well-rounded paws. Siberians are a slow developing breed, reaching full maturity, strength, and well-developed musculature between the ages of three and five years old. Males are notably larger than females. Size is secondary to type.  
  
**LOCKETS:** White buttons, spots, and lockets are allowed in all colors.  
  
**ALLOWANCES:** The Siberian is a slow maturing breed, taking an average of three to five years to reach full structure and glorious coat. Coat coincides with age, development, and important seasonal patterns. Consideration should be given to

kittens and young adults, as well as seasonal variation in coat length and density with mature adults.  
  
**PENALIZE:**  
**Head:** Straight profile or very deep profile curve; narrow, pinched, long or foxy muzzle.  
**Body:** Tail too long or too short, long body, long legs, narrow chest, unhealthy weight: too heavy or too slight.  
**Coat:** Exceptionally soft and fine guard hairs on adult cats; flat, draping, silky coats on the body; exaggerated undercoat; lacking triple coat.  
  
**WITHHOLD ALL AWARDS:** Evidence of illness, poor health, emaciation.  
**Head:** High set cheek bones in fully grown adults; exaggerated stop or break in profile; blue or odd eye color in coat colors other than solid white or with white in Traditional category.  
**Body:** Very slight or delicate boning, build and musculature.  
**Coat:** Non-permissible colors; absence of guard hairs in adults.  
  
**DISQUALIFY:** Visible tail fault.  
  
*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.*



Please review the revised proposed 2025 Siberian (SB) Breed Standard Changes linked below before voting;

**Introduction:**  
<https://links.tica.org/2025/SB-May/Introduction.pdf>

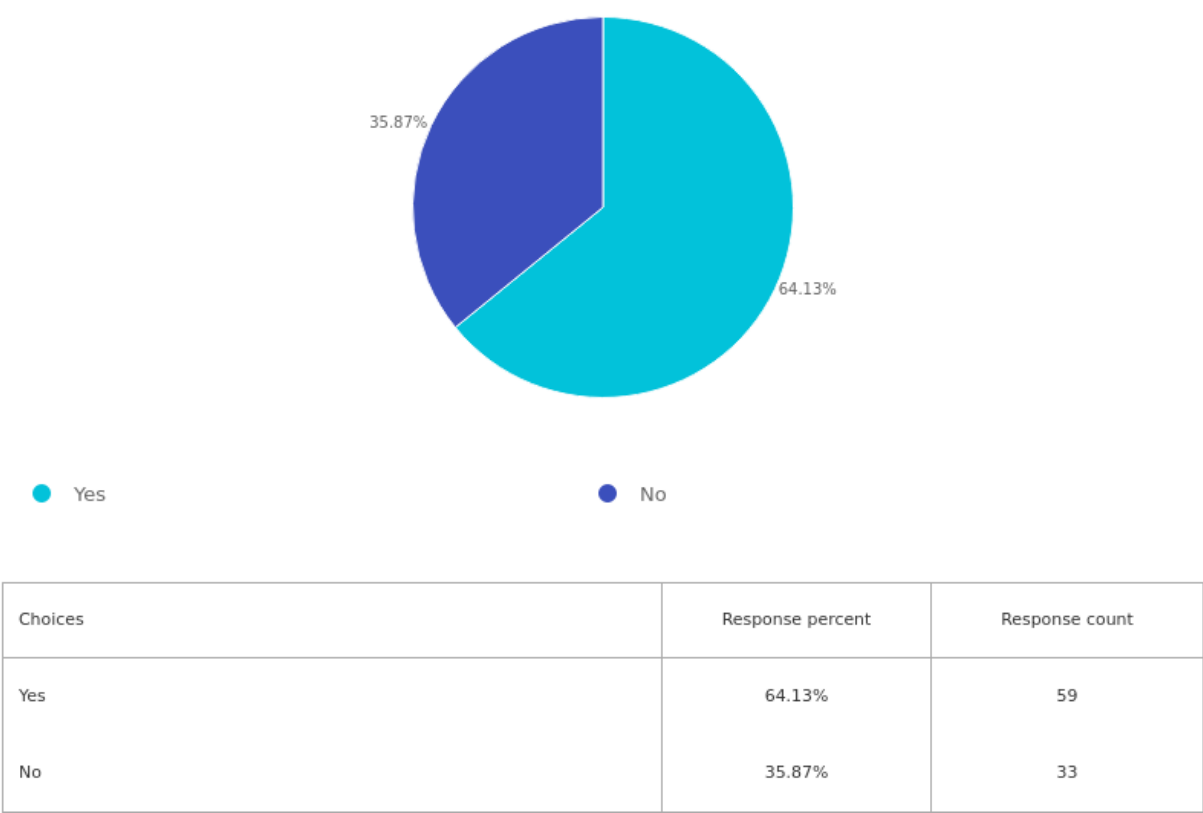
**Rationale:**  
<https://links.tica.org/2025/SB-May/Rationale.pdf>

**Detailed Revisions:**  
[https://links.tica.org/2025/SB-May/Detailed\\_Revisions.pdf](https://links.tica.org/2025/SB-May/Detailed_Revisions.pdf)

**Proposed Standard:**  
[https://links.tica.org/2025/SB-May/Proposed\\_Standard.pdf](https://links.tica.org/2025/SB-May/Proposed_Standard.pdf)

Do you approve the **above-linked** changes to the standard?

Answered: 92    Skipped: 1



## **Rules Committee Comments on Siberian and HHP Standard Changes**

### **Summary:**

The Rules Committee reviewed standard changes for both the Siberian and HHP Breeds.

Having approved both submissions, these were submitted to their respective breed sections for a ballot.

The Siberian Breed Section approved their changes (64% yes, 34% no, 92 votes cast)

The HHP Breed section approved their changes (96.6% yes, 3.39% no, 59 votes cast))

### **Siberian Breed Standard**

The standard was modified slightly from the previous submission, at the request of breed section members:

- Copper eye colour removed as undesirable
- MC and PS coat texture moved from W/W to Penalties.

### **HHP Breed Standard**

One of the key updates to the standard was to reword the description of Article SIXTEEN disqualifications to remove those that do not apply to the HHPs. This will remove any misunderstandings about what constitutes a mandatory disqualification for an HHP.

Whilst, in general, TICA discourages breed standards that allocate points for condition and balance, an exception is appropriate for HHPs.

## **Genetics Committee Comments for the 2025 Annual**

### **Siberian:**

We went over the vast majority of these changes at the Spring Meeting. There were a couple of recommended changes at that time and they have been addressed here. All told this was a lot of clarification of the previous standard, and has made it more clear and precise. Good work!

## HOUSEHOLD PET (HH)

Beauty . . . . . 20 points  
Personality . . . . . 30 points  
Condition . . . . . 50 points  
    Coat . . . . . 20 points  
    Eyes, Ears, Nose, Mouth, and Claws . . . 15 points  
    Balance and Proportion 15 points

COLOR DIVISIONS All categories, all divisions, all colors.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The Household Pet comes in all colors and combinations of colors imaginable. Coat lengths may be short and sleek, full and fluffy, any combination of those, or somewhere in between. Tails may be long, short, kinky or non-existent. Eye color may be coordinated with coat color in almost any fashion according to the whims of Mother Nature. All coat and eye colors, and coat and tail lengths shall be acceptable. The most important consideration for the Household Pet is its overall condition and well-being. The ideal Household Pet is scrupulously clean, well-fed, and altered **if an adult**. **He** **The cat** seems to **smile** **radiate** with good health and contentment.

BEAUTY: These points shall be assigned according to the taste of the individual judge. Many judges notice pleasing markings, colors and patterns. Overall grace and balance are often factors to be considered in the determination of beauty. In the Household Pet, beauty is very definitely in the eye of the beholder.

PERSONALITY: The Household Pet should be alert, friendly, and easy to handle. Allowances **should** **may** be made for some nervousness due to unfamiliarity with shows. If a cat which must be removed from the cage by its handler is then fully amenable to being handled by the judge, no penalty shall be attached.

### CONDITION:

Coat: The coat must be absolutely clean and free of any trace of mats or parasites. The cat must be **wellgroomed** **well groomed**. The coat should have a pleasant appearance and feel. **A clipped coat done in the interest of making for a better groomed, happier healthier companion should not be penalized as long as the cat is in otherwise good health/condition.**

Eyes, Ears, Nose, Mouth and Claws: Must be clean. Eyes and nose must be free of any matter. Ears should be judged in a cursory way that doesn't disturb the cat, since a majority of rescue cats have had ear problems in the past, intense examination by the judge, tends to hurt or upset the cat. Claws must be clipped **but should also be examined in such a way that does not cause distress.**

Rationale: **Rescues are often invited to participate in shows and we have many regular exhibitors that regularly rescue. An animal that is in otherwise good health should not be penalized for perhaps needed a 'restart.'**

BALANCE AND PROPORTION: ~~The cat should display overall proportion; thus, a small head on a large cat or viceversa would be somewhat disproportionate.~~ The cat should **also** be of proper weight for its size. Overweight and underweight shall both be considered undesirable. Muscle tone should be sound. Some allowance may be made for older **alters** **household pets**.

Rationale: **Household pets can come from anywhere and thus may in fact have unique body styles. Additionally, even in our pedigreed standards we have a breed that calls for it to be disproportionate. Additionally, all adult HHPs must be altered so it is incorrect to just say "alters."**

SEXUAL STATUS: All adult Household Pets (8 months and over) must be altered. ~~Household Pets may not be registered without proof of altering.~~

Rationale: This should be removed as it doesn't reflect the actual process and practice. Many HHPs are registered while still kittens and unaltered. Additionally, the EO has never required proof of altering outside of a date on the original paper form. However, unaltered adults HHPs are not allowed and for male cats it will be obvious and for females it will become obvious on a regular basis.

DEFINITION OF LONGHAIR OR SHORTHAIR: Where there is a question as to the proper class of any entry, the length of fur on the tail shall be the determining factor. Hair of 1-1/2 inches or more and fluffy shall be considered longhair (length may be slightly less in younger kittens). If there is still some question, notice should be paid to such details as long ear and toe tufts.

APPARENT ~~PEDIGREED PUREBRED~~ HOUSEHOLD PETS: Household Pets of apparent ~~pedigreed purebred~~ background shall be judged on exactly the same basis as all other Household Pets. They shall be neither penalized nor rewarded solely on the basis of their resemblance to one of the recognized breeds.

Rationale: Nothing on this planet is "purebred." Ideally, all of our literature should be updated in this manner.

CONSIDERATIONS: Physical anomalies not allowed by most ~~pedigreed purebred~~ standards shall be acceptable for the Household Pet. No penalties shall be attached for crossed eyes, kinked tails, extra toes or the like. As many Household Pets are redeemed strays, there shall be no penalties attached to such physical damage, **including but not limited to, as torn or missing ears, eyes, missing or other parts, blindness, docked tails, etc.** - unless it appears that the problem is an on-going one indicating lack of care and quality of life.

Rationale: Along with changes to how Article 16 is incorporated to this standard, we want to provide more clarity around the fact that it is not uncommon to see cats in this class that may not be 'complete,' but that doesn't make them any less of a wonderful companion.

KITTENS: Kittens shall be judged as a single group, without regard to color class **within their hair length class** - i.e., longhair kittens judged as one group, shorthair kittens judged as one group. Kittens do not receive divisional awards.

Rationale: As currently written, the statement is contradictory.

WITHHOLD ALL AWARDS(WW): No awards should be made to a cat which is obviously dirty or in poor condition. 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

**TODAY – HHP Standard includes the same portions of Article 16 that the pedigreed cat standards. Many parts of this section do not apply and perhaps may have led to some misunderstandings with judges about what is considered a withhold on an HHP.**

**For reference, here is that insertion as it reads today-**

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).

**After an incident at a show in April 2024, the committee chair was contacted by a member of the judging committee about addressing this.**

**Below is the proposed updated inclusion form Article 16. I have kept parts of the original here to show it being stricken through. Highlighted sections are the proposed additions and then one typo I found. Following is what the HHP Committee wants to include.**

216.12 Many abnormalities which are detected in judging are not breed specific, but rather occur in all cats. Responsible breeding aims to conserve our breeds while maintaining their health which means focusing on reducing or eliminating these abnormalities. Household Pets are excepted from this rule. However, 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).~~

Additionally, 216.4.1 applies to all classes- Judges must handle and physically examine all cats presented in the ring except as provided in Article Three of the Registration Rules. No awards may be given to cats that have not been handled and physically examined by the judge.

See Show Rules, ARTICLE SIXTEEN for more comprehensive rules governing penalties and disqualifications.

## HOUSEHOLD PET (HH)

Beauty . . . . .	20 points
Personality . . . . .	30 points
Condition . . . . .	50 points
Coat . . . . .	20 points
Eyes, Ears, Nose, Mouth, and Claws . . . .	15 points
Balance and Proportion	15 points

COLOR DIVISIONS All categories, all divisions, all colors.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION:** The Household Pet comes in all colors and combinations of colors imaginable. Coat lengths may be short and sleek, full and fluffy, any combination of those, or somewhere in between. Tails may be long, short, kinky or non-existent. Eye color may be coordinated with coat color in almost any fashion according to the whims of Mother Nature. All coat and eye colors, and coat and tail lengths shall be acceptable. The most important consideration for the Household Pet is its overall condition and well-being. The ideal Household Pet is scrupulously clean, well-fed, and altered if an adult. The cat seems to radiate with good health and contentment.

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APPARENT PEDIGREED HOUSEHOLD PETS: Household Pets of apparent pedigreed background shall be judged on exactly the same basis as all other Household Pets. They shall be neither penalized nor rewarded solely on the basis of their resemblance to one of the recognized breeds.

CONSIDERATIONS: Physical anomalies not allowed by most pedigreed standards shall be acceptable for the Household Pet. No penalties shall be attached for crossed eyes, kinked tails, extra toes or the like. As many Household Pets are redeemed strays, there shall be no penalties attached to such physical damage, **including but not limited to**, torn or missing ears, eyes, or other parts, blindness, docked tails, etc. - unless it appears that the problem is an on-going one indicating lack of care and quality of life.

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Please review the revised proposed 2025 Household Pet (HHP) Breed Standard Changes linked below before voting;

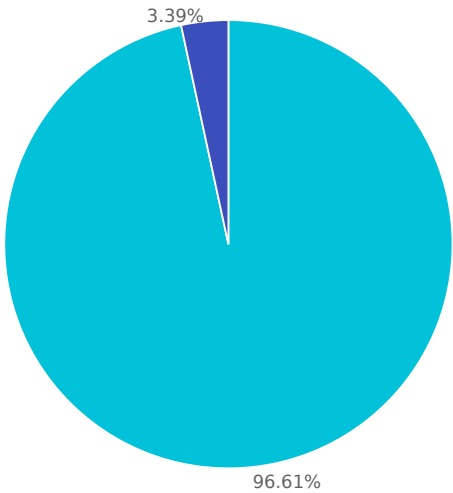
**Introduction:**  
<https://links.tica.org/2025/HHP/1-Introduction.pdf>

**Detailed Revisions:**  
[https://links.tica.org/2025/HHP/2-Proposed\\_Revisions.pdf](https://links.tica.org/2025/HHP/2-Proposed_Revisions.pdf)

**Proposed Standard:**  
[https://links.tica.org/2025/HHP/3-Proposed\\_Standard.pdf](https://links.tica.org/2025/HHP/3-Proposed_Standard.pdf)

Do you approve the **above-linked** changes to the standard?

Answered: 59    Skipped: 1



● Yes                      ● No

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Yes	96.61%	57
No	3.39%	2

## **Rules Committee Comments on Siberian and HHP Standard Changes**

### **Summary:**

The Rules Committee reviewed standard changes for both the Siberian and HHP Breeds.

Having approved both submissions, these were submitted to their respective breed sections for a ballot.

The Siberian Breed Section approved their changes (64% yes, 34% no, 92 votes cast)

The HHP Breed section approved their changes (96.6% yes, 3.39% no, 59 votes cast))

### **Siberian Breed Standard**

The standard was modified slightly from the previous submission, at the request of breed section members:

- Copper eye colour removed as undesirable
- MC and PS coat texture moved from W/W to Penalties.

### **HHP Breed Standard**

One of the key updates to the standard was to reword the description of Article SIXTEEN disqualifications to remove those that do not apply to the HHPs. This will remove any misunderstandings about what constitutes a mandatory disqualification for an HHP.

Whilst, in general, TICA discourages breed standards that allocate points for condition and balance, an exception is appropriate for HHPs.

## **Genetics Committee Comments for the 2025 Annual**

**HHP Standard Change:** This looks good to the Genetics Committee.

## **Rules Committee Comments on Breed Reports – Annual 2025**

### **1. Issues**

There is no guidance in our rules on the information required for breed reports. Without key information such as the number of breeders, and their spread across TICA Regions, it is difficult to assess how a breed is progressing towards the next stage of advancement.

### **2. PNB Reports:**

There are no breeds at PNB status.

### **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 provided reports:

- Serengeti (SE)
- Toybob (TB/TBL)

#### **3.1 Serengeti**

See Appendix A for report

The Committee noted the relatively low numbers of cats and breeders currently involved with this breed.

Some of our members felt that the lack of information on the internet may be doing the breed a disservice. For example,

- The TICA site only has one picture of the Serengeti, The downloadable breed introduction dates from 2018 and the TICA breed page needs populating properly.
- If you google Serengeti cats, there is one nice picture in Wikipedia, the rest look like pictures of Bengals, there are even some Serval pictures popping up.
- There is no website dedicated to the breed (unlike a search for Toybobs, when the Toybob club pops up).

As a first step, the Rules Committee recommends that the Working Group look at the existing Breed page on the TICA website, compare it to other established breeds, and see what can be added and then work with the TICA webmaster to add more information.

#### **3.2 Toybob**

See Appendix B

(Breed Reports Annual 2025 – Rules Comments: Page 1 of 5)

## **4 New Championship Breeds**

This year is the first of the 3 yearly reports required by 33.8.15 and 33.8.16 for the Tennessee Rex (which was advanced to Championship wef 1 May 2024).

The Highlander Group were advanced to Championship wef 1 May 2025, so no report under 33.8.15 and 33.8.16 is required for this meeting.

At the 2024 Annual Meeting, the new Ragdoll/Cherubim breed group were asked to provide annual reports for 3 years, as per Reg Rules 33.8.15 and 33.8.16. The first of these reports will be required for the 2026 Annual.

### **4.1 Tennessee Rex**

The first yearly report is attached as Appendix C.

## **Appendix A: Serengeti**

TO: TICA BOARD

FROM: JO-ANN LAPOINTE, SERENGETI BREED CHAIR

SUBJECT: ANNUAL SERENGETI BREED REPORT FOR TICA YEAR 2024-2025

This year there has unfortunately been a slight decline in births due to a lot of changes in the Serengeti communities due to catteries closing and current catteries bringing in new kittens to diversify their genetics, including me.

In 2023 there were 12 individuals registered

In 2024 there were 13 individuals registered and we do see a decline in 2025 with a count of only 6 registered as of today , I would like to note though that I do have a litter of 6 to be registered and another litter on the way which will bring up the number of individuals registered in TICA.

In the 2024-2025 Show season, 4 individual Serengeti's from my cattery were actively shown in the NE region, all with excellent comments about their evolution from the judges.

In 2024-2025 we still only have 2 breeders registered as Serengeti breeders in Tica although there are more or less between 8 to 10 other breeders around the world that I have strongly urged to register their cattery as Serengeti breeders to help bring the numbers up

I am staying in touch with current and future breeders thru several active Facebook pages where we discuss and share information about the breed and its development I also actively share knowledge and pictures on other social media pages to spark interest in buyers, future interested breeders and encourage pet owners to show their Serengeti's in Tica shows.

The Serengeti is presently approved for registration in Chat Canada Cats, and I am still working with several other breeders to have them approved into the Canadian Cat Association

I fully intend on being actively involved to advance the evolution of this breed in Tica and i would like to see TICA more involved in promoting ANB's on their social media and Facebook page. I think that it would greatly help to get the breed known if Tica was more actively involved in showcasing their new and evolving breeds.

Thank you for your continuing support

Jo-Ann Lapointe, Serengeti Breed Chair

## **Appendix B; Toybob Breed Group (TB/TBL)**

### **Toybob Breed Group (TB/TBL)**

#### **Status of Toybob Working ANB for the 2025 Annual Board Meeting**

July 7, 2025

To:

TICA Board of Directors

Rules Committee

Genetics Committee

TICA Executive Office

Dear Board Members,

I am writing to update you on the ANB Toybob Working Group for the 2025 Annual Board Meeting. Firstly, I would like to express my gratitude to the Board for granting us ANB status at the Winter Meeting in May 2025.

Since my appointment to this position in January 2024 as the Working Breed Chair, I have been diligently working to persuade previous Toybob breeders who were active TICA members, including those who were previous ANB applicants, as well as organizing new breeders who have joined the Breed Group. Our ANB application demonstrated that we had included several Russian and European breeders who returned as TICA members. More importantly, the divisions that previously existed within the Breed Group have been resolved. Moving forward, we will collaborate closely and be guided by the breed's founder, Ms. Elena Krasnichenko.

While the breed group was satisfied with most of the standard updates approved at the 2024 annual meeting, we are currently in communication with the head of the Genetics Committee regarding guidance for reinstating the previous outcross policy. We look forward to the next year showing cats that align with what we, as breeders, are working towards.

On June 9, 2025, the TICA Executive Office provided the following information:

- 21 Unique Cats Registered since January 2025 (34 unique cats registered in 2024, up from 16 total unique cats registered in 2023)
- 8 new Breed Section Members since 2024
- 19 litters registered since January 2025
- 9 cats shown during the 2024-2025 season, in 5 different regions

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Rachel Zimmer

Toybob Working Group Chair

## **Appendix C: Tennessee Rex:**

### 2024-2025 annual report Tennessee Rex cats

It was a very exciting first year of showing for the Tennessee Rex cats , both the TR and TRS. We met all our requirements of probation by the first week of December , and then exceeded them !

Cats were shown in 7 regions. 34 cats were shown comprising 92 entries in shows this year. 14 cats earned titles this season. We earned a total of 29 titles from Champions to Supreme Grands! We have earned titles on a range of colors as well, not just the reds, but also Blue tortie, solid black, black tortie, Black smoke tortie, Bicolors, Fawn tortie, etc...

Registrations continue to hold steady. We could certainly use a few more active breeders in the United States and Canada, but the numbers of breeders in Europe is increasing. Currently with breeders in 5 regions.

No health issues have been reported.

Due to the cats general good temperaments, at least three families are using a TR for their children's Jr Showmanship cats. One family has two of them as official emotional support animals. We have some Tennessee Rex being shown in other organizations for exhibition only or as Household pets, where their personalities really shine.

We look forward to our second year in Championship and continuing our work with this breed.

Respectfully submitted, Kathryn Stokey co-breed Chairman



## **Genetics Committee Comments for the 2025 Annual**

### **Breed Reports:**

Serengetti: The Serengetti are struggling. As Martin points out they should spend some time and energy getting more and better information about them on the TICA site and doing more PR in general. LCWW is not a WCC association and so won't help the breed get into TICA, but maybe they can drum up some more interest among breeders there.

Tennessee Rex: Doing well

Toybobs: On track

## **Amend Bylaws 14.2 and 17.4 (Breed Health Issues) – Forest/van Mullem**

### **Rationale:**

*This proposal is an updated version of the proposal made by Forest for the Spring Meeting 2025.*

*In this updated version reference to the original proposed required testing (registration rule 310.1) is removed. The proposed health aspects, as part of the Breed Committee duties, are now incorporated in a Breeding Program as defined in a standing rule 104.2.1 instead of the Breed Standard.*

*A Breeding Program is mentioned in TICA's rules in the steps for advancement to PNB (registration rule 33.6.1.4.3), ANB (registration rule 33.7.1.6.3) and Championship (registration rule 33.8.8.3) but is, up till now, not further defined. This proposal is a first step and will give further guidelines to both new and established breeding committees in establishing a Breeding Program.*

*The proposed process for approval of a Breeding Program is aligned with the current process on Breed Standard changes (17.4.1). The cost implications of a ballot will be subject to standing rule 1018.2.2 – allowing a free vote every two years.*

The rule changes proposed are regarding the health of cats registered with TICA. There are currently no rules in place regarding breed-specific health risks within cats, despite TICA's stated mission and objective of "the dissemination of information to promote the knowledge and interest of breeders, owners, exhibitors and the general public concerning the breeding, exhibition and improvement of breeds, and the care and welfare of all cats..." The proposed rule changes would not only align the rules with TICA's mission and objective, but also modernize the rules in relationship with growing scientific knowledge.

The goals of these rules are to (1) increase welfare by identifying current health concerns of breeds, (2) provide knowledge to breeders prior to breeding, and (3) increase awareness of breed-specific disease prevalence amongst breeders and buyers.

These rule changes attempt to acknowledge the differences in health concerns amongst breeds while also preserving genetic diversity. These rule changes would leave it up to the individual breed committee to determine potential health concerns of the breeds and advise on breed-specific health tests in response to these health concerns. Because genetic diversity plays an integral part of overall breed health, there will not be a required passing standard for such breed-specific testing, as genetic diversity plays an integral part of overall breed health. Instead, advised health testing would allow breeders to make the most educated decisions regarding potential pairings.

For example, should a breed committee have a concern of PKD in their breed, they may share this concern as part of the breeding program. If they decide this issue is pressing for the breed, they may advise that a cat have genetic health- testing for PKD. Similarly, if the breed committee designated hip-testing requirements, the cat would not have to have a specific hip grade; however, the breeder would be advised

to test on the hip grading. Thus, the breeder will be able to select the pairings which lower the risk for conditions of concern.

These rule changes would increase awareness of breed-specific health concerns. The breed committee will be required to, with some degree of frequency, describe concerning breed specific health issues or state that there are none of importance.

These rules changes will encourage breeder knowledge of their lines. These rules would not prevent cats who have, themselves, not been health tested to be registered or shown, as this rule only recommends that breeders will engage in health-testing (if advised by the breed committee).

Other cat associations who have similar ordinances that protect cat health include GCCF and FIFe. In GCCF, each Breed Advisory Committee is required to produce, publish, and promote an accepted breeding policy, which is then reviewed by a genetics committee. This policy is meant to include a description of known genetic disorders, as well as a plan to manage and mitigate them. GCCF also has in place a Genetic Register, which is a system for breeders to use for the express purpose of eliminating genetic disorders. In FIFe, there are similar breed-specific testing requirements. However, these are not set by breed committees but instead by the Breeding and registration commission at large, and these testing requirements must be supported by scientific research and reviewed at least once every five years.

The rule changes we propose are modest. These changes are meant to update TICA's rules to align with its mission, encourage health as a priority within purebred cats, and increase breeder knowledge. Furthermore, it is also our hope that these rules would help to mitigate the public desire for government oversight by advocating for feline health within the registry. In Europe, there are several breeds that have been banned or are facing bans. Including health concerns within the breeding program will increase the knowledge of both consumers and breeders. Having breed-specific testing in the future may demonstrate self-regulation instead of a need for government oversight.

#### **Amend Bylaw 14.2:**

14.2 Duties. Members of each Breed/Breed Group Section shall sponsor the breed/breed group and be responsible for developing a comprehensive standard **and breeding guidelines** for the breed/breed group. **The members of each Breed/Breed Group Section are responsible for** proposing amendments and revisions of the standards for the breed/breed group **and also updating the health section in the breeding guidelines at least once every five years.**

#### **Add Bylaw 17.4:**

17.4 Duties of the Breed Committees. I

**17.4.1 Represent** ~~It is the duty of the Breed Committee to represent~~ the Breed/Breed Group Section members on any proposed Breed Standard change, amendment or deletion, submitted by any bona fide voting members of the

Breed/Breed Group Section. Any proposal submitted to the Breed Committee must be approved by a majority vote of the Committee prior to the Breed Committee Chairperson forwarding the proposal to the Genetics and Rules Committees for review and approval. It is the responsibility of the Breed Committee Chairperson to forward any approved proposal to the aforementioned Committees within 5 days of approval by the Breed Committee and to return any proposal not approved by the Committee to the person or persons originally submitting the proposal. Individual Breed Committee members may attach comments to any breed proposal submitted to the aforesaid committees or individuals. Upon approval of the Genetics and Rules Committees, the proposal must be forwarded to the Executive Office for balloting of the Breed/Breed Group Section in accordance with 118.2.

**17.4.2 The Breed Committee shall use the same process as 17.4.1 for any changes to the breeding guidelines for the breed.**

**If the above changes are passed by the membership ballot, add the following:**

**Add Standing Rule 104.2.1:**

**104.2.1 Breeding Guidelines**

**Breeding Guidelines serve as a valuable resource for both novice and experienced breeders, providing guidelines for breeding on both health and type. Each Breeding Guideline includes the outcross policies for the breed, a dedicated health section that addresses the genetic diversity of the breed and outlines breed-specific health-testing requirements when necessary. The primary goal is to identify, manage and mitigate any known genetic issues, which are scientifically identified as adversely affecting the health and welfare of well-cared-for indoor cats.**

**104.2.1.1 Other sections of the Breeding Guidelines may include, but are not limited to, the breed's history and a comprehensive explanation of the breed seminar. This description aims to portray the quintessential qualities of the breed without emphasizing extremes, promoting balanced and consistent breeding toward perfect examples of the breed.**

**104.2.2 Each Breed/Breed Group Section is strongly encouraged to present at least one Breed/Breed Group Seminar every 3 years.**

**Rules Committee Comments:**

**1. On "other rules affected by the proposed change and to ensure that the proper terms are used to convey the meaning intended and to ensure uniformity of terminology throughout"**

The Rules Committee felt that the term "Breeding Guidelines" is more appropriate rather than seeing this as an addition to a "Breeding Program", which is primarily used in the development of new breeds.

Any definition of a Breeding Program should be part of the Registration Rules, which is outside the scope of this change.

**2. Opinions on the merits (or otherwise) of the proposal (i.e. "to review proposals" as per Standing Rule 106.4.1.1)**

**Pros:**

- Breeding guidelines will be a valuable resource to help new breeders start a healthy program and keep seasoned breeders aware of latest developments
- Demonstrates TICA's investment in the health and welfare of cats

**Cons:**

- Developing an additional document means more volunteer work, so it might discourage members to step forward as Breed Committee members
- Updates every 5 years means tracking that breed committees do their updates in time – requires additional work and possibly automation at the EO.

## Genetics Committee Comments for the 2025 Annual

### Proposals:

#### **Amend Bylaw 14.2 and 17.4 (Breeding Health Issues)**

There are several points to consider in regards to breed health issues and breeding programs. 1. TICA is the largest genetic registry of cats. 2. We want our TICA breeds to thrive and be healthy. 3. Many other pedigreed cat (and dog) registries have easily obtainable information of what to look for in regards to health and testing for members of a specific breed bred by a reputable breeder. 4. Our rules have mentioned breeding programs in the development of breeds but never defined them. 5. In these days of animal welfare legislation we need to be proactive and clear that health issues are important to us. 6. We have determined that we have a priority on education for breeders, judges, and the public, and this is a place we can provide some of that education.

Considering all of this, this proposal is a good idea and this is a good start.

#### **Some specific comments:**

In 14.2 Duties.

**"The members of each Breed/Breed Group Section are responsible for reviewing and updating the health section in the breeding program at least once every five years and to propose** proposing amendments and revisions of the standards **and/or breeding program** for the breed/breed group **if needed.**"

Sometimes changes might not be necessary, but they should be at least reviewed and signed off on.

There is a typo at the end of the first paragraph of **104.2.1 Breeding Program** **"The primary goal is to identify, manage and mitigate any known genetic issues, which are scientifically identified as adversely affecting the health and welfare of a well-cared-for indoor cats."** That should be "adversely affecting the health and welfare of a well-cared-for indoor cat" or "adversely affecting the health and welfare of well-cared-for indoor cats".

**"17.4.1 The Breed Committee shall use the same process for any changes to the breeding program for the breed."**

To be clear perhaps this should say **"17.4.1 The Breed Committee shall use the same process for any changes to the breeding program as is used for changes to the breed standard."**

## **Amend By-Laws 17.4 Duties of Officers (Breed Committee Newsletters) - Cherau**

### **Rationale:**

TICA's Breed Committees are the stewards of TICA's breeds, and should be encouraged to actively engage, communicate, and advocate to Breed/Breed Group Section members and the Board of Directors.

TICA's mission as a registry is to protect our many breeds, and part of this mission should be encouraging Breed Committees to be an elected wealth of knowledge to mentor new breeders and work for the continued health and existence of their breeds. This newsletter would provide a focused venue for Breed Committees to educate their members and breeders, which is one of TICA's core goals for the coming years.

Codifying this change into TICA's By-Laws ensure this duty of the Breed Committee is recognized by the membership as an important obligation of the Breed Committee, to best serve the rest of their Breed/Breed Group Section.

### **Amend Bylaw 17.4:**

17.4 Duties of the Breed Committees.

**17.4.1** ~~It is the duty of the Breed Committee to represent~~ **Represent** the Breed/Breed Group Section members on any proposed Breed Standard change, amendment or deletion, submitted by any bona fide voting members of the Breed/Breed Group Section. Any proposal submitted to the Breed Committee must be approved by a majority vote of the Committee prior to the Breed Committee Chairperson forwarding the proposal to the Genetics and Rules Committees for review and approval. It is the responsibility of the Breed Committee Chairperson to forward any approved proposal to the aforementioned Committees within 5 days of approval by the Breed Committee and to return any proposal not approved by the Committee to the person or persons originally submitting the proposal. Individual Breed Committee members may attach comments to any breed proposal submitted to the aforesaid committees or individuals. Upon approval of the Genetics and Rules Committees, the proposal must be forwarded to the Executive Office for balloting of the Breed/Breed Group Section in accordance with 118.2.

**17.4.2 In accordance with the Standing Rules developed by the Board of Directors, periodically inform Breed/Breed Group Section members and the Board of matters of interest to the breed.**

**If the above is approved by membership ballot, renumber the current 107.4 as 107.4.1 and add Standing Rule 107.4.2:**

**107.4.1** Polls of Breed Committee members shall be conducted by the Executive Office, with the results reported back to the Breed Committee Chair.

**107.4.2 Breed Committees are strongly encouraged to provide an annual electronic newsletter to breed section/group members and to the Board of Directors within 60 days of the conclusion of the show season. The purpose of the newsletter is to inform members on breed-specific developments, health issues, legislative issues, standard revisions, and educational topics. It may also highlight registration and membership trends.**

**Rules Committee Comments:**

**1. On "other rules affected by the proposed change and to ensure that the proper terms are used to convey the meaning intended and to ensure uniformity of terminology throughout"**

Whilst no other rules are obviously affected, the EO should have a co-ordinating role as part of this process. For example, specifying a common template for newsletters, tracking the production of newsletters, and archiving newsletters on the TICA website.

**2. Opinions on the merits (or otherwise) of the proposal (i.e. "to review proposals" as per Standing Rule 106.4.1.1)**

**Rules Chair Note:**

The Rules Committee felt that whilst agreeing that this is a good idea, it needs to be a planned implementation that sets up appropriate infrastructure first, rather than just merely adding the rule.

**Pros:**

- Such newsletters would be beneficial to the breed section/group members
- Aids education efforts (a core goal for TICA).

**Cons:**

- The additional work may discourage members from standing for breed committees
- Inactive committees will not produce anything
- Particularly for the large breed sections/groups, it requires appropriate infrastructure to be in place (e.g. TICA internal tool for sending them, or at least a verified external tool, that is free or inexpensive and easy to use; process to track frequency of newsletters)



## Amend Show Rule 23.6 (Denying Entry) - Fisher

### Rationale:

So, relative to the current rule, it seems that a club can refuse an entry if someone has had services suspended - either temporarily or permanently by TICA OR the club has had a prior issue with either the person or their cat. There doesn't appear to be any other reason.

This Rule has to do with accepting entries to a TICA show, nothing about someone not paying club dues on time. TICA does not make people belong to a club to enter a show. TICA does not set guidelines for how clubs run their internal affairs.

Frankly, the current wording in 23.6.3 is confusing. A TICA Temporary or Permanent Suspension List does not exist. There is only a Temporary Suspension List. Suspension of Services can be temporary or permanent. Plus, our rules do not create or define a Club Temporary or Permanent Suspension List. Again, TICA does not run the clubs. This rule is about providing access to a TICA-sanctioned cat show.

### Amend Show Rule 23.6:

23.6 The show committee, at its discretion, may refuse to accept any entry for the following reasons:

23.6.1 Maximum entries received.

23.6.2 Show date is during 21-day prohibitive period.

23.6.2.1 Any cat or kitten from a house or cattery where there has been fungus or any infectious or contagious illness within 21 days prior to the opening date of the show is ineligible for entry and/or exhibition.

23.6.3 Exhibitor's name is on ~~club or~~ **the** TICA Temporary ~~or Permanent~~ Suspension List.

23.6.4 A formal ~~protest~~ **complaint** alleging a violation of Show Rules and/or By-Laws **by the exhibitor** has been lodged, and the ~~protest~~ **complaint** has been upheld by the Board of Directors. **As a result, the exhibitor has been suspended from all TICA services.**

23.6.5 Prior conduct of the entry and/or exhibitor is detrimental to the best interest of the association or the welfare of cats or the club and/or its show.

23.6.5.1 The show committee shall give notice to the exhibitor in writing when applying 23.6.5.

23.6.5.2 The show committee shall disclose to the exhibitor the details of the detrimental prior conduct, if there is a request for information disclosure.

23.6.6 The entry is prohibited by law.

23.6.7 The last entry day is past. The last entry day is the last day and time that entries are accepted, notwithstanding any advertised "closing date". The show committee shall accept entries in the order received, however, may give preference to entries accompanied by payment.

23.6.7.1 In the event that a show committee has declined any entry pursuant to 23.6.7, no further entries may be accepted for any reason whatsoever.

### **Rules Committee Comments:**

#### **1. On "other rules affected by the proposed change and to ensure that the proper terms are used to convey the meaning intended and to ensure uniformity of terminology throughout"**

The Rules Committee were tasked with re-examining this proposal after the Spring 2025 Board meeting. The use of "Temporary" in 23.6.3 was questioned, as was the need for 23.6.4.

The term "Temporary Suspension List" is the correct term as it matches terminology used in, for example, Bylaws 113.1 and Standing Rules 1019.2, 1026.3.1 and 1026.8.1

23.6.4 is still needed as nowhere is it specified in TICA's rules that disciplinary actions shall be listed on the Temporary Suspension List. Some disciplinary actions result in permanent suspension.

#### **2. Opinions on the merits (or otherwise) of the proposal (i.e. "to review proposals" as per Standing Rule 106.4.1.1)**

##### **Pros:**

- Clarifies the rules as to why an exhibitor cannot enter a show.
- Makes the terminology consistent with other rules
- Rewording 23.6.4 makes it impossible for a person raising a complaint to be refused entry to a show. Existing wording is ambiguous.

##### **Cons:**

- Removes any reference to a suspension list that a club may choose to operate.

## **Add Show Rule 216.12.12 (DQ DBE Cats) – Bengal Breed Committee / Regional**

### **Director Europe North**

#### **Rationale:**

TICA's mission is to encourage its members to be caring, responsible owners and breeders of cats who work together to promote the preservation of pedigreed cats and the health and welfare of all domestic cats.

In recent years breeders have identified a number of cats with blue eyes that are not caused by the previously known genes, as colourpoint (cs), white self (W) and white spotting (ws). In an effort to produce blue eyes in a broader variety of coat patterns and colors – such as the previously unattainable blue-eyed black self – breeders began selectively breeding these cats. These experimental breeding programs have expanded as the blue-eyed cats have increased in popularity and the trait has been introduced to multiple breeds. More than one gene has been identified that causes the blue eyes and, since these are all dominant genes, they are collectively referred to as dominant blue eyes (DBE).

However, while the appearance of these blue eyes is undeniable striking, the trait is associated with a significantly increased risk of congenital sensory deficits, particularly deafness, which can severely affect a cat's quality of life.

Therefore, the inclusion of Dominant Blue Eyes (DBE) in breeding programs raises serious concerns regarding the integrity of responsible breeding practices, as well as the health and welfare of cats themselves. This practice runs directly counter to TICA's mission.

Or as Dr. Leslie Lyons stated in her recent seminar on DBE

*“Do not accept the DBE for show and registration. Why start and put something you already know is bad into your cat breeds. It is very highly unpredictable. There is many different variance and certainly leads to deafness issues. And mixing the variants is going to be a problem.*

*We already know that there is legislation against deaf cats. We are trying to start into an area where we have better welfare for cats. So are you really gonna be at the scrutiny of people at this day and age to bring in a new mutation that is already known to cause deafness in your cats. A hundred years ago it wasn't that thought pattern but now we do have that thought pattern”.*

In other words: is TICA truly prepared to risk not only the health and integrity of our pedigreed breeds, but also the future ability to breed them at all, by allowing a gene in our show halls that has a well-documented negative impact on feline welfare? In a time when animal welfare is under increasing public and legislative scrutiny, continuing down this path could endanger the very foundation of responsible cat breeding. What kind of organization are we if we knowingly allow this?

#### **Proposal**

This proposal would disqualify (DQ) pedigreed cats with dominant blue eyes (DBE). Breeders who believe they can responsibly incorporate DBE into their breed may request to include it in their breed standard, subject to approval by the TICA Board. (Add Show Rule 216.12.12 Page 1 of 3)

A prior proposal on this subject was not approved by the Board at the 2025 Spring meeting, as it was felt that blue eyed cats in the Mink and Sepia division should not be penalized for their eye color. Accordingly, this revised proposal applies only to cats with Dominant Blue Eyes in the Traditional Division.

This proposed rule change is intended to address the following issues:

Health and Welfare Concerns: Dominant Blue Eyes have been linked to a higher incidence of congenital sensory deficits, particularly deafness, affecting the cat's quality of life. The trait's consistent presence across coat colors suggests a genetic link that may also influence other developmental or health-related abnormalities. By disqualifying cats with DBE, we encourage breeding practices that prioritize the well-being of the animals.

Alignment with TICA's Responsible Breeding Standards: TICA emphasizes the importance of maintaining breed health and reducing or eliminating abnormalities through responsible breeding. Allowing DBE cats in the show hall contradicts this principle by indirectly promoting a trait associated with potential health issues. This rule change reinforces TICA's commitment to prioritizing the health and sustainability of recognized breeds.

Precedent for Disqualification Based on Health Risks: Like other physical abnormalities, such as crossed eyes, undershot jaws, or visible tail faults, which are grounds for disqualification, DBE represents a genetic abnormality that warrants exclusion from the show hall. This ensures consistency in applying TICA's rules and promotes high breeding standards.

Ethical Breeding Encouragement: Excluding DBE from the show hall sends a clear message that traits associated with health risks should not be prioritized for aesthetic appeal. This promotes ethical breeding practices and educates the public and breeders about the importance of genetic health over superficial traits.

#### **Add Show Rule 216.12.12:**

**216.12.12 With the exception of solid white cats, cats with blue or odd eyes that are classified in the Traditional or Sepia categories in the solid/tortie/tabby/silver and smoke divisions, shall be disqualified, unless authorized by a Board approved standard.**

#### **Rules Committee Comments:**

**1. On "other rules affected by the proposed change and to ensure that the proper terms are used to convey the meaning intended and to ensure uniformity of terminology throughout"**

None

**Contd/...**

## **2. Opinions on the merits (or otherwise) of the proposal (i.e. "to review proposals" as per Standing Rule 106.4.1.1)**

### **Pros:**

- Addresses the issue of DBE cats without the need to change individual breed standards
- Provides a clear and objective measure to identify DBE cats.

### **Cons:**

- Does not apply to HHP/HHPK classes (see 216.12)

## Genetics Committee Comments for the 2025 Annual

### Show Rule 216.12.12 (DQ DBE Cats) – Bengal Breed Committee / Regional Director Europe North: Genetics Committee Comments

The Genetics committee is in favor of this proposal. We understand that not all possible genetic causes of DBE will cause sensory deficits in affected cats, but we do know that some among the current ones being put into assorted breeds do. We do not want to encourage bringing in deleterious genes on purpose into our pedigreed cats, and we certainly do not want to reward it on the show bench.

We know that these genes would be undetectable in pointed cats, who already have blue eyes, and that mink colored cats can have eyes that are blue enough that this rule would be problematic if applied to them. The genetics committee thinks that sepia cats could be included under this rule without removing legitimate cats without a DBE gene, as sepia cats might have blue-green eyes but are not at all likely to have truly blue eyes regardless of what breed they are in, unless they are with-white or have a DBE mutation.

We are also aware that DBE could still be concealed in with-white cats, and that the DBE mutations often cause affected cats to have some white on them. They rarely have all four white feet unless they also have a white spotting gene as well. The reason that DBE cats are considered desirable is that solid colored and tabby cats with no white that have blue eyes have an exotic and attractive appearance. Cats with white and blue eyes are not terribly rare, and therefore do not have as much appeal for people looking for a rare color. This proposal, together with the recommended change for the UCD from the genetics committee more tightly defining the minimum white for a with-white cat in championship, should help prevent TICA from rewarding the deleterious DBE genes.

Another good provision in this proposal is allowing a breed to make a case to be allowed to have DBE cats. Why is this a positive? Because in the animal world there are plenty of genes that cause blue eyes but no other problems. Humans have recessive blue eye genes. The Husky dog breed has a DBE gene that works through a mutation in a completely different region of the genome that affects the likelihood of melanocytes migrating to the iris, and that's all. So Husky dogs may have one or two blue eyes resulting from that with no other health effects. If an equivalent DBE gene was found in cats and shown to not have any negative consequences, there should be a mechanism to allow it in. As we move forward, additional genetic testing should become more available and accessible. In the not terribly distant future it may be possible to tag some phenotypes as requiring genetic testing and individuals could be marked as ineligible for championship, maybe even not for breeding based on genetic test results. We are not there yet though, and in the meantime this is a step in the right direction.

## **Add Reg Rule 33.11 (Revoke Championship of a Trait or Breed) – Genetics Committee**

### **Rationale:**

- 1) TICA has detailed procedures for the advancement of New Breeds and New Traits. There is no procedure for their removal. The system is unbalanced.
- 2) It will be easier for the Genetics Committee, and others, to support the advancement of a New Breed or New Trait with these rules in place. Currently we have to trade off:
  - a) concerns of possible future health and/or welfare problems that may be directly linked to a defining feature of the breed or trait, but which show up in middle age, and/or have been concealed by breeders with affected cats, with
  - b) providing a reasonable timeline without extensive delays for breeders who are working hard and ethically to get their breed or trait approved for Championship status.

The speed of breeders adopting newly discovered traits has increased dramatically over recent years. Enthusiasm is a positive force that we could use more of in the cat fancy. Rather than trying to stifle and slow new traits and breeds, waiting 10 to 15 years to see if there are problems, it would be helpful to be able to allow something to compete in a shorter time period, while enthusiasm is high. To counterbalance that, we need to have a mechanism for removal if time and additional information reveal problems that are irrevocably connected to a trait. It is easier to let something in without knowing the exact gene, the exact mutation, and all possible future negative consequences of it, if the possibility exists to revoke a breed or trait if serious problems do appear down the road,

3) Currently anti-breed legislation is sweeping through Europe. This is an existential threat to the health and preservation of our breeds. The official basis for these breed bans is that the lives of the cats of various breeds amount to torture. The specific rationales for individual breeds that have currently been banned so far have often been patently false. If we had a true, scientifically based procedure for evaluating a breed or trait for removal we could more easily point out the deficiencies in methods and rationales that have been used to ban breeds elsewhere. However, as we have no mechanism in place to remove a breed or trait from Championship, our statements as an association have less credibility than they would if we did. We need to be proactive. As Dr. Leslie Lyons stated on a slide for a recent presentation, we need to be able to “Retire’ breeds in which the breed defining mutation causes health problems.” We need to be able to show that our organization takes the health and welfare of our pedigreed cats, in fact all cats, seriously.

4) We want it to be clear that removal of a trait or breed, as we have outlined here, is not, and should not, be an easy and/or fast process. A proposal for removal can only be brought forward by a specific official committee of TICA, not disgruntled individuals. This is a serious matter, not to be undertaken lightly. Committees such as Rules, Genetics, Feline Welfare, Standards, Judging Committee, or the Board of Directors have the expertise necessary for a revocation petition. We do not want this to be a tool for anything other than making sure that TICA Championship breeds are healthy and that individual cats are able to lead happy and healthy lives unencumbered by deleterious genes irrevocably connected to their breed or trait.

#### **Add Reg Rule 33.11:**

##### **Revoking Championship Status of a Trait or of a Breed**

**33.11.1 A Revocation Request may be made by any TICA Standing Committee or the Board of Directors to revoke the Championship status of a specific trait within a Championship breed or an entire Championship breed in which the trait or breed-defining mutation directly causes problems that interfere with the health and welfare of even well-kept indoor cats.**

**33.11.2 The Revocation Request, with supporting evidence, shall be sent to each member of the Genetics Committee, each member of the Rules Committee and each member of the affected Breed Committee at least 90 days prior to the Board meeting at which approval of revocation is sought.**

**33.11.3 Notice of Intent to propose Revocation of Championship Status must be published in the TICA Trend at least 120 days prior to the meeting at which the application will be heard, and which invites comments about the breed/trait to be forwarded to the Executive Office.**

**33.11.4 Criteria to decide if revocation is appropriate should include (but are not limited to):**

- **Characterization of the biological mechanisms underlying the health and/or behavioral changes detrimental to animal health or welfare.**
- **Statistical analysis establishing the percentage of individuals adversely affected, including severity of presentation, impact on quality of life, litter size and viability, and longevity.**
- **Mitigation strategies to detect and prevent detrimental effects or minimize their severity.**
- **Evidence such as case reports or population studies, preferably published in peer-reviewed veterinary or science journals.**

**33.11.5 A formal presentation of supporting evidence at the meeting of the Board of Directors is to be made by designated representative(s) from the committee making the Revocation Request. This may include, but is not limited to, photographs, illustrations, images, statistics, health and breeding reports, examples of the breed or trait, and any other relevant material.**



**33.11.5.1 Comments received by the Executive Office about the breed/trait should be collated into a single document and sent to Board members at least 30 days in advance of the meeting. A formal rebuttal may be prepared and presented by a committee member of the affected breed. Rebuttals must follow the guidelines in 33.11.4.**

**33.11.5.2 The Board of Directors may approve, disapprove, or impose additional requirements for Revocation, which the Board of Directors, entirely in their discretion, may require. In order to be revoked a supermajority of at least 75% of the Board must vote for revocation.**

**33.11.6 If a breed or trait is revoked, individual cats and litters shall retain their existing registration numbers. Any titles earned are retained. After revocation, the breed/trait will have Registration-Only status in perpetuity, or until reinstatement.**

**33.11.7 After a breed or trait has been revoked, a petition for reinstatement of Championship exhibition status can be put forward if new data indicates that the original basis for revocation can be refuted. The same process as set out in 33.11.1 – 33.11.4 will be followed for reinstatement.**

**33.11.7.1 The petition can be made by either a TICA Standing Committee, the Board of Directors or at least 5 TICA members from a minimum of 3 regions.**

**33.11.7.2 A petition for reinstatement will be considered no less than three years from the last board decision on the breed or trait.**

#### **Rules Committee Comments:**

##### **1. On "other rules affected by the proposed change and to ensure that the proper terms are used to convey the meaning intended and to ensure uniformity of terminology throughout"**

As with the previous submission for the Annual 2024, Rules Committee has adjusted the wording to use the term "revoke" rather than "retire" as "revoke" is the more accurate term for a rule.

As before, Rules Committee also notes that, ultimately, similar processes might be needed for PNB and ANB breeds – the only reason for demotion is currently failure to file annual reports or a "lack of interest" in the breed.

##### **2. Opinions on the merits (or otherwise) of the proposal (i.e. "to review proposals" as per Standing Rule 106.4.1.1)**

###### **Pros:**

- Introduces a robust procedure to revoke a breed for Championship exhibition if it turns out that the breed has serious health issues that cannot be avoided.
- Requires a supermajority vote (75%) of the Board to be approved, following evidence-based submissions by relevant parties.

- Provides a route to reverse a revocation, should sufficient evidence for this be presented.

**Cons:**

- If a breed is revoked, it will not stop people from continuing to breed the affected breed "under TICA's umbrella", as long as the breed stays in Registration Only status. It will still get official TICA papers, it will just not be showable. People who breed for monetary gain do not care if a breed is showable.

## **Amend Standing Rule 106.4.1 (Committee Membership) - Wood**

### **Rationale:**

Advisory Standing Committees are precisely that – advisory. They can only make recommendations to the Board, who can adopt, reject or modify these at the Board's discretion. This is in contrast to Board Administrative Standing Committees (currently only the Judging Committee) who are empowered to make decisions as delegated by the Board.

Advisory Standing Committees also make use of “specialized knowledge and skills”, which exist in a small minority of TICA's members. Key committees such as Rules and Genetics are classic examples of this.

Whilst ideally, committee members should be drawn from outside the Board, it is unfair to deny committee membership to Board members with such knowledge and skills. Doing so may weaken the advice discussed during committee deliberations, and then summarised for the Board in committee reports.

In addition, Board members are bound by policies such as the “Conflict of Interest” policy, which should address any potential concern for a member holding both Board and Committee roles.

For the vast majority of TICA's lifetime, this restriction has not been needed. It was introduced in 2014 and repealed in 2019. It was subsequently reintroduced at the Winter 2022 meeting, when the proposal was passed by a small majority of the then Board.

### **Amend Standing Rule 106.4.1:**

106.4.1 Advisory Standing Committees. The following committees serve in an advisory capacity. These bring specialized knowledge and skills that aid the Board to make more effective decisions and develop and implement programs and activities designated by the Board to assist members on behalf of the Association. ~~Unless otherwise specified, a member of an Advisory Standing Committee may not concurrently serve as a member of the Board of Directors.~~

### **Rules Committee Comments:**

**1. On "other rules affected by the proposed change and to ensure that the proper terms are used to convey the meaning intended and to ensure uniformity of terminology throughout"**

None

**2. Opinions on the merits (or otherwise) of the proposal (i.e. "to review proposals" as per Standing Rule 106.4.1.1)**

#### **Pros:**

- Ensures widest range of candidates available for Advisory Standing Committee positions

#### **Cons:**

- None identified



## **Amend Standing Rule 601.2.11 (Ownership on awards) - Lambert**

### **Rationale:**

I think that rule is flawed, especially with regards to kittens. There are literally thousands of kittens worldwide that become showable in the period between 1 January and 30 April. Many of these kittens have not been sold before 1 January and many breeders will then bring such kittens to a show to promote them. If said kitten gains even ONE final at that show and is bought by somebody who'd like to continue showing it, they're caught in limbo - because standing rule 601.2.11 only relates to either/or - not both.

I would like to propose that it should be up to breeder/new owner who is listed as the owner of the kitten/cat/alter by the end of the season and that this needs to be registered with the EO by 7 May in line with all other updates.

### **Amend 601.2.11**

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).

601.2.9 Kittens will be scored in the region where they were first shown unless the Executive Office is notified in writing.

601.2.10 If a cat or kitten completed its show career before January 1st, it will be scored in the region where it completed that career.

601.2.11 For purposes of scoring, the transfer date on a Certificate of Registration is the date the transfer is received in the Executive Office. In order for the new owner to be shown on the awards, the transfer must be received in the Executive Office by January 1st; if the cat was shown only after the transfer then the transfer must be received in the Executive Office by May 7th. If the cat was shown only before the transfer, then the ~~old~~ **prior** owner(s) will be furnished the award. **The prior owner(s) may request that the new owner(s) be shown on the award if the Executive Office is notified of this by May 7th. This request will not change the region in which the cat is scored.**

### **Rules Committee Comments:**

**1. On "other rules affected by the proposed change and to ensure that the proper terms are used to convey the meaning intended and to ensure uniformity of terminology throughout"**

None

**Contd/...**

## **2. Opinions on the merits (or otherwise) of the proposal (i.e. "to review proposals" as per Standing Rule 106.4.1.1)**

### **Pros:**

- The new owner of a cat or kitten may receive an award in their name, increasing general goodwill toward TICA
- Can remove confusion when the new owner showed the cat more times than the prior owner, but the prior owner would still be listed on the award

### **Cons:**

- Potentially some additional work for the EO to make sure all requests are honored

## **Amend UCD 76.1 and Glossary (DBE Cats) – Genetics Committee**

### **Rationale:**

New rules and standard changes involve dominant blue eyes (DBE) which are dominantly inherited blue eyes caused by mutations in genes other than the KIT gene. KIT gene mutations cause dominant white and particolor coloration in our championship cats. There is more than one mutation that causes DBE, but some are in the PAX3 gene. Several of these mutations are associated with sensory deficits, such as hearing loss. At least one causes modification in facial structure. Others may be benign causing only blue eyes. They also can cause some white on an affected cat. Typically the white is on the face or the chin. Sometimes there is white on the chest and/or some paws. It is relatively rare for them to have four white paws unless they are also particolor due to the KIT gene.

The Maine Coon standard specifies that particolors must have white on all four feet. Some judges have used this as an unwritten rule to help differentiate particolor cats from those with large or multiple lockets, which can occasionally land on a few toes on a foot or two.

In the interest of clarifying and codifying phenotypic differences typically found between the white found on cats caused by lockets, white spotting from the KIT gene (S), and white patches caused by DBE we propose the following changes in the UCD and Glossary.

### **Amend UCD 76.1:**

#### **76 Any Color with White Divisions.**

76.1 Any color in the four 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. **To be eligible for competition in a With White Division a cat must have at the minimum, white toes on all four paws.**

### **Add to Glossary of Terms:**

#### **DBE:**

**DBE is an acronym for Dominant Blue Eyes. DBE cats typically, but not always, have one or two blue eyes in a traditional or sepia colored cat that is not white or particolor. There are several varieties of DBE caused by different mutations in genes such as PAX 3, not the KIT gene where the mutations are that cause solid white and particolored cats. The DBE genes can also cause some white patching, most commonly on the face and chest.**

**With White:**

**See Particolor**

**Rules Committee Comments:**

**1. On "other rules affected by the proposed change and to ensure that the proper terms are used to convey the meaning intended and to ensure uniformity of terminology throughout"**

None

**2. Opinions on the merits (or otherwise) of the proposal (i.e. "to review proposals" as per Standing Rule 106.4.1.1)**

**Pros:**

- Makes official an unwritten "rule of thumb" used by judges since TICA was founded
- Clarifies the definition of a DBE cat

**Cons:**

- Cats that were previously showable cannot now be shown unless white is on all four paws



Task - Public follow-up	Owner	Date Created	Status	Note
TICA's pedigree revision to include more genetic information	van Mullem	5/18/2020	ongoing	2024S - work in progress- beginning stages of bringing information over - wisdom health 2024A ongoing. 2025W work with Summit to get a quote on an estimate cost . <b>2025S</b> on going we added ability to purchase genetic test in TFMS
China - may need to consider changing law firm due to death of the office attorney	Adler/Nevarez/Shi	2024S	ongoing	Jeff will check to see if the current attorney office is still open and operating 2024A ongoing . 2025W working on the paperwork that needs apostille from Texas. Hire an agency/service to complete the paperwork needed to move forward. <b>2025S</b> pretty much finished with all types of document and will submit all paperwork.
How to identify when a region is suffering, come up with some sort of plan to identify trends - Identify what data is needed first then create reporting.	Danny	2024S	ongoing	Schiff, Maddox, Armel, Vlach work with Danny to identify what data is needed to get the reporting and try to identify the trends. 2024A start developing in the weekly directors meetings. 2025W Danny sent email to group and received feedback - work in progress. <b>2025S</b> on going no update.
VJH will look into the forms used for traditional judging so they can be posted on our web	Harrison	2025W	ongoing	<b>2025S</b> Harrison reached out to Vlach and Knapp to come up with some kind of explanation that can be put on the website and also the forms.

**READJUSTED WITHOUT MARKETING TICA TREND YEARLY REPORT FROM AUGUST-SEPT 2024 THRU JUN-JULY 2025 (6 ISSUES)**

ITEMS	AUG/SEP 2024 VOL 45 NO. 5	OCT/NOV 2024 VOL 45, NO. 6	DEC 2024/JAN 2025 VOL 46, NO. 1	FEB/MAR 2025 VOL 46, NO. 2	APR/MAY 2025 VOL 46, NO. 3	JUN/JULY 2025 VOL 46, NO. 4		TOTAL YEAR 6 ISSUES
PAGE COUNT	64	56	36	48	36	40		280
TOTAL PRINT QUANTITIES	2,330	2,358	2,393	2,426	2,447	1,849		13,803
PRINTING COST	\$ 6,993.42	\$ 6,977.26	\$ 5,229.84	\$ 5,443.46	\$ 5,113.97	\$ 5,015.25		\$ 34,773.20
AVERAGE PRINTING COST	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.96	\$ 2.19	\$ 2.24	\$ 2.09	\$ 2.71		\$ 15.19
TOTAL PRINTING CHARGES WITH US/OVERSEAS SHIPPING	\$ 13,340.09	\$ 13,251.38	\$ 10,660.94	\$ 11,386.90	\$ 10,661.34	\$ 9,624.48		\$ 68,925.13
COST PER ISSUE WITH PRINTING/ MAIL PREP/POLY SHIPPING-US/OVERSEAS	\$ 5.72	\$ 5.62	\$ 4.46	\$ 4.69	\$ 4.36	\$ 5.21		\$ 30.06
ADVERTISING FROM EDITOR	\$ 1,466.50	\$ 1,041.50	\$ 1,811.50	\$ 1,026.50	\$ 1,081.50	\$ 1,201.50		\$ 7,629.00
ADVERTISING MARKETING	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
TOTAL ADVERTISING	\$ 1,466.50	\$ 1,041.50	\$ 1,811.50	\$ 1,026.50	\$ 1,081.50	\$ 1,201.50		\$ 7,629.00
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 \$5/\$10** 6 ISSUES AVE								
TOTAL COST MINUS ADS	\$ 11,873.59	\$ 12,209.88	\$ 8,849.44	\$ 10,360.40	\$ 9,579.84	\$8,422.98		\$ 61,296.13
TOTAL COST WITH EDITOR SALARY	\$ 15,023.59	\$ 15,359.88	\$ 11,999.44	\$ 13,510.40	\$ 12,729.84	\$11,572.98		\$ 80,196.13
COST PER ISSUE WITH ADVERTISING/EDITOR	\$ 6.45	\$ 6.51	\$ 5.01	\$ 5.57	\$ 5.20	\$6.26		\$ 35.00
TREND ONLINE ACCESS	4,646	5,141	5,541	5,942	6,229	4,324		31,823
ESTIMATED % OF MEMBERS ONLINE	66.59%	68.55%	69.83%	71.00%	72%	70%		417.76%
BULK INKJET MAILING PREP/NCOA PROCESSING	1,342	1,369	1,384	1,400	1,423	1,123		8,041
COST INKJET MAILING PREP	\$ 379.80	\$ 381.22	\$ 394.56	\$ 395.42	\$ 396.66	\$ 430.78		\$ 2,378.44
BULK CANADIAN	187	189	190	193	194	138		1091
COST BULK CANADIAN postage included	\$ 1,203.73	\$ 1,213.78	\$ 1,024.22	\$ 1,133.76	\$ 1,040.20	\$ 860.46		\$ 6,476.15
BULK INTERNATIONAL	702	709	717	727	717	527		2,218
COST BULK INTERNATIONAL postage included	\$ 4,162.83	\$ 4,201.69	\$ 3,607.19	\$ 3,905.20	\$ 3,607.19	\$ 3,001.88		\$ 22,485.98
FIRST CLASS DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL, CANADIAN	146	139	154	162	101	72		774
COST FIRST CLASS DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL, CANADIAN	\$ 463.57	\$ 507.66	\$ 403.75	\$ 466.95	\$ 366.95	\$ 277.48		\$ 2,486.36
*** PLASTIC \$.15 PER ISSUE NOT DOMESTIC								
****MARKETING ADVERTISING CHARGES AND ADVERTISING WERE REMOVED DUE TO NO DIRECT PAYMENTS TO TREND****								
**MEMBERSHIP INCOME PER ISSUE DEPENDS ON ONE, TWO, THREE, OR LIFETIME PAYMENTS (ESTIMATE) <b>COST OF TREND ACCESS ONLINE VS PRINTED</b>								
TOTAL QUANTITIES FOR DOMESTIC ACCOUNTS FOR COPIES SENT TO OFFICE(25)								
ESTIMATED % BASED ON EACH ISSUE QUANTITIES								
STARTING FEB/MAR 2023 ISSUE, OFFICE IS RECEIVING 25 COPIES BUT INCREASE IN POSTAGE IN APRIL/MAY 2023 ISSUE								
***POSTAL PRICES HAVE INCREASED AND PLASTIC IS REQUIRED ON ALL INTERNATIONAL ISSUES***								

**YEARBOOK INCOME-- 4 books left in paid stock in the EO****TICA Portion of Yearbook Income**

US Yearbooks	135	\$	9,875.00
Canadian Yearbooks	10	\$	755.00
All Other Countries	80	\$	6,930.00
Personalization	32	\$	320.00
Top 3 Intl Color	88	\$	1,760.00
2nd & 3rd Best of Breed Intl	41	\$	615.00
Bottom 15 Regional Winners	42	\$	630.00
Bottom 15 RW Pages paid by Region	8	\$	3,715.00
Grands	24	\$	344.00
Supremes	59	\$	1,090.00
In Memory	5	\$	92.00
OS/OD	8	\$	148.00
Lifetime Achievement	21	\$	394.00
Advertising		\$	9,433.00
		\$	<b>36,101.00</b>
TICA Portion of Yearbook Income		\$	28,971.00
		\$	<b>65,072.00</b>

IW Pages	112	\$	12,432.00
Points Page	1	\$	111.00
Catalogs of the Year	1	\$	111.00
RW Top Ten Pages	63	\$	6,993.00
BOD/App Officials	2	\$	222.00
Judges/JOTY/Judge Emeritus	7	\$	777.00
Clerks	4	\$	444.00
Breed/Color	69	\$	7,659.00
Misc	2	\$	222.00
			<b>\$ 28,971.00</b>

**YEARBOOK EXPENSES**

Jostens Publishing	225 Books	\$	29,500.00
Jostens Personalization	32	\$	200.00
Jostens US Shipping & Supplies	111 Books	\$	1,339.56
Jostens Shipping to Editor	114 Books	\$	358.70
Shipping Supplies--Editor		\$	192.50
Shipping--Editor	97	\$	6,596.54
Editor Salary		\$	14,000.00
Editor Expenses		\$	339.71
	Expenses	\$	<b>52,527.01</b>
	Income	\$	65,072.00
	Profit	\$	<b>12,544.99</b>
		\$	(16,426.01)

## **Budget Proposal – Fee Increase: 10% Across the Board with 5% Club Rebate**

COO, Danny Nevarez

### **IT System Involved**

Salesforce (TFMS)

### **Description of the Requested Change**

This proposal introduces a program to increase all TICA fees by 12% across the board, effective for FY202X, while rebating 5% of each client's total purchases back to their selected home club in TFMS. The rebate would be issued quarterly, based on the client's designated home club at the time of purchase. If no home club is selected, the rebate defaults to the TICA general fund.

This structure ensures at least a net 5% revenue increase for TICA while providing direct financial incentives to clubs. To promote equity among clubs of varying sizes, this would include a \$5,000 annual cap on rebates per club. This ensures that larger clubs do not disproportionately benefit, allowing smaller or emerging clubs to receive meaningful support while maintaining overall program sustainability. If a club's rebates exceed the cap, the excess would roll into a TICA-wide fund for general fund subsidy, special projects, shared initiatives, such as regional show subsidies, or education and outreach efforts.

### **Desired End Result**

Provides TICA with sustainable revenue growth to fund operations and innovations, while funding and empowering clubs with rebates to enhance shows, marketing, and member recruitment.

### **Alignment with TICA Core Functions**

This proposal is a strategy in achieving year-over-year increases across TICA's core functions. This builds a mutually beneficial ecosystem where clubs are incentivized to grow participation, ultimately driving year-over-year increases in our core measures through grassroots efforts.

### **Data Privacy and Compliance Considerations**

Not applicable, as no new personal data collection is involved. However, clubs receiving rebates must affirm use for TICA-aligned activities (e.g., shows, education) via a simple annual agreement.

### **Executive Office Comments**

Without creative revenue strategies, TICA risks stagnation in funding clubs, which are vital not only to TICA's growth, but long-term sustainability. Rising costs of venues and show production are becoming significant inhibitors to clubs' ability to put on quality TICA shows, an issue persisting across the globe. This functionality encourages clubs to increase their participation and use of TICA services, while empowering them to invest in high-quality shows, education, and outreach. This incentive represents an opportunity to decentralize growth and reduce reliance on corporate sponsorships.

### Proposed Line-Item Fee Increase:

Proposed fees are rounded to the nearest \$0.50 for simplicity. Under this model, 5% of each client's total purchases would be rebated quarterly to their selected home club in TFMS, resulting in a net 7% revenue increase for TICA after the rebate (gross \$2,917,676; rebates \$145,884; net \$2,771,792).

Service/Category	Current Member Fee	Current Non-Member Fee	Proposed Member Fee	Proposed Non-Member Fee	FY2025 Revenue	Projected Revenue (12% Increase)	Projected Increase
Regular Memberships (1-Year)	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$33.50	\$33.50	\$192,298	\$215,374	\$23,076
Cattery Registrations	\$75.00	\$80.00	\$84.00	\$89.50	\$203,768	\$228,220	\$24,452
Litter Registrations	\$13.00– \$16.00	\$15.00– \$18.00	\$14.50– \$18.00	\$17.00–\$20.00	\$572,492	\$641,191	\$68,699
Blue Slips (Cat/Kitten Reg from Litter)	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$11.00	\$13.50	\$320,152	\$358,570	\$38,418
Certified Pedigree (5-Gen)	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$56.00	\$56.00	\$280,400	\$314,048	\$33,648
Individual Cat Registrations	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$22.50	\$22.50	\$156,240	\$174,989	\$18,749
Web Breeder Listings	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$89.50	\$89.50	\$180,170	\$201,790	\$21,620
Transfers/Leases	\$13.00– \$7.00	\$15.00–\$9.00	\$14.50–\$8.00	\$17.00–\$10.00	\$103,301	\$115,697	\$12,396
Title Confirmations	\$5.00– \$10.00	\$5.00–\$10.00	\$5.50–\$11.00	\$5.50–\$11.00	\$36,305	\$40,661	\$4,356
Show Licenses (Per Ring)	\$15.00– \$10.00	\$15.00– \$10.00	\$17.00– \$11.00	\$17.00–\$11.00	\$29,950	\$33,544	\$3,594
Other (Aggregated Items)	Varies	Varies	+12%	+12%	\$530,392	\$594,039	\$63,647
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>\$2,605,068</b>	<b>\$2,917,676</b>	<b>\$312,608</b>

## **Budget Proposal – Add Breeder Clients and Cat Linking in TFMS**

COO, Danny Nevarez

### **IT System Involved**

Salesforce (TFMS)

### **Description of the Requested Change**

This proposal introduces a new workflow that enables breeders to add client information into TFMS using a structured form or allows pet buyers to self-submit their details via a secure form. The form captures contact details, and basic household information, like other pets in the house, will the cat be an inside or outside pet, among other fields and includes a checkbox for client consent. When breeders enter client information directly, they must affirm via a mandatory checkbox that they have obtained explicit permission from the client to do so. However, the workflow is designed to promote and incentivize pet buyers entering their information themselves (e.g., through breeder-shared links to the form). Breeders may also link a specific kitten to the client within TFMS. This functionality directly supports TICA's core functions by enabling targeted outreach to pet buyers, encouraging them to register their cats (boosting Registrations), exhibit at shows (increasing Cat Shows), and engage with TICA's educational resources on feline care.

### **Desired End Result**

Allows breeders to manage client relationships, improve tracking of kitten placements. Enhances trust through transparent data practices, encouraging higher participation from privacy-conscious buyers. Ultimately, this drives year-over-year growth in core functions: increasing Registrations by facilitating email campaigns to unregistered pet buyers; boosting Memberships through autorenewal nudges and exclusive TFMS features; growing Cat Shows by identifying and nurturing potential first-time exhibitors; and supporting Education by sharing collective knowledge on feline care with new pet parents.

### **Alignment with TICA Core Functions**

This proposal is a foundational strategy in achieving year-over-year increases across TICA's core functions:

- **Registrations:** Enables breeders to track pet buyers in TFMS, facilitating email campaigns to encourage litter and cat registrations (e.g., "Implement functionality for breeders to add and track pet buyers").
- **Memberships:** Supports member engagement by connecting pet buyers to TICA resources, potentially increasing renewals and access to exclusive features.

- **Cat Shows:** Uses captured data to identify eligible pet owners and nurture them as first-time exhibitors, driving increases in shows and participants (e.g., "Encourage pet buyers to show their cats").
- **Corporate Partners:** Builds a larger, engaged audience of pet parents, making TICA more attractive for sponsorships through enhanced impressions and reach.
- **Education:** Promotes sharing of knowledge on feline care, aligning with TICA's role as a trusted authority and supporting content plans for responsible cat ownership.

## **Data Privacy and Compliance Considerations**

In response to prior feedback on GDPR and privacy risks, this proposal incorporates "privacy by design" principles to ensure compliance with relevant data protection regulations like GDPR. Key safeguards include:

- **Dual Entry Modes with Safeguards:** Pet buyers are encouraged to self-enter their contact details via a secure, structured form (e.g., a web-to-lead or community portal integration in Salesforce), minimizing third-party input. Alternatively, breeders can enter data but must affirm via a checkbox that they have the client's explicit permission, with audit logs tracking this affirmation. This flexibility supports diverse user needs while prioritizing self-entry to reduce privacy risks.
- **Explicit Consent Mechanism:** A mandatory checkbox will require affirmative consent from the pet buyer (or confirmed by the breeder during their entry) before data is stored or processed. Consent language will be clear, granular and include links to TICA's privacy policy. Buyers can withdraw consent at any time via email request to the EO.
- **Data Minimization and Security:** Data will be encrypted, with access restricted to breeders on a need-to-know basis via Salesforce's role-based permissions. No sensitive personal data (e.g., health) will be captured.
- **GDPR Rights Enablement:** The EO will support rights like access, rectification, erasure ("right to be forgotten"), and portability. For example, clients can request data deletion, triggering an automated workflow to unlink and purge records, within the GDPR rules.
- **Legal Review and Auditing:** This design will be fully reviewed and approved by legal counsel.
- **Risk Mitigation:** Potential risks (e.g., data breaches) are addressed through Salesforce's built-in security features, including audit logs and breach notification protocols aligned with GDPR's 72-hour reporting requirement.

### Affects to the Following TICA Metrics

TICA Parameter	Impact of Proposal	Tied to Core Function(s)
Breeder Support	Enables breeders to better manage and follow up with clients.	Registrations, Memberships
Member Engagement	Provides new outreach opportunities to pet buyers.	Memberships, Cat Shows, Education
Data Insight	Lays groundwork for future tools to track placements.	Registrations, Corporate Partners
System Integration	Supports connection between breeder and client data in TFMS.	All (enables cross-functional strategies)
Growth Metrics	Facilitates targeted campaigns to encourage cat registrations and show participation.	Registrations, Cat Shows
Partnership Opportunities	Provides audience data to attract sponsors by demonstrating reach to pet buyers.	Corporate Partners
Educational Outreach	Allows sharing of resources on responsible cat ownership with new owners.	Education

### Summit Estimated Cost

Category	Estimated Hours	Estimated Amount
Data Model & Field Configuration	3	
UI Enhancements	2	
Email Automation	10	
Permissions & Sharing	2	
Link Clients to Cats	2	
Privacy Impact Assessment & Compliance	3	
Testing & Validation	5	
Deployment & Documentation	2	



Category	Estimated Hours	Estimated Amount
Total	29	\$6,525.00

### Breeder Feedback and Validation

To ensure this proposal aligns with user needs, I personally interviewed over twenty breeders about their current processes and the potential benefits of this feature. All reported using separate spreadsheets to track pet buyers, highlighting inefficiencies in managing client relationships outside TFMS. Every interviewee expressed strong positive interest in integrating this workflow directly into the system, noting it would streamline follow-ups, enhance kitten placement tracking, and support better outreach. Video recordings of these reactions are available upon request, demonstrating enthusiastic support and confirming the value for TICA's breeder community. Breeders specifically noted how this would contribute to increasing Registrations by having their client record built into TFMS.

### Executive Office Comments

The Executive Office supports this proposal. Without it, TICA is missing a significant opportunity to provide value to our breeders. This functionality allows us to better share the collective knowledge of our members and clients on feline care. It also presents a critical chance to engage pedigreed cat owners, encouraging them to register and show their cats when eligible. The lack of this capability, in our opinion, represents a missed opportunity for outreach, education, and growth for the cat fancy. **Furthermore, in several regions, TICA breeders are already giving away their client data to Purina and Royal Canin and allowing outreach of products to TICA clients. This data belongs with TICA, so we can build a stronger Cat Fancy and harness the value of TICA's client base.**

### Comments: