TICA Board of Directors
Annual Meeting
August 28 – 30, 2019

Wednesday, August 28, 2019

Welcome and Introductions – 8:30 am

Consent Agenda – 8:30 – 8:45 am
1. Approve Minutes of 2018 08 Interim Meeting
   Correction: # 7: Motion by Stadter and second by Kruszona-Zawadzka to advance Lena Maeva (ES) to Probationary Specialty Judge (ES only). Motion carried unanimously.
2. Set Winter Meeting Dates - January 15-17, 2020 (Harlingen, Texas (Electronic))

Executive Session – Protests, Judging Program Advancements 8:45 am – 2:30 pm

Open Session
Governance - 3:00 pm – 4 pm
1. Judging Committee Status and Report
2. Follow Up Report
3. Appointments to Siberian Breed Committee
   Leslie Whitney
   Iryna Petrenko
4. Appointment to Toyger Breed Committee
   Larabi Sofia
5. Appointment to Household Pet Committee
   Michelle Whiting
6. Add Kazakhstan (Isolated Area) to Northern Europe - Stadter

Administrative – 4 – 5 pm
1. Financial Report
2. Executive Office Status - Post Flood
3. Set Hotel and Per Diem Rates

Thursday, August 29, 2019

Administrative (continued) - 8:30 - 9:30 am
4. Marketing Report
5. Outstanding Cattery Program - Revocation of Certificate

Proposals – Bylaws – 9:30 – 10 am
1. Add 123.9 - Judges with other Licenses
2. Amend 118.2 - Standard Changes - Balloting
Proposals - Show Rules – 10 – 11:15 am
1. Amend 23.5/216.14 - Declawed Cats Ineligible
2. Add 29.4.1.2 - Specifying Number Cages in a Judging Ring
3. Add 215.8 - Limiting Repetitive Use of Judges
4. Add 215.9 - Use of Mobile Devices while Judging
5. Add 215.10 - Judge to remain in Ring
6. Amend 26.3 - Exhibitors under suspension
7. Amend 212.3 - Finals Awarded
8. Add 210.13 Exhibitors and Social Media

Proposals - Standing Rules – 11:15 – 11:45
1. Amend 2017.1 Judges' Books Deadline
2. Amend 209.4.3.1 - Height of Judging Cages
3. Amend 901.4.3 - Calculating International Awards
4. Add Standing Rule 2013.1.3 – Judges training in other organizations

Proposals - Judging Program – 11:45 - noon
1. Add 417.13 - Add Judges' Public Comments

LUNCH (noon – 1:30 pm)

Proposals - Clerking Program – 1:30 – 2:15 pm
1. Amend 52.1.4 - Assistant Ring Clerk Evaluation Forms
2. Amend 54.2.8 - Marked Catalogs to Judges
3. Add 57.1.3. - Junior Clerks
4. Amend 52.1.5 and S.R. 501.6 - Judges as Clerks
5. Amend 51.6 and S.R. 501.6 Compensation

Board Open Discussion - Directors - 2:15 - 5:00 pm
1. Present and future use of DNA testing/reports - EO
2. Joint North American shows - Lawson
3. Setting point thresholds for Regional and International Awards

Friday, August 30, 2019
Proposals – UCD – 9:00 – 9:45 am
1. Add "Distal" to Glossary
2. Add "Semi-long" to Glossary
3. Add "Minimal Undercoat" to Glossary
4. Amend "Vertical Crimp" in Glossary
5. Amend "Horizontal Crimp" in Glossary
6. Add Charcoal Definition to UCD (71.8 etc)

Breed Advancement - Highlander to Championship – 9:45 – 10:15 am

Breed Standard Changes – 10:15 – 10:45 am
1. American Curl/ACL
2. Thai
Breed Reports – 10:45 – 11 am
Comments from Rules Committee
1. Donskoy
2. Minuet
3. Serengeti
4. Tennessee Rex

Additional Presentations and Reports
1. Trend Report - Milling - 11:00 – 11:15
2. 2022 Annual Proposal – 11:15 – 11:45 pm

LUNCH (11:45 am – 1 pm)

3. Katie Lytle - Wisdom Health – 1:00 – 2:00 pm
4. Winn Feline Foundation - Dr. Drew Weigner (President) – 2:00 – 2:30 pm

Members' Open Meeting – 2:45 – 3:45 pm

ADJOURN
THE INTERNATIONAL CAT ASSOCIATION

Draft Social Media Policy Code of Conduct

The International Cat Association (TICA) recognizes the role social media plays in modern communication. As such, we respect the right of our officials, judges and employees to use social networks for self-publishing and self-expression while adhering to our association guidelines.

As a representative of or employee of TICA, your commentary is not only a direct reflection of you personally but also our brand. Commentary that is considered defamatory, obscene, proprietary or libelous by any offended party could subject you to personal liability and damage TICA’s reputation. Once it’s on the Internet, it’s there forever.

- We do not distinguish between “personal time” and “work hours” usage, or personal devices and organization-provided equipment. You are at all times a representative of TICA regardless of how or when you are posting on social media.
- Representing yourself as a TICA official, judge or employee, up to and including the use of our logos and branding, on your personal profiles is encouraged. Please adhere to the suggested language, images and branding guidelines, however.
- Harassing, threatening, discriminating against or disparaging any individuals through social media will not be tolerated.
- Sharing any organization-privileged information, including copyrighted information or organization-issued documents, through social media will not be tolerated.

Violations of any of the guidelines listed in this policy will be subject to corrective counseling and may result in disciplinary action in accordance with TICA rules.
Add Bylaw 129.3 (Judges with other Licences) - Hansen/Faccioli

Rationale:

TICA has currently 10 judges who hold a license in other international association. This equates to 6.94% in a total of 144 judges. There’s no restriction for a TICA Allbreed Judge to be Guest Judge for any association, so the second or third license might be convenient for the associations that grant it or for the judge to get more assignments without any restriction. The point is whether it is convenient for TICA. We may observe now judges who hold a second license being very proud of this achievement and treating this as an extra qualification. It could be in some way but may also suggest that the loyalty the judge must have as ambassadors of TICA could be easily shared with another Association.

Note from the Proposers:
A similar proposal was presented at the Spring Meeting and did not pass. This new proposal intends to find a solution for the controversial points.

Add Bylaw 129.3:

123.9 Following licensure in TICA, a judge cannot pursue licensure in any other international feline association.
   123.9.1 The Board of Directors may allow exceptions to this rule. The Board must develop Standing Rules to set parameters for those exceptions.

   123.9.2 Judges who are licensed in any international feline association before being licensed in TICA are exempt from this rule.
   123.9.2 Judges holding any other judging license before this rule becoming effective are exempt from it.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) My problem with this is that once you start giving exemptions, is it really a rule?

   This proposal does not eliminate dual or triple licenses in existing judges, nor would it eliminate them in anyone who came to TICA from another association. It just penalizes judges who start with TICA.

(B) Agree with (A) once again. Those are the sticking points.

(C) I'm not sure that this new version really solves anything. It only creates a bias against those judges who were first ‘loyal’, or first chose TICA to work with. I’m not sure TICA wants to propagate this sort of prejudice amongst the judges.

(D) I agree with you (C)
Judges are TICA licensed but not employees of TICA. Essentially judges are independent contractors. TICA does not guarantee assignments to any judge. As far as loyalty what about saying that only TICA judges who have gone all the way to Ring/School Instructor and in that way shown their ‘loyalty’ may apply for and hold additional licenses.

If we do that, we still have the problem of judges coming from other associations with existing licenses.

By qualifying the restriction using the word “international”, judges holding licenses in national bodies (e.g. GCCF, LOOF, Independent clubs such as Neocat in Netherlands) are not affected by this amendment. That creates a two-tier system which is biased towards European judges.

Despite the “get out” clause allowing the Board to make exceptions, I do not think that making restrictions on where else a judge can hold a license matches the founders’ vision of TICA being “the most progressive, flexible and innovative cat registry in the world”

With less than 7% of TICA judges holding dual licenses, I can’t see the current situation as a major problem.

I think you’ve said it all. And, I agree. It creates a two-tier system with bias towards European judges.

There are so many exceptions to this rule that it would not be very effective.

I agree with (G).
Rationale:

With the vast majority of members now using electronic voting, a period of 45 days for these ballots is excessive and is now inconsistent with Bylaw 113.2.3 (for voting on membership proposals).

The use of a TICA Ballot judge has now generally been replaced by a firm specializing in electronic voting and the Bylaw needs to be updated to reflect this.

Amend 118.2 and 118.2.2, 118.2 Amendment of Existing Standards.

Proposed Standard amendments including but not limited to the addition or deletion of colors or the adoption of a new Standard for a recognized breed shall be submitted by the Breed Committee Chairperson to the Genetics, and Rules Committees 120 days prior to the Board meeting at which the changes are to be considered. The Genetics and Rules Committees shall act on the proposal within 15 days of receipt. Upon approval of the Genetics and Rules Committees, the Executive Office shall issue a ballot to all bona fide voting members of the Breed/Breed Group Section(s) no less than 100 days prior to the Board Meeting at which the changes are to be considered. The poll is to be counted by either an organization or a person appointed by the Board in accordance with Bylaw 113.3.1 the official TICA Ballot Judge. Financial responsibility for said poll shall rest with the requesting party(ies).

118.2.2 Breed/Breed Group Section Members shall have at least 45 30 days from the date of mailing to return the ballot to the TICA Ballot Judge.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) I believe that in the last election there were NO paper ballots returned. The one before that had only 7. 30 days seems plenty of time to vote if you are doing so electronically.

I think I would prefer to use "ballot judge" rather than person - the person appointed has that title and there is a fairly vigorous screening process - it isn’t just some random selection.

(B) I used the same language as 113.3 for consistency. "Ballot Judge" is only referenced in 118.2 and 118.2.2.

(C) Looks good to me.

(D) Sounds good to me.
(E) I have no problems with this.
(F) I think it's a great idea.
(G) Makes sense to me!
(H) And to me.
Amend Show Rule 23.5, 216.14 (Declawed Cats) – Ardolf, Burns and Stinson

Rationale:

TICA has an express, written policy that it does not condone the practice of “declawing” cats but allows such cats to be shown. The express, written rationale for this is that some exhibitors have adopted declawed cats. In practice, however, the current rules allow breeders and pet owners to declaw cats and still show them in all classes in TICA. In fact, pedigreed cats—that were declawed by the exhibitor—have been recently shown in TICA.

As written, the proposed changes to Show Rules 23.5 and 216.14 would limit the exhibition of declawed cats and kittens to only the household pet classes, unless the exhibitor provides written and signed documentation by a veterinarian that the amputation was medically necessary for treating the cat's injury or disease. See proposed Show Rule 23.5.1 et seq. An exception has been added “grand-fathering” those cats or kittens that were shown, registered, and declawed prior to the effective date, allowing them to continue being shown if the exhibitor provides documentation proving eligibility for the exception. See proposed Show Rule 23.5.2. This exception was added because individuals who have previously registered their declawed cats with TICA for purposes of showing their cat(s) in all classes should get the full benefit of the registration fee paid.

While the practice of declawing was widespread in the past, education regarding the extent of the procedure (amputation of the cat’s third phalanx as well as the nail) and the impact it has on the cat’s behavior and gait has decreased the practice extensively. Numerous countries, provinces, cities, and one U.S. state have banned the practice all together. The European Union (EU) has entirely banned the procedure. The American Association of Feline Practitioners (AAFP) “strongly opposes” the practice. The College of Veterinarians of British Columbia (CVBC) has banned the procedure entirely unless medically necessary for the cat to survive.

TICA is an international cat association and should reflect the views of its members and also the evolution of humane veterinarian practices.

The declaw procedure is currently banned (even sometimes criminalized) in portions of the following TICA regions:

Europe North: Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, and Sweden

Europe South: Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain

Europe West: Channel Islands, England, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales

Mid Atlantic: State of New Jersey, U.S.

Mid Pacific: California, U.S. in the following cities: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Santa Monica, Berkley, Beverly Hills, Culver City, West Hollywood, and Burbank
Northeast: Canada - Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Labrador

Northwest: Canada - British Columbia

South America: Brazil

South Central: City of Denver, Colorado,

U.S. International Region: Australia, New Zealand

**Amend Show Rule 23.5:**

23.5 A cat not having all physical properties, such as eyes, ears, legs, tail (except as specified in breed standards), is ineligible for entry except in the alter class or household pet classes. **A declawed cat or kitten is ineligible for entry except in the household pet classes, i.e., household pet and household pet kitten, unless the exhibitor submits documentary proof, signed by a licensed veterinarian, certifying that the absence of the claw(s) is due to the cat or kitten’s injury or disease.**

23.5.1 **EXCEPTION:** Any cat or kitten that was registered, declawed, and actively shown prior to [effective date of enactment] may continue to be entered in all classes if the exhibitor submits documentary proof of the following:

- 23.5.1.1 Date of TICA registration prior to [effective date of enactment];
- 23.5.1.2 Active show status prior to [effective date of enactment]; and
- 23.5.1.3 Written proof, signed by a veterinarian, certifying date of the declaw procedure prior to [effective date of enactment].

23.5.2 Documentation required for entry of a declawed cat in a class other than household pet classes as set forth in Show Rule 23.5 and 23.5.1 must be submitted with the entry form. Copies of that documentation shall be submitted to the Executive Office with the Master Catalog. Any documentation found to be invalid will result in entries not being counted.

**Amend Show Rule 216.4:**

216.14 Cats and kittens that have been declawed and are eligible for entry pursuant to Show Rule 23.5 and 23.5.1 shall not be penalized. If entered in any class other than household pet or household pet kitten, the judge should ask show management if the declawed cat or kitten is eligible for entry. If not eligible for entry pursuant to Show Rule 23.5 or 23.5.1, the declawed cat shall be disqualified.

Contd/…
Rules Committee Comments:

(A) I really believe that we should not have different rules for different classes. If the majority of TICA members feel that we should outlaw declawing, then it should be as simple as removing:

216.14 Cats that have been declawed shall not be penalized.

The rule as proposed is unwieldy - who is going to be responsible for documenting if a cat was shown before the rule was passed? What happens if a cat is shown contrary to the rules?

(B) I understand the wish to remove different rules for different classes - however the existing rule 23.5 already has different rules for different classes (Alter and HHP/HHPK). The proposed addition for declawing is just more restrictive since it is HHP/HHPK only.

Maybe removing 216.14 is a possibility, but that is not the proposal as submitted. I believe that the originators felt that a blanket ban would not be accepted by the members, plus the feedback from the Board at the time the last proposal was submitted seems to suggest a blanket ban would not fly.

By implication it is the Entry Clerk who examines the documentation provided by the exhibitor. I would imagine that it would be done in TOES in a similar manner to the system now in place for unregistered exhibits.

The proposal makes it clear that a declawed cat shown in classes against the rules is to be DQ'd.

Frankly, I don't see it as a great burden because I don't imagine that there are that many declawed pedigree cats being shown.

I also think that this proposal sends a powerful signal that declawing is not acceptable. TICA shouldn't wait for more US states to ban the practice.

(C) First let me say, I don't agree with declawing.

When this came through last time I felt it was too restrictive. I feel like this is something that is eventually going to take care of itself as more and more states and countries adopt laws prohibiting it.

I also think this is going to only apply to an extremely small percentage of our exhibitors.

I'm also a little concerned that we will be putting more responsibility on entry clerks and show managers that have to notify everyone if the cat is eligible for entry (see 216.14).
Add Show Rule 29.4.1.2 (Minimum cages in a ring) - Kissinger

Rationale:

We currently do not have a rule that covers this. Having fewer cages can slow down a show and in the case of finals, many exhibitors are holding cats in crowded show halls which could be an issue.

Add Show Rule 29.4.1.2:

29.4.1 Judging shall be done in a specially arranged area or "ring" separate and apart from the benching area and cages.
29.4.1.1 Separate "rings" shall be provided by the show management for each judge. This includes household pet rings and congresses.
29.4.2 The minimum number of cages in a ring is 12

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) I think that mandating 12 would put some clubs using smaller halls at a disadvantage. It is getting harder and harder to find affordable show halls in some areas, and this might put some clubs out of business.

While I agree that 12 (or more) is optimal, I don't think we need to get into club business.

(B) There are very few cage services right now. I think we need to maintain some flexibility.

(C) I don't think this should be a rule...maybe a guideline. Some show halls just won't accommodate that many judge's cages for whatever reason. A judge should be able to pace themselves no matter how many cages are there.

(D) I think our rings in Arcadia have had 10 or 11 for the last 40 years. I think show halls do what they can with the space they have. We don't need to legislate clubs to this degree.

(E) I think 12 should be a suggestion

(F) I am assuming that this is proposed from experience with newer clubs outside the US, who may not have the depth of experience of more established clubs. There is no guidance on number of cages in rings (even in the TICA Show Manager's Guide).

I can understand that 12 may be too many for some clubs, but it seems to me that a benchmark needs to be set especially for new clubs as TICA grows. There is a precedent for such a rule, as one exists for the Annual (see 903.2.1.2).

Contd/...
I think it would be better expressed as "29.1.4.2 As a guideline, the minimum number of cages in a ring should be 10, more may be added if space is available".

(D)

That seems reasonable.
Add Show Rule 215.8 (Repeated use of same judges) - Kissinger

Rationale:

After reading some social media posts and talking with many exhibitors, one thing the exhibitors are saying is that they are tired of seeing the same judges week after week after week. This may also help with some instances where the same judges repetitively final the same cat(s) week after week after week.

Add Show Rule 215.8:

215.8 Judges may not judge at shows within 30 days and a 200 mile radius of each other.

215.8.1 Exceptions will be made in cases of emergency when a judge has to be replaced within 72 hours prior to the opening of the show.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) This interferes way too much in club business and finances

(B) There are numerous reasons why this is a bad idea. So the association is going to dictate when and where we can judge? Basically the proposal would create solicitation more than its already done now.

(C) Whoa! TICA should not be dictating (via its rules) what judges a club invites to their shows …. Unless TICA wants to start paying for some of the expenses (tongue in cheek)

(D) TICA does not micromanage clubs - there are very good reasons why clubs use the same judges - cost being foremost. If a club cannot afford to bring in "different' judges, then maybe they just won't have a show.

Exhibitors "vote with their feet" - if they are tired of seeing the same judges, they won't enter, and clubs will get the message.

In addition, it puts a burden on judges to research the exact distance from one address to another - and what if a show location changes after a contract is signed, or the date of the show changes.

IMO this proposal is a non-starter

(E) I think everyone said it all.

(F) I agree with everyone else’s comments - in the long run this rule could be detrimental to clubs and to TICA

(G) This is a club issue. Don’t need to get involved.  

Contd/…
Look at the geography, look at the cost. In order to not bring in the locals are exhibitors willing to pay double the entry fee to cover the cost of a different face?
Add Show Rule 215.9 (Use of mobile devices) - Kissinger

Rationale:

I find it unprofessional to see judges text messaging or scrolling their electronic devices in between judging cats or finals etc, whilst behind the judging table. I also think it is time to start addressing the electronic age.

Add Show Rule 215.9:

215.9 Judges may use electronic devices (including cell phones) to review written breed standards while at their judge’s table. Such electronic devices when not in use must remain on the judge’s table or in the vicinity in a bag or briefcase. Judges should not walk away from the table with an electronic device during judging hours, unless on a meal break. The judge may not initiate or receive any phone calls and/or messages while in the ring and judging is in progress.

Rules Chair Note:

This proposal assumes that the proposed addition 215.8 is also approved. If the proposed 215.8 does not pass a membership ballot, the numbering of this rule shall be adjusted accordingly.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) Once again...who is going to police this? Very rarely do you see judges on their phones while they are judging unless it’s an emergency or they are looking up a standard.

If I need to make a phone call during judging, I usually step away from the ring. In my opinion, that is professional.

(B) Agreed - who is going to be the "phone police"?

How is someone going to know if a judge is looking up a standard or reading an e-mail?

If there are no cats in the ring, and you are taking a break - what is the problem? As to calls, I don’t believe that judges do that unless there is some known problem at home, like illness of a partner or a parent. Emergencies do happen.

(C) I see no reason why a person can’t check their mobile device if it’s after a final and the steward and/or clerk are busy cleaning cages - or a final has been called and you are waiting around..
I don’t see that a rule is needed for this - maybe a message in the Newsletter telling the judges to not be texting while judging cats... (which they probably aren’t doing anyway)

(D) I agree with (C), this sounds more like a personal issue than a real problem. I’d rather have my judges checking their phones than inadvertently catching sight of the cats being brought up to the ring.

(E) I agree with all the previous comments. I think this can be handled by discussing in the Judges’ Newsletter from time-to-time.

There ARE times that a judge must check email due to family emergencies or other pressing matters. I think judges can be discreet without over-ruling them.

(F) I clerk and I have never seen a judge make a phone call. They either step away or to be transparent have told me of the emergency. I think it is honourable for a judge to review a standard. As an exhibitor I appreciate a judge doing so.
Add Show Rule 215.10 (Judge stays in ring until finished) - Kissinger

Rationale:

After witnessing this at a show where I was an exhibitor, I looked to see if this was against any show rules but could not find any. I think it was very unethical what the judge had done.

(Back story) It was the end of the day and most rings were done for the day. Ring 4 called for their Alter Finals and numbers were posted. Ring 5 called their Alter Final and said they would follow Ring 4. I saw the judge from Ring 6 leave their ring, walk over to the raffle tables and stayed there for a few minutes, the tables were in front of Ring 4. Then when Ring 4 was completed, everyone moved over to Ring 5. The judge then came over to Ring 5 and watched.

When the Final was completed, the Judge in Ring 6 says “come over the check the numbers for the Alter Final in Ring 6”. I was surprised to hear this since the judge was walking around the show hall and standing in rings with finals going on and they hadn’t even completed their own finals, especially the Alter one. What was even worse, when I went over to the ring, their final sheet was empty and was filled in as they went after watching two other judges doing the same finals.

Add 215.10:

215.10 Judges must remain in their ring until they have completed all their finals for the day. A judge may only leave their ring for meal and restroom breaks.

Rules Chair Note:

This proposal assumes that proposed additions 215.8 and 215.9 are also approved. If one or more of these proposals do not pass a membership ballot, the numbering of this rule shall be adjusted accordingly.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) Hmm, while I agree with judges not watching other finals until they are done or have completed their finals in a given class, I’m not sure how this is enforceable as well. How did she know the final sheet was empty and if it was, that doesn’t mean the clerk didn’t have the numbers. The judge had just not ranked them.

(B) In TICA we have a long tradition of making rules with someone’s name attached to them.

This "problem" needs to be addressed by the Judging Administrator/Committee. It should be reported to MaryLou with specific information and the judge in question needs to be counselled/disciplined.

Contd/…
IMO we don't need to write a rule for one person.

(C) I agree. This appears to be a specific instance that should have been addressed through the JA.

(D) Agree with (B)

Rules Chair Note:
The JA has confirmed she will contact the proposer directly to address this
Amend Show Rules 23.6 (Exhibitors under suspension) - Kissinger

Rationale:

The current 23.6.3 rule allows a show committee, at its discretion, to reject an entry from an exhibitor that is on the Temporary or Permanent Suspension List.

This conflicts with the Bylaw 122.6.2 which states that anyone suspended is denied all TICA services including participation in TICA sanctioned shows “in any capacity”.

This proposal is to correct that conflict.

Amend 23.6:

23.6 The show committee shall refuse all entries by anyone who is on the TICA Temporary or Permanent Suspension List. 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 TICA Temporary or Permanent Suspension List. (Rule deleted)

[Remainder of 23.6 unchanged]

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) I agree this supports the By-Law.

(B) There is a problem with this, there was never any intent that the "bad debt list" - now called the Temporary Suspension List - would have the same penalties as someone who was suspended due to a protest.

(C) The rationale mentions 122.6.2 as the driving reason for this proposal but actually 122.6.1 is the relevant Bylaw, which mentions a range of sanctions open to the Board. 122.6.2 merely clarifies one option in 122.6.1, namely "suspension of all TICA services".

I therefore feel that the proposal is fatally flawed since being on a TICA Suspension List does not necessarily mean that all TICA services have been suspended.

Contd/…
That said, conflicts are already handled, since the preface of the Show Rules notes that "The By-Laws take precedence over ALL other Rules, followed by the Registration Rules, Show Rules, Standing Rules, and Uniform Color Descriptions, in that order."

(D) 
I agree with (B) and it is still unclear to me whether the club is obligated to enforce the suspension of services.

(C) 
My understanding of the current rule is that the show committee can choose to refuse the entry but are not obliged to do so.

If an entry belonged to someone for whom services are suspended, I understand that wins etc for that entry would be voided by the EO on auditing of the master catalogue.
Amend Show Rule 212.3 (Finals Awards) - Fralia

Rationale:

TICA has prided itself in treating all cats the same, regardless of the class. To separate the final process for Alters, HHP Kittens and HHP Cats is extremely confusing for judges, clerks, and exhibitors.

The rationale for these changes was to bring in new exhibitors, but sadly the entry numbers have not increased. As a licensed Master Clerk/Head Ring Clerk, I am still having to explain to judges how the process works, most recently at Garden of the Gods Cat Show March 23/24, 2019 and Enchanted Cat Club May 11/12, 2019.

Delete 212.3.1, re-number 212.3.2 as 212.3:

212.3 Number of Final Places Awarded

212.3.1 Household Pet Adult class, Household Pet Kitten class, and AB Alter class.

The following places shall be awarded for finals of these classes depending on number of cats present and competing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Cats</th>
<th>Number of Final Places</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fewer than 10</td>
<td>Equal to Number of cats competing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 or More</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

212.3.2 All other Classes.

The following places shall be awarded for finals of these classes depending on number of cats present and competing:

[Remainder of existing rule unchanged]

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) I agree with this - I don't think that giving out more finals has helped increase the entries, and I also believe that we should treat all the classes the same way.

The downside of this is that it will cost TICA money to change the programming for scoring.

(B) I looked at the data when Caroline was writing this and the data shows that the number of competitive entries in the HHP, Alter and HHP Kitten classes has not increased, in fact, it has dropped. We had less competing this season than last.

I feel like this would be a good thing...to repeal these rules.

(C) I agree and I show alters and HHP. Just this week there was confusion.
(D) I haven’t seen the statistics on this but trust what has been written. If this is fact then I agree with returning to the old rule for awarding finals.

(E) I don’t think it's confusing at all - I see no reason to go backwards and revert to the old style

(C) I don't think it is confusing. It was apparent at last weekend's show that some judges do find it confusing.

(F) I think it would be useful to have a summary of the data as part of the rationale to back up Caroline's assertion.

(E) I don’t think it would necessarily be valid. Show counts in general have declined over the years - in North America at least. How much of the change is due to 'aging out' or the economy - or not catering to the younger generation? or other factors?

The Alter class is especially difficult these days - newer exhibitors (or even long time exhibitors) who may not have a great cat are getting finals and that's bringing them back rather than them being frustrated and staying home..

(F) If all the counts are declining, then that suggests we are not getting more entries as a result of increasing the Alter Final places - which was the point of the original change.
Add Show Rule 210.13 (Exhibitors and Social Media) - Kissinger

Rationale:

In today’s age of electronics, everyone wants to know all and tell all on their various social platforms. Unfortunately, during a show weekend there are cat show pictures and show brags which can influence some judges. It would be unfair to ask judges not to use any social media on the weekend they are judging.

Add Show Rule 213.10:

No exhibitor shall post pictures of their cats, rosettes, awards etc (show brags) on any social media during the show/show weekend. Only after the show weekend will this be permissible. Violation of this will result in loss of wins from the day of the post.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) This is a bit harsh and besides, who is going to be the social media police?

(B) I disagree with the basic premise that a judge can be influenced by Facebook photos during a show weekend. If this is the case, there is a greater problem.

(A) I agree with (B). I don’t think there is a problem and if there is, it needs to be dealt with on an individual basis. It’s all about integrity and ethics and as we’ve said before, you can’t legislate either.

(C) I agree that we have to remember that there is free speech and posting to social media is a way of life today. I encourage exhibitors to wait to post "brags" until after the close of the show on Sunday. I’ve seen a couple of folks who just post something like 'We are having a great show' with a photo of the rosettes - no way to identify what cat - which I think might be a good compromise.

(D) I agree with (B). The Rationale Barb states is offensive to me and likely all judges, that I “can be influenced” by pictures and show brags. I do not like to see these postings but it will not influence how I judge. For those judges that have posted where there are going on FB for a show with a picture of their cat, I written and told them this is unacceptable behavior when I see it.

(E) I agree with (A), there is no easy way TICA could (or should) police Facebook for posts during a show weekend.

(F) Could result in opening TICA up to Lawsuits - we just can't afford that.. And then there is the first amendment of the US Constitution.

Contd/…
I didn't see this as a slight on judges at all. Whilst I am sure judges will ignore such posts, nevertheless there is always the possibility of subliminal influences. I saw it as a way of trying to set exhibitors' expectations and behaviour since our show rules were drafted before the social media age.

I suspect it is aimed at areas new to TICA where exhibitors haven't yet fully understood what is or is not acceptable behaviour - and our rules are silent on the topic.

That said, I find it badly drafted. Whilst pictures are banned, as an example a written post that says "my Persian alter just went Best Alter at xxx show" would be acceptable under this proposed rule. It leaves no room for any leniency in handling infractions. I could also argue that 210.2 and 210.3 already cover the use of social media.

I see difficulties in enforcing such a rule, except through perhaps an exhibitor making a formal complaint with supporting evidence. It might also open the way to vindictive complaints which is not in anybody's interest.

The only scenario that maybe we can make a rule for is if the exhibitor actually tagged a judge at the show during the show weekend who has not yet judged the cat? I am just throwing this out there, I don't necessarily support it,
Amend Show rule 215.1 (Judges entering shows) - Kissinger

Rationale:

The current rule is ambiguous. It can be interpreted as:
(1) You can enter a show as a judge when judging
(2) You cannot enter a show as a judge when judging
(3) You can enter a show with an alter or HHP.

This proposal clarifies this show rule. 215.1.1 can remain unchanged as it covers the judge if they had originally intended to be an exhibitor and not a judge for the weekend.

Amend Show Rule 215.1:

215.1 Neither judges nor members of their households may enter any cat or kitten for competition in any part of a show licensed by TICA and make an entry to a show and may not judge and exhibit on the same weekend at which they are judging, except as follows:

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

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

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) If I'm reading this correctly, it would restrict judges to show at all on a weekend they are judging. I don't think that is advisable - no one wins with that. The clubs lose money and the judge can't show a cat.

(B) I was reading it the same way. I think the rule is fine the way it is currently written.

(C) This would be hard on clubs by limiting entries and some clubs are having a tough enough time making ends meet. Not allowing the judges to show the weekends they judge also decreases counts for scoring, so in one way it hurts the exhibitors.

Contd/,,,,
The real gripe that we have heard for years is that judges who judge one day and show the other have all their travel expenses paid for that weekend except their entry fee. Many exhibitors feel this is an unfair advantage. I don’t know if anyone can come up with a satisfying solution for this...

(D)
I read it the same way - it would eliminate the ability of a judge to show on the opposite day.

We have all heard exhibitors complaining about judges having an unfair advantage - and, while it is true that their travel/hotel is paid, they only have an opportunity to show in half the rings, and don’t get to choose shows that have judges that favor their cats.

That said, I am not sure that the rule as it stands is confusing at all.

(E)
I agree with the others that I believe TICA would get some pushback, and for all the reasons already listed, this proposal is not in TICA’s best interest.

(F)
I agree with (D)’s final sentence. Looking at the potential sources of confusion that the proposer claims, I think it boils down to the use of the phrase "cat or kitten" in 215.1 (which theoretically excludes alters and HHPs). However, definitions 21.3 21.4 and 27.4 cover this and to my mind the rule is clear.

Since this rule applies to judges, all of whom have been rigorously trained, I'm sure any potential for confusion could be eliminated through either the Judge’s Newsletter or a question on the refresher test

(G)
I do not find the rule confusing.
Amend Standing Rule 2017.1 (Deadlines for Judge’s Books) - Brooks

Rationale:

Often due to traveling, miscommunication, bouncing emails or some other reason a delay may be incurred and Judges may not be able to get their Judge’s book to the EO within 48-72 hours. I propose no fines be imposed if the book is received before the show is being scored. The EO may let the Judge know their book has not been received.

Amend Standing Rule 2017.1:

2017.1 Judges Books. Judges must forward the COVER and the ORIGINAL (white copy) of all pages of the judge’s book to the Executive Office of TICA within 48 hours after the close of the show. Alternately, judges may forward a scanned document containing the cover and all white pages to the Executive Office within 72 hours after the close of the show. The scanned book must be legible and all pages must be included, otherwise the judge’s book will not be considered complete and timely, and the penalties for a late judge’s book assessed. Receipt of the judge’s book after the 48 or 72 hours will be considered timely if the show is not yet being scored otherwise penalties for a late judge’s book will be assessed.

Rules Committee Note: JP 416.3.1.4 refers to this Standing Rule, but would not need updating as the proposed amendment above is essentially a concession; the principle remains that books be submitted within 48 or 72 hours.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

I think the way the rule is now is fine. In speaking with Frances and Alma at the office, if you are going to be late, e.g. out of the country or some other reason, all you have to do is let them know. If they know, they won’t hit you for it.

We have no way to know if the show is being scored or not. If you give some people this type of lead-way, they will never get the books in.

Another example...I scanned and sent my book on Saturday this past weekend after I finished judging. I got an email on Monday afternoon that I had left out a page, could I please send it. As soon as Alma gets the email, she pulls the book and goes through it. I think this will make their job a lot harder if deadlines are extended.

(B)

I agree with (A). There is no need to change this standing rule. Judges are adults and should have no excuses for not turning in judges books within 48 to 72 hours. And if the EO is notified about legitimate reason for a delay, they don’t charge a late fee.

There are a few judges that are habitually late and are getting fined ... and they should be
There is no reason to procrastinate. I think if changed it could affect the workflow of the office.

I have told judges who are going to have difficulty getting their books in on time because they are for example, in China, or are staying to sightsee a few days after the show, to notify the scoring at TICA of the anticipated lateness or have another judge returning timely to send it for them. Communication can avoid problems.

My problem with the proposed rule change is that it is vague and might result in very different outcomes. The judge has no idea when the show is being scored.

The difficulty with this modification is that there is no way for a judge to know when the show scoring commences in the EO. I have received queries about an error as early as 3 days after a show to 3 weeks.

The EO has been very precise about fining judges in the last few months for not having their books in within the 72 hours - Judges should not be an income stream. The EO itself has been weeks behind and I think it is unfair to fine judges for a simple lapse - a warning after 72 hours would suffice - sometimes life happens and our judges shouldn't have these progressively more expensive fines.

And just to be transparent - I have not had a fine in the past. I think the key is you don't want missing books to be holding up scoring

While I agree that judge shouldn't be an income stream, the time that they look at a show is SO variable that it is impossible to know exactly when it happens.

72 hours for a scanned book seems ample time. I've never had difficulty sending in scanned books from anywhere. It is definitely a problem for those who still mail their books - but the solution is to notify the EO that you will be out of the country before you leave.
Amend Standing Rule 209.4.3.1 (Height of judging cages) - Kissinger

Rationale:

By having the words “Whenever possible”, it gives the opportunity for clubs to completely ignore the rule – so why have it? As judges we face a lot of different obstacles when judging, including small cages for big cats. We should not have to deal with low tables.

Amend 209.4.3.1

209.4.3 Cages. Cages in judging rings must be placed on tables or other solid support. Collapsible trestles are not acceptable.

209.4.3.1 Whenever possible, the tables on which the judging cages are placed shall have leg extenders to raise the height of the tables to between 34 and 38 inches (89 and 97 centimeters) from the floor.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) The BOD has discussed this in the past - the difficulty is that in some venues the table legs are not able to be extended - if the leg is straight, the existing method (pic pipe) will not work.

While I understand the rationale for this change, I don't think it is possible to require it.

(B) Recently the facility provided tables with square legs so it was not possible to use the extenders. This proposal is too limiting.

(C) I understand Barb’s proposal, but unfortunately I don’t think TICA can mandate this. Some tables have square legs or horizontal bars 6-8” above the floor that would not allow for the leg extensions.

(D) I think that the rule actually needs a complete re-write. Essentially it is mandating a (US-based) solution that is not appropriate in all situations. It would be better written as:

“Ideally, the tables on which the judging cages are placed shall be between 34 and 38 inches (89 and 97 centimeters) from the floor. If suitable, leg extenders may be used to achieve this.”

(E) I think your version works (D)

(F) (D), again you are a magician with making sense through words and wording.
Amend Standing Rule 901.4.3 (IW Awards for Cats) - Kissinger

Rationale:

To win an International Award in your class is an honor. Many exhibitors travel distances and many weekends to show their beautiful cats to achieve this honor. Achieving this honor gives you an IW title and bragging rights. But for the Championship class, it also is perceived as the right to charge more for kittens and stud services. This is fine if these wins were done honestly and with good intent. Unfortunately, I have seen patterns develop when doing research for this proposal. I cannot exactly pinpoint where the problem arises. It could be the exhibitor themselves, show manager or management, the judge or a combination of a few of these. I just know the problem exists and this is my proposal to help fix the situation. This is the third year in a row that I have seen these patterns.

The proposed change is to count the top 50 awards for Championship Cats, with no more than 5 top awards from one judge. Example, if a judge has given a cat 8 awards in the top 50, only the first 5 highest point value finals would count and you would proceed to add in the next three highest awards, 51 through 53, so you would still be calculating the top 50 awards.

The cats’ points would not be recalculate until after the season is over. Once the season is over, and all wins are confirmed, it would take less than an eight-hour day to recalculate these figures manually. I am sure a program could be written, and it would be a matter of minutes to figure.

This will only apply to International wins. On a Regional level, statistics show in the Championship Cat Class, 11 of the 15 regions have 9 or less Championship cats having more than 50 awards. This rule would not hurt the regional showing exhibitors.

This proposal should not and would not affect the way we judge. We should not be knowing the number of times we have given a cat a final and/or the position of the final(s). Just final the cat and whether the cat can use the final or not, is not to be the judge’s worry.

Detailed Explanation:

Here is a detailed example/explanation below and charts (next page):

Cat # 1 Top 50 awards would stay as they are. No one judge has awarded the cat more than 5 times in the top 50. This cats’ award points would stand. (Chart 1)

Cat # 2 Top 50 awards would change. We had one judge award the cat 6 times in the top 50 and one judge award the cat 9 times in the top 50. (Chart 1)

The following would happen:

1. The first judge that would have their 6th award replaced, (which was be the 40th highest award of 237 points) and be replaced with the 51st award of 232, with a net result of a 5-point loss in total points.
2. The second judge would have their 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th awards replaced. These awards were the cats’ 14th, 15th, 22nd and 24th awards of 252 pts., 252 pts., 246 pts., and 246 pts., respectively. These awards would be replaced with the 52nd, 53rd, 55th and 56th awards of 232 pts., 232 pts., 231 pts., and 230 pts., respectively. You would not use the 54th award since it is from the same judge we are replacing. The net result would be a 70-point loss in total points.

This cat would lose a total of 75 points, but since the next cat was 115 points lower, this would not change the standings. There will be examples where the standings will drastically change.

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<th>Cat #2 Awards 51-56</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Replacement #1</td>
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<td>Replacement #2</td>
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<td>Replacement #3</td>
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<td>Replacement #4</td>
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<td>Replacement #5</td>
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Cat #3 Top 50 awards would change. We had one judge award the cat 8 times in the top 50 and two judges award the cat 13 times in the top 50. (Chart 2)
The following would happen:
1. The first judge would have their 6th, 7th, and 8th awards replaced.
2. The second judge would have their 6th through 13th awards replaced.
3. The third judge would have their 6th through 13th awards replaced.
We would replace 19 finals from other judges. In total, we would be adding 7 new judges finals to give this cat a more balanced evaluation.

This cat seemed to have been the only extreme case this year, but we had three cats the previous season that were extreme like this.

Contd/…
### Cat #1 Top 50 Awards

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<th>Points</th>
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### CHART #1

### Cat #2 Top 50 Awards

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You would only remove the 6th award from this judge and replace it with the 51st award. If the 51st award is from one of these two judges, then proceed to the 52nd award. In this case you would replace the last 4 awards from this judge and replace them with the 52nd, 53rd, 54th, and 55th awards to replace. Again, you may need to go lower to bypass a 5th final from a judge.
The following chart is showing statistics of the top 25 cats. Due to time restraints, I was unable to finish all of the cats’ statistics, but it does give you a good overview.

The average number of shows that a cat attended is 16 and was awarded an average of 149 finals.

With the cats that I had completed statistics, here are more average numbers:
- Total number of rings cat attended – 220
- Total number of judges handled the cat – 52
- Total number of judges that finaled the cat – 43
- Total number of judges in the top 50 rings – 21

Amend 901.4.3:

901.4.3 Calculation of Regional and International Awards. The Executive Office will accumulate tabulate the scores of each registered cat, kitten, alter and household pet as well as household pet kittens as shown confirmed in the marked catalogs from all TICA sanctioned cat shows held during the period May 1st through April 30th (show year). NO cat, kitten, alter, or household pet shall receive a regional or international award unless it has a TICA registration number. Allow unregistered Household Pet Kittens to earn IW and/or RW awards.

901.4.3.1 The cumulative points of the 50 judgings of each registered cat, alter and household pet carrying the highest point value will be used to determine the aggregate Regional and International points for each registered cat, alter and household pet during each show year. The cumulative points of the 30 judgings awards of each registered kitten and each household pet kitten carrying the highest point value will be used to determine the aggregate Regional and International points for each registered kitten and each household pet kitten.

901.4.3.2 The cumulative points of the top 50 awards of each registered Championship Cat carrying the highest point value, with no more than 5 highest scoring awards from one judge, will be used to determine the aggregate International points for each registered Championship Cat during each show year.

901.4.3.3 The cumulative points of the top 50 judgings awards of each registered Championship cat, alter and household pet carrying the highest point value will be used to determine the aggregate Regional and International points for each registered Championship cat, alter and household pet during each show year. The cumulative points of the 30 judgings of each registered kitten and each household pet kitten carrying the highest point value will be used to determine the aggregate Regional and International points for each registered kitten and each household pet kitten.
901.4.3.4 The cumulative points of the 50 awards of each registered alter and household pet carrying the highest point value will be used to determine the aggregate Regional and International points for each registered alter and household pet during each show year.

901.4.3.2.5 In order for a cat/kitten to be eligible for a regional award, it must be shown at least once in that region. An exception will be made in the case of kittens and household pet kittens in that a show as an adult will fill the requirement that they be shown one time in the region.

901.4.3.3.6 Points earned in a breed congress format (Show Rule 21.68) or a breed/multi-breed congress format (Show Rule 21.69) shall not be scored for regional or international awards.

901.4.3.4.7 Regional Awards. Regional Awards will be presented to the 25 cats, kittens, alters, household pets, household pet kittens and 25 longhair cats and 25 shorthair cats having the highest aggregate points of all cats, kittens, alters, household pets and household pet kittens, as applicable in the region. In order to receive a Regional Award, the owner of the cat, kitten, alter, household pet and household pet kitten must have exhibited the cat, kitten, alter, household pet or household pet kitten, as applicable, in at least one TICA sanctioned cat show in the regions presenting the award during the show year for which the regional award was earned. All awards earned during the show year will be listed accordingly for every region or recognized area and internationally.

Rules Committee Comments:

Rules Chair Note: The effective date of this proposal, if passed, should be the start of the show season following the successful implementation and testing of the necessary changes to the scoring system.

(A) OK - the first problem I see is in the wording "if a judge has given a cat 8 awards in the top 50, only the first 5 highest point value finals would count"

Is it the first 5 finals or is it the 5 highest?

I do see cats that seem to "follow' judges - but I'm not sure that you can say it is intentional - In many regions cost of judge transportation is a big issue, and local judges tend to be used over and over. In the examples given, the cats have received really good finals from a wide selection of judges - so I'm not really sure what the point of this is.

I am also extremely concerned about the cost for programming this - especially since there would be different rules for international scoring and regional scoring.

Contd/…
(B) I also see several issues with this proposal. First of all I don't think it's fair for the final points tally to be delayed until the end of the show season - this means that everyone will be receiving incorrect information during the entire show season when they check the standings on their cats.

Secondly I don't know that it's fair to penalize people because they happen to go to shows where the same judge is judging during the show season - as has been pointed out in the past, because of a club's location and judge availability, the same judges are often used.

I don't know about other exhibitors, but personally I would be extremely upset if my cat had earned enough points to get an International Win, and then I was told at the end of the season, sorry you didn't earn it after all because your cat was judged by the same judge too many times - that just doesn't make sense, no matter how I look at it...

(C) One of the issues not pointed out is that this could have a detrimental effect on shows.

If I'm a savvy exhibitor, which most people that show a lot are, I'm going to be keeping track of where "my judges" go and how many finals I have from said judges...therefore, why bother entering the show.

I see what she is doing and I admire all the research and thought she has put into this but this goes back to basically telling judges what cats to final and/or how high to final them.

I can honestly say that in the 26 years that I've been breeding and showing, having IW before my cat's name has never gotten me more money for kittens or stud services. -;)

(D) I am not even sure that the premise is correct that people will charge more for stud service and kittens based on whether the cat has an international win or not.

My biggest problem with the proposal is the possibility that it will hurt the clubs more than it will fix any existing problem.

(E) I do not see a problem with what we have in place. Maybe Barb can give examples. Exhibitors certainly can't get more money for bragging rights on alters or HHP. As (A) states clubs often have to use local judges to make ends meet. If judge A B C and D have all used a cat to the total suggested by November, for example, they may stay home and the club will not get their future entries. If I understand this correctly a cat may have to get more than 50 finals as some would not count. This would add complications to scoring

Contd/…
I agree with every point.  
I think it could also force exhibitors to show out of their own region because of the repeat judges and this would have a double detrimental effect on both the club and exhibitors who will have to spend more money traveling to shows.

As far as more money for stud service and kittens, I would think a breeder should be able to look at a pedigree, offspring of a stud and kittens before purchasing. Using a male based on title or purchasing a kitten because one of its parents is an IW is not really a smart way to breed anyway.

My concern, which hasn’t been mentioned yet, is that it is treating IW Cats differently to other classes. In general, TICA treats all classes equally – and this proposal goes against that principle.

I also share the concerns that have already been raised.
Add Standing Rule 2013.1.3 (Judges training in other organisations) – Faccioli

Rationale:

There are great concerns among the Board of Directors and Judging Committee that arose in their respective and recent meetings, with TICA judges’ training people from another Associations. It was unanimous that such a practice should be prohibited. This proposal aims to provide a rule for that.

Add Standing Rule 2013.1.3:

2013.1.3 A TICA judge is prohibited from training individuals from another feline association, including, but not limited to, judges, trainees or candidates for their respective judging programs. This rule does not apply to any organisation that has a formal agreement with TICA for mutual recognition of Judges.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) While I think that training judges for the purpose of helping another association get off the ground could be seen as a “conflict” I think you would have to look at the circumstances surrounding it and would there be any benefit to doing it.

But something else came to my mind - what if you were judging a TICA show but say a WCF judge wanted to handle with you or someone else. They just wanted to practice on a breed they don’t have. What would you say? Could that be in violation of the rule?

(B) I agree with your thoughts (A) - I was talking with someone recently about just that - a new breed to the established registry that we already recognize in TICA - the difference is, in my mind that it is a licensed judge - not someone who is unlicensed.

(C) I think it is good

(D) I am fine with it.

(E) I’m good with this proposal

(F) I think (A) raises an interesting point and I would hope that the Board would consider the circumstances before taking action.
Add JP 417.13 (Judges’ public comments) - Kissinger

Rationale:

Judges are often singled out for critical observation by the cat fancy. Therefore, Judges always need to keep in mind that perfectly innocent actions or statements can be misconstrued. This includes public forums and all forms of social media.

Add JP 417.13:

417.13 Actions that bring embarrassment to TICA and/or its judging panel or that can be interpreted as slander to TICA and/or its judging panel could be subject to disciplinary action.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) "can be interpreted:" is too vague and open ended. In any event, this should be covered by a social media policy

(B) I think this is not necessary - slander is slander, libel is libel - regardless of where it occurs - and doesn't need definition in TICA rules.

(C) I also think this new rule is unnecessary. I believe that most of this is already covered by JP 417.3 and 417.4

(D) This is already covered in the Judging program. Article 17 - Code of Ethics

(E) How and who would enforce it?

(C) Like most rules of this type, I assume that it would be handled either through an informal approach to the JA/JC or a formal complaint that is handled by the Board. At least with cameraphones there is now the possibility of actual footage to review as opposed to the old days of "he said ....she said".
Amend Clerking Program 52.1.4 (Assistant Ring Clerk Evaluations) - Fralia

Rationale:

Housekeeping-This brings 52.1.4 into alignment with 52.2.7. In other words, they need to say the same thing.

Amend 52.1.4:

52.1 Assistant Ring Clerk.

52.1.1 Perform any tasks assigned you by the Head Ring Clerk.
52.1.2 Be familiar with basic show procedures.
52.1.3 Mark one complete catalog for the ring.
52.1.4 Complete the appropriate portions of the Ring Clerk Evaluation Form and give it to the Judge or Head Ring Clerk with a stamped envelope addressed to the Clerking to fill out and sign. Completed and signed evaluations should be emailed, faxed or mailed to the Clerking Program Administrator.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) No comments. seems self explanatory
(B) Makes sense to me.
(C) Keeping things consistent is good
(D) Looks good
Rationale:

In today’s electronic age and with the speed that marked catalogs are sent out, the need for a ring clerk to mark a second catalog is unnecessary. Ring clerks have enough to do without trying to mark two complete catalogs. The following rules need to be amended or deleted.

Amend 54.1.1:

54.1 Before the Show.
54.1.1 (Rule Deleted) *Ask the Judge if he/she would like a marked catalog. If so, make sure that there are two copies of the catalog in the ring.*

Amend 54.2.3.1

54.2.3.1 The clerk should write the Judge’s name, ring number and his own name on the front of the club’s copy of the catalog. *This information should also be placed on the Judge’s copy of the catalog if he/she should request a catalog.*

Amend 54.2.6

54.2.6 Mark one complete catalog for the ring *(two, if there is no assistant and the judge requests one).*

Amend 54.2.8

54.2.8 End of Show

*The clerk should give the judge a fully marked catalog for the judge’s ring if the judge requested one.*

If applicable, complete the appropriate portions of the clerking evaluation form and give it to the judge with a stamped envelope addressed to the clerking administrator

Leave the cage cards in proper numerical order. Leave the ring as neat as possible.

Amend 53.14

53.14 At the end of the show, give one marked ring catalog to the Master Clerk and one marked catalog to the Judge if the Judge has requested it.

Contd/...
Rules Committee Comments:

(A) I agree with this - judges haven't gotten marked catalogs at the end of the show for over 30 years!

(B) I agree with the proposal. I can't ever remember a judge requesting a ring marked catalog.

(C) Agree no need for a 2nd catalog.
Amend Clerking Program 54.1.1 etc (2nd catalogs)- Fralia

Rationale:

In today’s electronic age and with the speed that marked catalogs are sent out, the need for a ring clerk to mark a second catalog is unnecessary. Ring clerks have enough to do without trying to mark two complete catalogs. The following rules need to be amended or deleted.

Amend 54.1.1:

54.1 Before the Show.
54.1.1 (Rule Deleted) Ask the Judge if he/she would like a marked catalog. If so, make sure that there are two copies of the catalog in the ring.

Amend 54.2.3.1

54.2.3.1 The clerk should write the Judge’s name, ring number and his own name on the front of the club’s copy of the catalog. This information should also be placed on the Judge’s copy of the catalog if he/she should request a catalog.

Amend 52.2.6

52.2.6 Mark one complete catalog for the ring (two, if there is no assistant and the judge requests one).

Amend 54.2.8

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If applicable, complete the appropriate portions of the clerking evaluation form and give it to the judge with a stamped envelope addressed to the clerking administrator

Leave the cage cards in proper numerical order. Leave the ring as neat as possible.

Amend 53.14

53.14 At the end of the show, give one marked ring catalog to the Master Clerk and one marked catalog to the Judge if the Judge has requested it.

Contd/....
Rules Committee Comments:

(A) I agree with this - judges haven't gotten marked catalogs at the end of the show for over 30 years!

(B) I agree with the proposal. I can't ever remember a judge requesting a ring marked catalog.

(C) Agree no need for a 2nd catalog.
Add Clerking Program 51.7.3 (Junior Clerks)- Fralia

Rationale:

TICA Juniors are the future of TICA and we need to encourage these kids. The current TICA By-Laws state that TICA Juniors, who are in good standing, are afforded the same TICA member rights as TICA adults, with the exception of voting. The current TICA Junior program has clerking built into it at the different levels. TICA Juniors, who, at the age of 18 yrs should be able to take their Junior Clerking Standing and transfer it to the Adult program, with the payment of TICA membership, application and confirmation of standing from their Regional Director and Junior Liaison.

Add 51.7.3:

51.7.3 TICA Juniors, upon the age of 18 years, with a current TICA adult membership, may transfer over their Junior Clerking Standing into the Adult program, with confirmation to the Clerking Administrator from their Regional Director and Junior Liaison.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) If I remember correctly why she wants this in there is because we have had a couple of juniors that have done everything and then we’re not allowed to transfer everything over. They were told they had to start over...they didn’t and we lost some clerks.

This way, the kids don’t feel like they did all this for nothing and gives an incentive to keep them coming back.

(B) I do not believe this rule is required. There are no separate Clerking Programs for Juniors and the current wording of the Clerking Program has no minimum age for TICA Clerks.

The Bylaws state that Junior members have all the rights of a regular TICA member, except the ability to vote and to hold office. Hence there is no reason why Junior members cannot enter the Clerking Program just like adult members.

That was also reinforced at the Winter 2018 Board Meeting - see item 5 on the consent agenda for this meeting, and the letter on page 12 of the minutes: https://tica.org/phocadownload/2018-Winter-Meeting-Minutes-3rd-draft.pdf

(C) I thought I remembered it.

(D) Agree with (B) - unnecessary

(E) I agree with (B) as well
Amend 501.6 and 51.2.5 (Judges are Clerks) - Fralia

Rationale:

TICA judges, in good standing, are licensed up to their highest level.

As an example: A TICA Judge was denied clerking at a past Annual as the club said that they were not in the TICA Clerking program. The Judge complained to the club, stating she was a TICA judge in good standing and therefore a TICA clerk and the club again denied,

On referring to the President at that time, the President stated and confirmed that all TICA judges hold all licenses up to their current status and therefore were indeed a TICA clerk.

This amendment clarifies this within TICA’s rules.

Amend Standing Rule 501.6

501.6 All head ring and master clerks holding **current** clerking licenses, and all **TICA Judges holding current judging licenses** shall be compensated as directed by the Board of Directors of this Association.

Amend Clerking Program 51.2.5:

51.2.5 Recertification. All TRAINEES and LICENSED CLERKS, plus TICA Judges (who complete their judging recertification requirements), will be recertified upon meeting the following requirements:
51.2.5.1 Payment of TICA membership dues on or before May 1 of each year.
51.2.5.2 Completed the annual re-certification examination with a score of 90 percent or better. **TICA judges will complete their judging re-certification examination instead.**
51.2.5.3 The re-certification exam must be returned to the Clerking Administrator within 60 days of the date when the exam was mailed. Failure to comply with this deadline will result in the Trainee or Clerk being dropped from the Clerking Program.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) I have always asked the question why we had to take the recertification exam when we had already done all of that for judging program requirements.

(B) I totally agree with this.

(C) Works for me

Contd/…
I DISAGREE with this proposal. And, I am a bit confused by the revisions. The clerking recertification exam is for people who are in the ‘official’ clerking program and want to be licensed and/or to retain their license.

Just because a judge takes a ‘judging’ recertification exam, doesn’t make them an ‘expert’ for the clerking program ‘forever’, and therefore should not be exempt from taking the ‘clerking’ recertification exam.

The judging recertification exam covers issues that one needs to be refreshed on for ‘judging’. I don’t recall ever seeing a ‘clerking’ related question on a judge’s recertification exam.

There are very few judges that clerk or master clerk on a regular basis, and fewer yet that have maintained their clerking license. I for one like to take the clerking recertification exam because it refreshes my memory on important issues related to the task. And, as a judge, I am expected to know the clerking rules and procedures on the off-chance that a newbie clerk ends up in my ring and I have to give them a crash course on clerking.

I have master clerked shows where I have seen so many ring clerking mistakes, and especially from judges who are ring clerking.

I take the re certification exam every year to maintain the Master Clerk license. I don’t have an issue with that.

If the judge’s recertification tests included references to key ring clerking or Master Clerking activities, I could support this proposal. However, it seems that those tests don’t, so I not think this proposal is appropriate in its present form.
Amend 501.6 and 51.2.5 (Judges are Clerks) - Fralia

Rationale:

TICA judges, in good standing, are licensed up to their highest level.

As an example: A TICA Judge was denied clerking at a past Annual as the club said that they were not in the TICA Clerking program. The Judge complained to the club, stating she was a TICA judge in good standing and therefore a TICA clerk and the club again denied,

On referring to the President at that time, the President stated and confirmed that all TICA judges hold all licenses up to their current status and therefore were indeed a TICA clerk.

This amendment clarifies this within TICA’s rules.

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51.2.5.1 Payment of TICA membership dues on or before May 1 of each year.
51.2.5.2 Completed the annual re-certification examination with a score of 90 percent or better. TICA judges will complete their judging re-certification examination instead.
51.2.5.3 The re-certification exam must be returned to the Clerking Administrator within 60 days of the date when the exam was mailed. Failure to comply with this deadline will result in the Trainee or Clerk being dropped from the Clerking Program.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)
I have always asked the question why we had to take the recertification exam when we had already done all of that for judging program requirements.

(B)
I totally agree with this.

(C)
Works for me

Contd/…
I DISAGREE with this proposal. And, I am a bit confused by the revisions. The clerking recertification exam is for people who are in the ‘official’ clerking program and want to be licensed and/or to retain their license.

Just because a judge takes a ‘judging’ recertification exam, doesn’t make them an ‘expert’ for the clerking program ‘forever’, and therefore should not be exempt from taking the ‘clerking’ recertification exam.

The judging recertification exam covers issues that one needs to be refreshed on for ‘judging’. I don’t recall ever seeing a ‘clerking’ related question on a judge’s recertification exam.

There are very few judges that clerk or master clerk on a regular basis, and fewer yet that have maintained their clerking license. I for one like to take the clerking recertification exam because it refreshes my memory on important issues related to the task. And, as a judge, I am expected to know the clerking rules and procedures on the off-chance that a newbie clerk ends up in my ring and I have to give them a crash course on clerking.

I have master clerked shows where I have seen so many ring clerking mistakes, and especially from judges who are ring clerking.

I take the recertification exam every year to maintain the Master Clerk license. I don’t have an issue with that.

If the judge’s recertification tests included references to key ring clerking or Master Clerking activities, I could support this proposal. However, it seems that those tests don’t, so I not think this proposal is appropriate in its present form.
Amend Clerking Program 51.6 (Compensation)- Fralia

Rationale:

The current compensation for TICA clerks is an insult, shows no respect and is the chief reason clerks are leaving the program. As a result, clubs are starting shows without clerks, begging at the start of a show to get anyone to clerk, regardless of clerking status.

Compensation for TICA clerks must be universal, just as judges are compensated, and not at the whim of each individual club. Clerks work hard, endure rude judges, rude exhibitors, having to keep the ring clear of spectators, challenging show halls, all while getting cats up and out of the show hall on time. TICA clerks will clerk AM/PM session, with no break for a meal.

This proposal also requires changes to Standing Rules 501.6 for consistency.

Amend 51.6

51.6 Compensation. "Master Clerks and Head Ring Clerks who are in the Clerking Program shall be compensated" (Standing Rules to the Show Rules). Assistant Ring Clerks and non-licensed clerks may be compensated at the discretion of the show management. Compensation will be based on the number of days/sessions clerked. (Example, if clerk 1 day/1 session, then paid 1 entry for 1 day/1 session; 2 entries for day/2 sessions. These will be at regular entry fees, not super early bird, early bird, or any other type of special pricing).

51.6.1 Any person, who acts in good faith, as a Head Ring Clerk or Master Clerk, regardless of status in the clerking program, shall be compensated as a Head Ring Clerk or Master Clerk.

Amend Standing Rule 501.6:

501.6 All head ring and master clerks holding current clerking licenses shall be compensated as directed by the Board of Directors of this Association.

501.6.1 Master Clerk - a minimum of $15 or Two free entry regular entries and groom per day, lunch, and a fully marked catalog

501.6.2 Head Ring Clerk - a minimum of $10 or one free regular entry per day, lunch, and a fully marked catalog marked with finals and clerk’s breed(s).
Rules Committee Comments:

(A) I think the wording is confusing - I think she is trying to say Compensation will be based on the number of days/sessions clerked. (Example, if clerk 1 day/1 session, then paid 1 entry for 1 day/1 session; Master clerks -2 entries for day/2 sessions. These will be at regular entry fees, not super early bird, early bird, or any other type of special pricing).

(B) I like the changes saying clerks get compensated whether licensed or not - I think the pay is a bit high. We pay ring clerks $35 a day plus lunch - Master Clerks a free entry per day plus lunch and entry clerks 2 free entries.

I'm not clear on whether we pay double for alternative - that can really be no different than a 250 cat show.

We pay Stewards $20 a day - Should steward’s fees be included in these changes?

Should we be telling the clubs what they should be paying? I know in our show flyers we always state what ring clerks will get paid.

(A) I did a little research online this morning

$165 - 2 entries in a double = 82.50 for one w/o double - Connecticut
2 Entries $160.00 - 1 Double Cage = $80 for one w/o double - Reno
2 cats (2 cats, 1 double cage) $180 = 90 for one w/o double - Ohio
2 cats 1 double 140 pounds($176)= 88 for one w/o double - London
2 cats 1 double $155 = $77.50  Spokane Washington
1 cat - 80 euro - $89  Belgium

I didn't look at South America, China or Japan, because I think their entry fees are pretty unique to their area

These are all back to back shows - so it looks like a fairly standard fee would be about $80 for the weekend or $40/day - I suspect that alternative format shows would be higher.

(C) I am not in favour of including actual cash amounts, since these can vary widely across the whole of TICA. I do think there should be a cash option for clerks who don't have any cats entered in the show.

(D) I would suggest a clerk gets one free entry or cash equivalent and master clerk two free entries or cash equivalent

(A) This has always been the "guideline" - the difference is that the price of entries has gone up a lot since 1979!
Add Definition of “Distal” to UCD – Thai BC

Rationale:

There is a need to describe briefly and accurately parts of a cat’s limbs, tail, and other anatomy that are at the “end.” Unfortunately, the common English word “end” is not precise enough. It does not specify where the end is, relative to what. It can mean many things to many people. The word “distal” is used in the field of anatomy and many other fields, and it is both brief and unambiguous.

Add to UCD Glossary of Terms:

DISTAL:
Located farthest from the center of the body. Or, located farthest from the point of attachment to the body. For example, the distal half of the tail is located farthest from the base of the tail. The distal half of the leg is located farthest from the cat’s torso. The distal end of the muzzle would be the part farthest from where the head connects to the neck.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) I concur - looks like a good definition
(B) Looks good to me too.
(C) Two comments so far from Genetics

1) Mostly this is correct although strictly speaking distal only applies to limbs. In terms of the head and muzzle the term used is rostral and for the tail, technically the term caudal would be used, but distal is sometimes incorrectly used. It’s one of those technically incorrect things that has become the norm.

2) Furthermore I think a better definition would be:
Distal - used to describe position with respect to distance away from the point of attachment or origin.

(D) I agree with (C). Your definition of distal is more correct. To me, I would never use the term referring to anything about the head. Only in reference to legs and tail.

(E) Based on Genetics’ feedback, the definition should be simpler and refer just to legs and tail.
Add Definition of “Semi-long” to UCD – American Curl BC

Rationale:
Definitions are essential. The "semi-long" term is not in the TICA Glossary of Terms currently. How can the judges accurately evaluate a breed when several of their core identity traits are not defined in the Glossary of Terms? “Semi-long” has always been the coat description for the American Curl Longhair, since the original American Curl breed standards were written in TICA decades ago. The ACL coat is unique because the length of the hair shaft is considerably shorter on the body, than on the tail. Combined with MINIMAL UNDERCOAT (virtually none), the semi-foreign body structure cannot be hidden under a long, double, or dense coat. If the body coat is about 1-1/2” long, the tail coat would ideally be 3” long.

Add to UCD Glossary of Terms:
Semi-long - ‘semi-’ meaning 'half'. In context of coat length, genetically longhair but much shorter than most long haired cats. Expressed ideally on the American Curl Longhair, body coat is preferably not longer than 2", equal length on shoulder and flank, without longer guard hairs. Best represented when seen in combination with MINIMAL UNDERCOAT. Tailcoat hair shaft at least twice as long as on body coat.

Rules Committee Comments:
(A) "semi-long" is not exclusive to AC/ACL so at present the definition is too breed-specific and I would not be surprised if other breeds would claim that their breed typifies "semi-long". Also other breeds that could be considered "semi-long" do have guard hairs (MC/MCP as one example)

Genetics Committee input on this definition is essential.

(B) It does affect quite a few breeds - just wondering if we need to add the term to the UCD or if the standard for the ACL can just describe in under coat description (as others do).

(C) We use the term in the coat description of OL and BA. Like (B) said, this affects more than just that breed and they can't “own” the term.

(D) I agree that there are more breeds that are "semi-LH" - it should be added to the UCD for general usage, not attached to one breed.

(E) I agree that the reference to the ACL should be removed from the definition.
Add Definition of “Minimal Undercoat” to UCD – American Curl BC

Rationale:

Proper definitions are essential. This essential terminology in our standard is not in the TICA Glossary of Terms. How can the judges accurately evaluate a breed when several of their core identity traits are not defined in the Glossary of Terms? The "semi-long" body coat, with "minimal undercoat", "laying flat", with a "full and plumed tail" collectively creates the unique ideal coat, that is a core identity trait of the American Curl Longhair. The American Curl having no plumed tail should have virtually no undercoat either. Undercoat causes the hair to not "lay flat" as required by the breed standard. Too much hair and/or 'fluff' anywhere, hides the slender, elegance of the American Curl "semi-foreign" structure and their curled ears.

Add to UCD Glossary of Terms:

Minimal Undercoat - virtually none. Expressed ideally in the American Curl Longhair in combination with SEMI-LONG coat, "laying flat". Just enough undercoat genetics to hold the "tail full and plumed" with a much longer hair shaft than the SEMI-LONG body coat.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)  
I find that this definition is too breed-specific and so Genetics Committee input on this definition is essential.

(B)  
Same comments as for “semi-long”. This is not breed specific.

(C)  
It needs to be general for all cats that have minimal undercoat.

(D)  
Agree with (A) and (B)

Again, why can't this be in their coat description in their standard?
Amend Definition of “Vertical Crimp” in UCD – AC/ACL BC

Rationale:

Vertical Crimp is a listed Penalty. Mild Vertical crimp can be hidden under long hair. Handling the ear as instructed is essential for the judges to identify this undesirable trait in such instances. This trait distorts the balance of the head. Also, anything that could restrict air flow to maintain healthy ear canals is not desired. This definition comes from the Definitions of Terminology Used in The American Curl Standard which I have continued to update since I wrote the very first definitions of American Curl Terminology decades ago with the assistance of Gloria Stephens. We do not find the current definition very accurate, so would like to see it replaced.

Amend “Vertical Crimp” in UCD:

VERTICAL CRIMP: Beginning at the base of the ear and continuing along some or all of its height, the outer edge of the ear bends or rolls vertically in toward the center of the ear giving the outer edge of the ear a pinched or cramped aspect (as in the AC ear). Vertical Crimp is seen when the outer edge of the curled ear (near the jaw) appears to have been folded forward, as if trying to 'close' the ear canal opening. This gives a stronger vertical line of cartilage, sometimes interfering with the correct curvature of the ear. (AC & ACL) Vertical Crimp is not related to ears with naturally narrow ear base, which is a different undesired ear shape.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) The technical description needs to be verified by Genetics as being appropriate.

(B) The definitions for the vertical and horizontal crimps look fine, however playing devil’s advocate, I’m wondering if we want to express bias (undesired) in a UCD definition – this may be an undesired trait in the AC, but other breeds (e.g., the Highlander who have discussed allowing a vertical crimp) may not consider it undesirable. I have actually communicated with the AC breed chair in the past re: if there was any concrete documentation that there are genetic or other deleterious effects of these crimps, and she was unable to provide any. I would be interested to know what the Genetics committee would say on this (I would imagine they would also be requested to review this since it deals with a mutation).

(C) My personal interactions with the Highlander people are that they are going to allow vertical crimps. They don’t have a problem with it.

I think the mention of the AC should be left out as it is addressed in their standard.

(D) Agreed - if more than one breed uses terminology, it should be general, not breed specific.
Amend Definition of “Horizontal Crimp” in UCD – AC/ACL BC

Rationale:

Horizontal Crimp is currently listed in Penalize, with an unrecognizable description. Then the last description under Disqualify describes what we recognize as a Severe Horizontal Crimp. This is a trait that in its Mild form can be hidden under the coat of the ACL. It is always obvious on an AC. It is a trait that MUST be identified by touch! There has been a recent case where a breeder has taken the time to have a judge handle a cat with these highly undesirable ears, to educate them on what it is, what it feels like, and why it is not acceptable. Afterwards the judge still wanted to know why the breeder wouldn’t show the cat! They obviously didn’t recognize the description currently listed in DQ (or the Glossary) and preferred ‘weird’ to standard. This needs to be clarified and judges need to be able to identity its variations. This definitions is from Definitions of Terminology Used in the American Curl Standard. We would like this definition to replace the current definition.

Amend “Horizontal Crimp” in UCD:

Excessive width of both edges of the base of the ear distinguished by the ear continuing beyond a vertical curved ridge that one would have expected to be the natural outer edges of the ear, giving the ear a splayed appearance. A horizontal ridge of cartilage is also visible in the center of the ear above the canal (as in the AC ear).

Horizontal Crimp is located near the base of the ear (as in the AC ear). As the cartilage comes up out of the skull, it forms a heavy horizontal ridge usually completely across the width of the ear. This ‘opens’ the ear, flattening it out, so the natural cupping of the ear base is deformed giving the ear a very wide ‘inside out’ appearance. The ear begins its curvature from this unpleasant ridge, rather than the normal base of the ear. Can be seen in a wide range of expression from Mild to Severe. May also display thickened cartilage, with ridges and bumps. This genetically undesirable trait may or may not have ‘correct’ curvature, is not aesthetically pleasing to the eye, sometimes bends back almost to the head, is unpleasant to the touch. This may also negatively impact the ear canal. Horizontal Crimp- Mild, can be hidden under longhair. It is a trait that MUST be identified by touch.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) The technical description needs to be verified by Genetics as appropriate. I do wonder if it is too breed-specific.

(B) The definitions for the vertical and horizontal crimps look fine.
Rationale:

We propose that Charcoal is a pattern effect defined by the presence of darker expression, mask, and cape as well as near white goggles encircling the eyes. Genotype should be disregarded when determining if a cat is a Charcoal.

Back in 2009 and around the time where we originally hypothesized that the charcoal was a result of the Asian Leopard Cat’s ASIP, other breeders working in the color reached out to several geneticists including Leslie Lyons, Brian Davis and Solveig Pflueger. After providing the data we had already collected, Dr Pflueger gave them the recommendation to approach the charcoal as a “pattern that modifies color”, a pattern effect and gave the comparison to the grizzled tabby Chausie.

The Grizzled Tabby and the Charcoal actually have a surprising amount of similarities. Not only are they agouti variants inherited from their respective wildcat ancestors, but they also cause a dramatic increase in eumelanin pigment and are possible in all eumelanistic colors and patterns. Following Dr Pflueger’s advice, it makes a lot of sense to approach the two phenotypes in the same manner.

But there’s also another reason why approaching the charcoal as a pattern effect is the best approach: Simplicity.

- If the charcoal is approached as a color modifier, it would require the addition of eight new TDS codes and add roughly seventy new color descriptions to the UCD.

- If the charcoal is approached as a pattern, it would require the use of eight new TDS codes as it overlaps the existing pattern and possibly require the addition of eight new pattern descriptions.

- If the charcoal is approached as a tabby pattern effect, it would require the addition of two TDS codes (charcoal & charcoal torbie) and a single description to the UCD.

The Agouti Prionailurus bengalensis (APb) also known as the Asian Leopard Cat (ALC) agouti gene is a developing topic in the Bengal breed. While not all Bengals have APb in its genetic code, this gene has the possibility of being inherited and is unique to the Bengal cat. APb is also part of an evolving equation that makes up the charcoal expression.
According to the University of California Davis, Agouti is a gene that is responsible for the presentation of black pigment. When you look at the results of a color test you first will see the A allele (an allele being a trait that is contributed to the offspring, one from each parent). "A" is responsible for a banded hair shaft that presents more of a tabby pattern whereas "a" plays a role in masking pattern. The most extreme of this is in a solid cat whose genetic code is a/a (1). The Bengal cat was developed from breeding an ALC to a domestic cat. Both “A” and “a” have an origin with the domestic cat however APb, comes strictly from the ALC.

Rules Chair Note:

The original submission included a more detailed technical explanation plus some photographs. This has been supplied as a separate Appendix.

Add 71.8.3 to UCD section 71.8 (Color and Pattern Variations):

71.8.3 Charcoal Tabby - A pattern effect caused by an agouti variant affecting pigment distribution. It is characterized as an increase in dark pigment wherever pigment is already present on the tabby coat. This creates multiple pattern effects on the coat such as darker ground and marking coloration, a broader dorsal stripe, and/or a noticeably darker coloration along the nose bridge and cheek bones, which are accented by near white goggles encircling the eyes. Charcoal is a tabby pattern effect and not a color. All patterns of the charcoal tabby are possible, as are all basic eumelanistic colors. The charcoal effect is the result of the use of the Asian Leopard Cat (Prionailurus bengalensis) in the development of the Bengal breed.

Add to UCD section 74.2.4 and re-number following chart as 74.2.5:

74.2.4 Charcoal tabbies are the result of a pattern effect caused by an agouti variant affecting pigment distribution. It is a dominant trait caused by the APb gene. All patterns of Charcoal tabbies are possible as are all basic colors. On patterned tabbies (i.e. mackerel, classic, etc.) the Charcoal effect appears in the ground color and marking coloration.

74.2.35 Tabby Color Chart

Insert Charcoal as a pattern modifier in UCD 74.2.5:

Brown (Black) **Charcoal** Spotted/Marble
Seal **Charcoal** Spotted/Marble Lynx (Tabby) point
Black Silver **Charcoal** Spotted/Marble tabby

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) Assuming that the Genetics Committee approves the proposed wording, I have no technical issue with the proposed additions to 71.8 and 74.2.

Contd/...
I note that the section headed "Charcoal Tabby Color Terminology" needs clarifying on exactly how this is to be inserted in the chart in UCD 74.2.5. I assume that the Charcoal modifier is an additional option to the existing patterns, not a replacement.

(B)  
Agreed

(C)  
In the changes to 74.2.5, there are 2 more colors the BG use that this affects - Seal Mink Tabby & Seal Sepia Tabby - they should have been included.

(D)  
Correct
Welcoming the Charcoal Bengal to the Show Hall

Meghan Leah Waals

SECTION I

We propose that Charcoal is a pattern effect defined by the presence of darker expression, mask, and cape as well as near white goggles encircling the eyes. Genotype should be disregarded when determining if a cat is a Charcoal.

We propose the following addition to the TICA standard to have charcoal recognized as its own pattern effect within the Bengal Breed Standard (see below to address other breeds):

Charcoal Tabby: The face should include a mask that is dark in color. It should run over the nose and connect at the cheekbones. In addition, the eyes shall be encircled by near white colored goggles. There should be a broad dark dorsal stripe running the length of the back (preferable but not required in the color point series ONLY).

We are requesting a change to section 71.8 Color and Pattern Variations and section 74.2 Tabby (Torbie) Colors.

Add to section 71.8:
Charcoal Tabby - A pattern effect caused by an agouti variant affecting pigment distribution. It is characterized as an increase in dark pigment wherever pigment is already present on the tabby coat. This creates multiple pattern effects on the coat such as darker ground and marking coloration, a broader dorsal stripe, and/or a noticeably darker coloration along the nose bridge and cheek bones, which are accented by near white goggles encircling the eyes. Charcoal is a tabby pattern effect and not a color. All patterns of the charcoal tabby are possible, as are all basic eumelanistic colors. The charcoal effect is the result of the use of the Asian Leopard Cat (Prionailurus bengalensis) in the development of the Bengal breed.

Add to section 74.2:
Charcoal tabbies are the result of a pattern effect caused by an agouti variant affecting pigment distribution. It is a dominant trait caused by the APb gene. All patterns of Charcoal tabbies are possible as are all basic colors. On patterned tabbies (i.e. mackerel, classic, etc.) the Charcoal effect appears in the ground color and marking coloration.

Charcoal Tabby Color Terminology:

Insert Charcoal before pattern
Brown (Black) Charcoal Spotted/Marble
Seal Charcoal Spotted/Marble Lynx (Tabby) point
Black Silver Charcoal Spotted/Marble tabby
The Agouti Prionailurus bengalensis (APb) also known as the Asian Leopard Cat (ALC) agouti gene is a developing topic in the Bengal breed. While not all Bengals have APb in its genetic code, this gene has the possibility of being inherited and is unique to the Bengal cat. APb is also part of an evolving equation that makes up the charcoal expression.

According to the University of California Davis, Agouti is a gene that is responsible for the presentation of black pigment. When you look at the results of a color test you first will see the A allele (an allele being a trait that is contributed to the offspring, one from each parent). "A" is responsible for a banded hair shaft that presents more of a tabby pattern whereas "a" plays a role in masking pattern. The most extreme of this is in a solid cat whose genetic code is a/a (1). The Bengal cat was developed from breeding an ALC to a domestic cat. Both “A” and “a” have an origin with the domestic cat however APb, comes strictly from the ALC.

SECTION II

To date, only one study has been published that focuses on APb in the ALC and domestic Bengal Cat. Conclusions from this study suggest that because charcoal Bengals are seen in early generation cats, that the charcoal expression comes from the APb (ALC agouti variant) and "a" (domestic non-agouti variant) resulting in the APb/a genotype (2). Therefore, it seems the general consensus is that APb/a genotyped cats qualify genetically as charcoals versus other genotypes.

We propose that charcoal is a pattern effect and that through current and ongoing research we have and will come to understand there is more to this expression than a genotype.

The study mentioned above entitled Who's behind that mask an `cape? The Asian leopard cat's Agouti (ASIP) allele likely affects coat colour phenotype in the Bengal cat breed, concludes that the charcoal expression (defined by the researchers as "An unusual pelage [fur] type involving a darker face 'mask' and a dark dorsal stripe, commonly referred to as a 'cape'....") is a genotype denoted by the APb/a color code sequence.

While the study identified that the pairing of the ALC agouti variant and domestic non-agouti variant are responsible for the charcoal expression due to the prevalence of charcoal expressed cats in early generations, it did not identify the causation for other genotyped cats presenting as charcoal.

As mentioned in the study "Inhibitor (I) Siamese (cs) and Burmese points (cb), brown variants (b, bl) and dilution (d) ... these colouration genes often confound proper phenotyping." And "Other wild felid-specific variants will likely affect tabby patterning as well as other aspects of colouration and morphological variation." In other words, other genes alter the presentation of APb affecting color and pattern making it not unreasonable that other genotypes can still express as a charcoal.
This again suggests that there is far more at play in the expression of charcoal than simply an APb/a genotype. After all the study does conclude "The allelic relationships of ASIPAPbe with ASIP-A and ASIP-a are not fully understood, and more systematic studies are needed to determine the mode of inheritance for charcoal." (2)

Dr. Christopher Kaelin is currently studying Asian Leopard Cat ancestry in the Bengal breed. The as yet to be published research suggests that the ALC ASIP allele has been introduced into the Bengal breed multiple times, by different ALCs. Independent introductions of an ALC ASIP allele have similar effects on coat color. For example, a common agouti variant is A2. It is an ALC agouti variant that doesn't cause the charcoal phenotype. We are also aware that there are different agouti genes in different leopard cats with the same expression.

The expression of charcoal can be compared to the difference between brown versus silver cats. Simply apply the inhibitor gene and your brown now no longer is brown in color, most or all the warm tones are inhibited, and you now have a silver cat. Without this modification, you have a warm-toned brown cat. Silver isn't technically a color it's a modifier (3). The APb gene interacts with various other genes to change the color and pattern of the base cat.

At this time, we can safely say that Charcoal isn't really a pattern simply because it exists in all existing patterns only with slight changes. We know now APb, is a specific ALC agouti gene and its role plays a part in the charcoal phenotype. Our understanding is that the agouti signaling protein (ASIP aka "agouti gene") is responsible for the regulation and distribution of eumelanin pigment and banding on the hair shaft. The ALC's ASIP messes with the normal amount of melanin production and causes a drastic increase in the amount of pigment expressed. In browns, the rosettes often become so black, that it's difficult to see the outer lining of the rosette giving them solid spots instead, ground color also changes from the normal shades of brown to varying metallic shades, pigment on the face also becomes significantly darker giving the cat a "mask" and so forth.

Contrary to our initial thoughts, the charcoal is NOT caused by incomplete dominance between the ALC agouti and domestic non-agouti. The charcoal phenotype has been proven to express in both homozygous ALC agouti cats (Apb/Apb) as well as heterozygous Apb cats (Apb/a). Ultimately, we may be able to completely eliminate the non-agouti from charcoal programs as the phenotype continues to progress.

\[ A > A^{pb} > a \]

\[ A^{pb}/A^{pb} = \text{Charcoal} \]
\[ A^{pb}/a = \text{Charcoal} \]

There is no standard for the charcoal expression. While a single study suggests charcoal is the result of the cross of the Asian Leopard Cats and domestic cats producing APb/a, studies don't indicate that other genotypes involving APb are not a charcoal.
This clarification, definition, and standard are extremely important for the show hall and Bengal Breeders alike especially as this non-standard and emerging color becomes more commonplace and popular.

**How should TICA define and categorize the charcoal?**

Back in 2009 and around the time where we originally hypothesized that the charcoal was a result of the Asian Leopard Cat’s ASIP, other breeders working in the color reached out to several geneticists including Leslie Lyons, Brian Davis and Solveig Pflueger. After providing the data we had already collected, Dr Pflueger gave them the recommendation to approach the charcoal as a “pattern that modifies color”, a pattern effect and gave the comparison to the grizzled tabby Chausie.

The Grizzled Tabby and the Charcoal actually have a surprising amount of similarities. Not only are they agouti variants inherited from their respective wildcat ancestors, but they also cause a dramatic increase in eumelanin pigment and are possible in all eumelanistic colors and patterns. Following Dr Pflueger’s advice, it makes a lot of sense to approach the two phenotypes in the same manner.

But there’s also another reason why approaching the charcoal as a pattern effect is the best approach: Simplicity.

Let’s take a moment to review TICA’s color coding chart.

-If the charcoal is approached as a **color modifier**, it would require the addition of eight new codes and add roughly seventy new color descriptions to the UCD.

-If the charcoal is approached as a **pattern**, it would require the use of eight new codes as it overlaps the existing pattern and possibly require the addition of eight new pattern descriptions.

-If the charcoal is approached as a **tabby pattern effect**, it would require the addition of two codes (charcoal & charcoal torbie) and a single description to the UCD.

We are requesting for breed section poll to be conducted on the fall 2019 ballot. Support from the membership and Bengal community would be greatly appreciated as this call of action sees the light of day.

Please feel free to join our Facebook Group *Charcoals for TICA*  
https://www.facebook.com/groups/1832028720236020/

**Pictorial Representations**

APb/a female with mask, cape, goggles and dark expression  
Bred by Liz Smith, Owned by Meghan

APb/APb female with mask, cape, goggles and dark expression  
Bred by Meghan Waals, Owned by Tricia Faul
APb/a female with dark expression
Bred by Meghan Waals, Owned by Rachel Casko

APb/APb male with mask, goggle and dark expression NO cape
Bred by Meghan Waals, Owned by Tricia

APb/a male with mask, cape, goggles and dark expression
Bred by Jaime Karvelas, Owned by Meghan Waals

APb/APb male with mask, cape, goggle and dark expression
Bred by Meghan Waals Owned by Matt Tucker
REFERENCES:


Name of Breed:  **HIGHLANDER/HIGHLANDER SHORTHAIR**

33.8 Championship Status Requirements. An Advanced New Breed may apply for Championship Status upon completion of the following:

33.8.1 At least 1 year has passed since the breed was first advanced to Advanced New Breed status. The Board of Directors at its discretion may reduce the time required of Transfer New Breed.

**Date (meeting) advanced to ANB:**  2015 Winter Board Meeting January 23-25

33.8.2 A minimum of 200 adults registered in any full member association of the World Cat Congress (WCC) of which a minimum of 50 are registered in TICA at a level potentially eligible for championship competition. 

**Attach Addendum A.**

33.8.3 List of at least 35 shows licensed by WCC organizations of which at least 10 must be TICA shows where cats have been exhibited, including region/countries and judges. A Show shall be defined as a “show catalog” for this purpose.

**Attach Addendum B.**

33.8.4 List of 25 unique individual cats that have been shown, including registration numbers (code + six digits) and region/countries shown. **Attach Addendum C.**

33.8.5 List of judges who have judged the breed.

**Attach Addendum D.**

33.8.6 A minimum of 5 regions are represented by a minimum of fifteen breeders who are TICA members in good standing actively breeding the breed.

**Attach Addendum E.**

33.8.7 At least 25 unique cats shown in the Advanced New Breed Class including entries shown in at least five regions during the year preceding the application.

**Attach Addendum F.**

33.8.8 Submission of an electronic Application for Advancement to Championship to each member of the Genetics Committee and each member of the Rules Committee at least 90 days prior to the board meeting at which approval is sought. Any proposed modifications to a previously approved standard must be submitted with the application. Following approval of the proposal by the Genetics Committee and Rules Committee, the application must be submitted by the ANB Working Group Chair to the TICA Executive Office at least 60 days prior to the Board Meeting for inclusion in the agenda. Any comments of the Genetics Committee or Rules Committee must be included. The application must include the following: (applications available from the TICA Executive Office or at tica.org)

33.8.8.1 A Letter of Intent to apply for approval as a Championship Breed, signed by at least ten TICA members in good standing;

33.8.8.2 A proposed breed standard; (See 33.8.8) Include as a separate document in the application packet.

33.8.8.3 A proposed breeding program;

33.8.8.4 A processing fee of $50. Include copy of DAR or other proof of payment (i.e. PayPal receipt, credit card receipt) in application packet.

33.8.9 A Notice of Intent to Apply for Advancement to Championship Status must be published in the TICA TREND at least 120 days prior to the meeting at which the application for advancement will be heard, and which invites comments about the breed to be forwarded to the Executive Office. At the meeting of the Board where application is made:

33.8.10 Make a formal presentation at the meeting of the Board of Directors, including photographs, illustrations, statistics, health and breeding reports, examples of the breed and any other relevant material.

**FOR INFORMATION ONLY:**

33.8.12 No breed may recognize for championship cats which are phenotypically indistinguishable from an already established breed; that is, each breed recognized for championship must be unique. However, this restriction does not apply to registration. Such cats are acceptable for registration and breeding purposes.

33.8.13 If the breed is approved for Championship, a Breed Committee shall be elected in the next regular election.

33.8.14 Meeting the requirements set forth in these rules does not guarantee advancement. The Board of Directors shall judge each request for advancement on a case by case basis.

33.8.15 Every NEW breed must meet the following requirements in each of the next three show years following acceptance in order to retain championship status:

33.8.15.1 Register a minimum of 25 additional cats of the breed.

33.8.15.2 Exhibit a minimum of 10 individual cats of the breed in at least 15 rings in at least 3 regions.
33.8.15.3 Have at least 5 TICA members in a minimum of 3 regions who are actively breeding the breed.

33.8.16 It is the responsibility of the Breed Committee to document that all requirements have been met by providing a report to the Genetics Committee, the Rules Committee and the Executive Office. Failure to meet the requirements of 33.8.15 will result in the breed being returned to Advanced New Breed status.

**ADDENDUM A.**

33.8.3 A minimum of 200 adults registered in any full member association of the World Cat Congress (WCC) of which a minimum of 50 are registered in TICA at a level potentially eligible for championship competition. List the 50 TICA registered cats first.

Registered Name & Registration Number (code + six digits - i.e. SBT 010101).

1. COP 022517 098 WILDNWONDERFUL BELLA M
2. COP 032015 048 STONEHAVEN ARUBA OF WIL
3. SBT 061218 070 WILDNWONDERFUL NAMAST
4. B3P 103018 004 NORCALLOGATOS BAAL
5. SBV 120108 019 WILDNWONDERFUL TRES CH
6. COP 042417 065 TARRAS BLUE MOONS DARK
7. COP 050716 070 ROTTINGS LA PUMA
8. COP 050916 112 STONEHAVEN ASLAUG CHAC
9. COP 051716 MIDWESTERN EXPECTO
10. COP 051716 MIDWESTERN PATRONUM
11. COP 120518 019 DARKSIDE MUDDY MOON
12. COP 120518 020 DARKSIDE WINTERS MOON
13. SBT 040116 XOTICSWEETSPOTS BOWZER ZEF
14. SBT 040116 XOTICSWEETSPOTS CURLED CONFETTI
15. SBT 040116 085 XOTICSWEETSPOTS CHARLIE
16. SBT 041414 023 CSPECIALHEARTS DROGON
17. SBT 042415 069 WILDNWONDERFUL RADIANT
18. SBT 050205 XOTICSWEETSPOTS EOWYN MINI
19. SBT 050205 XOTICSWEETSPOTS RUBY ROSE
20. SBT 050205 074 XOTICSWEETSPOTS LUNA OI
21. SBT 052816 DIXEY FLUF OF SHEPHARDBRO
22. SBT 052816 GEM WILD
23. SBT 052816 NALA MAE OF NORTHERN
24. SBT 053014 035 XOTICSWEETSPOTS CUBBY;
25. SBT 053113 054 WILDINHEART STORM
26. SBT 060616 105 THEHOMEHILANDER KITTY
27. SBT 060616 106 THEHOMEHILANDER TIPSY T
28. SBV 051616 005 CATTBLUE TIGGER
29. SBV 062215 TAARAS GUN SMOKE
30. SBV 092117 008 THEHOMEHILANDER NPTN
31. B3P 031717 052 HIGHLANDERWOODS MATEO
32. B3P 031814 002 STONEHAVEN BRIGHT STAR
33. B3P 041215 046 MOWGLIWOOD KUDOS OF W
34. B3P 041215 048 MOWGLIWOOD BETTY BOOP
35. B3P 041216 007 MIDWESTERN ASHER
36. COP 022814 092 RCATZBSTYLIN THEODORE (NY)
37. COP 042314 049 TAARAS SADIE
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41. SBT 021317 THEHOMEHILANDER KODA BEAR
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43. SBT 021416 WILDINHEART WRIGLY
44. SBT 021517 039 THEHOMEHILANDER SILVER
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46. SBT 021815 CSHIGHLANDER GO FOR THE GC
47. SBT 022215 044 WILDNWONDERFUL ANONYM
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59. SBT 122415 TRULYYOURS HERMIONE
60. SBT 122908 010 NORTHERNSHORECATS MEF
61. SBV 030918 034 FOREVERKITTENS TAJIMO
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**2019 Annual Meeting - Public Agenda**

P: 956.428.8046
F: 956.428.8047
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ADDENDUM B.

33.8.3 List of at least 35 shows licensed by WCC organizations of which at least 10 must be TICA shows where cats have been exhibited, including region/countries and judges. List the 10 TICA shows first.

Date, Show, Region/Country, Judges

1. April 13-14, 2019 Wisconsin-Illinois Cat Fanciers, Great Lakes; Mays, Walbrun, Knapp, Patton, Unangst, Lopeman, Smith, S. Patton, Kalani, S. Kalani T, Shon
3. March 15-17, 19 Alabama Paws and Claws, Southeast; Ray, Walbrun, Lopeman, Unangst, Smith, S., Crockett, Savant, Noel-Garel, Whyte, Seliskar, Chenault, Brown, Gomez, Mays, Harrison, Jones
4. March 15-17, 19 Great Lakes Friends of Felines, Great Lakes, Savant, Mays, Austin, Crandall-Seibert, L
5. March 8-10, 19 Showcats Columbus, Great Lakes, Walbrun, Lopeman, Unangst, Crandall-Seibert, Crockett, Savant, Noel-Garel, Whyte, Seliskar, Chenault, Brown, Gomez, Mays, Harrison, Jones
6. January 26-27, 19, Gulf Coast Feline Foundation, South Central, Fischer, Harrison, Jones, Russo, Hoskins, Shon
8. Dec 29-30, 2018, Atlanta Fantastcats, Southeast; Higgins, Walbrun, Unangst, Seliskar, Kissing, Nudleman, Shon
9. Dec 8, 2018, Nature Coast Cat Club, Southeast; Gregg, Knapp R, Kissing, Knapp C, Nudleman, Shon
10. November 24-25, 2018, Clawsome Cats, Northeast; Noel-Garel, Savant, Shon, Meserve, Gagern, Krenn
11. November 10-11, 2018, ThunderKatz, South Central; Harrison, Jones, DeVilbiss K, DeVilbiss H, Meisberger
12. November 3-4, 18 Nauticats, Northeast; De Landtsheer, Hicks, Madison, Christian, Shon, Wilson, Buchar
13. October 20-21, 18 Nauticats, Northeast; Lopeman, Hicks, Madison, Patton, Bright, Madison, Buchanan S
14. October 13-14, 18 Prairie State Cat Club, Great Lakes; Austin, Lopeman, Tomlin, Chenault, Hoskin
15. September 15-16, 18, Kansas Katz Cat Club, South Central; Yamada, Shields, Kajon, Brooks, Shea, Jos
16. September 15-16, 18, Cats Rule Cat Club, Great Lakes; Sherer, Lopeman, Tomlin, Russo, Hoskins
17. September 1-2, 18, TICA Annual Alabama Paws & Claws; South East; Faccioli, Whyte, Unangst, Dany, Hick
18. August 18-19, 18, Skyway Cat Club; South East; Smith, E.M, Whyte, Walbrun, Knapp, Brog, Joseph
19. August 4-5, 2018, Clawsome Cats, Northeast; Patrick, Smith, E.M, Noel-Garel, Chenault, Marinets, Christi
20. August 28, 2018, Forth Worth Feline Fanciers and Big Tex Cat Club; South Central; Mays, Schif, Hoskins
22. May 26-27, 2018, Muskogee Cats Cat Club; South Central; Edwards, Kovic, Walbrun, Jones, Meisberger, Sh
23. April 14-15, 2018, Wisconsin-Illinois Cat Fanciers; Great Lakes; Walbrun, Jones, Chenault, Russo, Christian
24. April 14-15, 2018, Nauticats, Northeast; Hicks, Madison, Krenn, Buchanan, Noel-Garel, Lamoureux, Van Der
25. April 7-8, 2018, Mission City Cat Club, South Central; Kovic, Harrison, Jones, Sosa, Mays, Shea, Edwards, C
27. March 16-18, 18, Great Lakes Friends of Felines; Great Lakes; Sherer, Harrison, Jones, Crandall-Seibert, H
28. March 2-4, 18, Evangeline Country Cat Fanciers; South Central; Smith, Mays, Whyte, DeVilbiss, K, DeVilb
29. February 24-25, 18, Ancient City Cat Club; South East; Gregg, Kissing, Seliskar, Patton, Nudleman, Ho
30. Feb 9-11, 18, Glass CitTICAts Cat Club; Great Lakes, de Landtsheer, Lopeman, Unangst, Chenault, Kretscl
31. January 26-28, 18, Feline PAW Foundation; South Central; Kovic, Fisher, Harrison, Walbrun, Kempton, Y
32. November 3, 2017; MidAtlantic and Pennsylvania Pet Lovers, Mid Atlantic; Grill, Crockett, Shields, Kajon
33. November 18-19, 2017 America’s Finest Felines, Southwest; Garel, Portelas, Schiffl, Schiffl, Marinets, St
34. March 4, 2017, Felis Serbica, Europe South, Vlach, Dany, Andersen, Remy, Homes, Corneille
35. November 12 2016, Yisilver Cat Club, Asia West; Crockett, Tsuruoka, Hattori, Bright, Nudleman, Hoskins
33.8.4 List of 25 individual cats that have been shown, including registration numbers (code + six digits) and region/countries shown.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Cat’s Registered Name</th>
<th>Registration Number (code + six digits)</th>
<th>Regions/Countries Shown</th>
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<td>LOVEBRANCH LITTLE DANCING BEAR, B3P 052017 115</td>
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<td>MIDWESTERN EXPECTO, COP 051716</td>
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<td>STONEHAVEN DUNOTTAR, SBV 030215 047</td>
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<td>STONEHAVEN BOREALIS, COP 071717 014</td>
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<td>DARKSIDE MUDDY MOON COP 120518 019</td>
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<td>STONEHAVEN BOREALIS COP 071717 014</td>
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<td>TARRAS BLUE MOONS DARKSIDE, COP 042417 065</td>
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<td>XOTICSWEETSPOTS SHEETAH WOOD, 03T 102810 019</td>
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<td>LOVEBRANCH MALONE B3P 031318 046</td>
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<td>TRULYYOURS ATHENA SBV 011718 031</td>
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<td>WILDNWONDERFUL ANONYMOUS, SBT 022215 044</td>
<td>Great Lakes &amp; Mid-Atlantic Regions</td>
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</table>
33.8.5 List of judges who have judged the breed.
List alphabetically.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Anderson, Marylou</td>
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<td>Beninya, Vlada</td>
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<td>Brooks, Cánie Brooks</td>
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<td>Yates, Marion</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ADDENDUM E.

33.8.6 A minimum of 5 regions are represented by a minimum of fifteen breeders who are TICA members in good standing actively breeding the breed.

List the name & region.

Member’s Name and Region

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Mary Hudec  Great Lakes Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>BK Powell Southeast Region</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Jamie Cullison Woods Great Lakes Region</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Rochelle Mayes Hammond Southeast Region</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Donna Verba South Central Region</td>
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<td>Crystal Furman Southeast Region</td>
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<td>Samantha McCloy Mid Atlantic Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Marina Collins  Northeast Region</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Roberta Temple  Great Lakes Region</td>
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<td>Jim Sweetman  South Central Region</td>
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<td>Kristine Waniak Northwest Region</td>
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<td>Shelly Foust South Central Region</td>
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<td>Susan Killan Hughes Southwest Region</td>
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<td>Robin Lively Northwest Region</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Anne Sparks, South Central Region</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>Patti Struck Southwest Region</td>
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33.8.7 At least 25 unique cats shown in the Advanced New Breed Class including entries shown in at least five regions during the year preceding the application.

List the cat’s name and the regions shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat’s name</th>
<th>Regions shown</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreverkittens Tajimoon of Darkside</td>
<td>Southeast Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lovebranch Malone</td>
<td>Southeast Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midwestern Flythew</td>
<td>Great Lakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taaras Blue Moons Darkside</td>
<td>Southeast Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwestern Adeon of Stonehaven</td>
<td>Southeast Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mowgliwood Kudos of Wildnwonderful</td>
<td>Great Lakes Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovebranch Nala of Konaanspride</td>
<td>Southeast Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Dancing Bear</td>
<td>Southeast Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>Xoticsweetspot Sheetah Wood</td>
<td>Southeast Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovebranch Mckenna of Templepantera</td>
<td>Great Lakes Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trulyyours Bailey’s of Entredeuxchat</td>
<td>Northeast Region</td>
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<td>Rottins Sokka</td>
<td>Southeast Region</td>
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<td>Stonehaven Doc Holiday</td>
<td>Great Lakes Region</td>
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<td>Stonehaven Im Your Huckleberry</td>
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<td>Stonehaven Aurora of Kawakatz</td>
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<td>Stonehaven Borealis</td>
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<td>Stonehaven Dunottar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wildnwonderful Namaste</td>
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TICA AMERICAN CURL PROPOSED STANDARD CHANGES

Comments from TICA Rules Committee (May 2019)

The following changes are for presentation to the American Curl Breed Section for approval and presentation to the TICA Board of Directors at the next TICA Board Meeting and have been reviewed by Rules Committee as required by Bylaws 17.4 and 118.2:

For brevity, the description of the changes have been removed from the document, but the changes and rationales are presented in the same order as those supplied by the AC//ACL Breed Committee.

Rules Chair Note (July 2019): Note that the Breed Committee also requested a number of changes to the Glossary in the UCD. These are listed at the end of this document, with comments at the time this document was sent to the Breed Committee. Comments have since been updated and are listed elsewhere in the meeting Agenda.

1. PROPOSED CHANGE: GENERAL DESCRIPTION

RATIONALE: This introduction provides more of the origin of the American Curl and how that original cat influenced the prototype for the American Curl Standard. This reflects more of the American Curl Identity, of being a semi-foreign cat, 10 pounds or less, at full maturity, with unique coat style, and traits. Both the AC and the ACL were produced by Shulamith herself. The listed weights were removed from this standard some years ago, and the results in some parts of the world have not been beneficial for the breed. Therefore we are reinstating the weight guidelines, to protect a Core Identity Trait of the American Curl, particularly as our genetics have been stolen to create ‘designer’ cats, hybridized with other mutations, which we the American Curl Breed Committee do not support.

Comments from Rules Committee:

(A) I don't see weights in most of the standards. Most of them say things like females proportionately smaller than males or something else. I think maybe they could go back and say something like that. The more specific you get in a standard, the harder it is to judge the cat.

Breed standards are for breeders and judges and it is the standard of perfection but putting numbers in for weight can make it more restrictive. Even if the cat weighs more than what the standard calls for, if it's larger but in proportion, it's fine.
I think they are getting too specific. It's a fine line when they start doing that because then you put the judges in the position of not using their cats at all because we can't justify the weight or length or something else.

(B) I don't think actual weights should be in the standards. Judges don't have scales

(C) Specific weight requirements/standard ideals are quite common in dog breed standards. I've never seen them used in cat breed standards but I don't know of a rule specifically disallowing their use.

(D) I don't see anything in the rules that specifically excludes a breed from giving a weight range in their standard. For example, I wish the Maine Coon standard would give a weight range because there are so many people that think a Maine Coon should weigh 30 pounds or more. The point is … once a cat exceeds or is less in weight for the breed, other structural abnormalities usually occur.

(E) I'm really troubled by these weight limits - it seems that they are breeding down in size. When we first accepted the AC, they were medium cats - not small. A 5 pound female is TINY - my Devon girls are about 7 lbs.

Weights are not encouraged in breed standards - judges do not travel with scales, and it is almost impossible for many people to accurately gauge the weight of a cat.

2. **PROPOSED CHANGE: Change top 2 sentences under title.**

**RATIONALE:** The terms ‘slender’ and ‘elegant’ are terms that have been part of the American Curl Core Identity, since their introduction to the cat fancy. With their itemized specific weight guidelines (5-10 pounds), with their semi-foreign boning, modified wedge head, large ears, and coats that do not hide their body shape, the American Curl flaunts the semi-foreign structural style.

Rules Committee Comments:

None

3. **PROPOSED CHANGE: Other**

**RATIONALE:** The current standard lists 10 points for ‘balance’, but provides no clarification of what ‘balance’ is, creating imbalance. The current statement of “Balance/proper proportion is more important than overall size” was originally intended as a temporary provision while the breed was still in New Breed and Color, and very few cats with good curly ears AND ideal structure were available to be shown. Since this phrase contradicts the Core Identity weight guidelines (5-10 pounds) that were listed in
the breed standard at the time, this phrase was intended to be removed when the American Curl advanced to Championship Status. Instead, less experienced breeders removed the core identity weights from the Breed Standard, although they remained in TICA Breed educational materials. With American Curls all over the world now, this proposed change actually describes what ‘balance’ looks like when all the detailed descriptions of the ideal American Curl are present.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) It’s ‘OK’. But the first time I read this, I ‘missed’ the word ‘flowing’ in the ACL. I don’t know if it is enough of a difference to have two separate ‘OTHER’ for AC & ACL.

(B) We have been trying for years to get breed standards to put the balance and condition points on something tangible, like boning, coat etc.

Balance and condition are very subject to individual interpretation.

4. PROPOSED CHANGE: ALLOWANCES

RATIONALE: The American Curl breed Standard was written for the female. Females tend to be smaller than males. Very specific size/weight guidelines for females (5-8 pounds) and males (7-10 pounds), detail the larger allowable size for males. Although these specific guidelines were removed from the Breed Standard they have always been detailed in American Curl Educational materials used by TICA. To exempt substantially larger cats for any reason contradicts the Core Identity trait of the American Curl for fully mature males to ideally not exceed 10 pounds.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) What is the Core Identity she keeps referencing? Am I missing a new TICA term or something?

(B) I think what she means is the essence of the breed - what it means to be an AC/ACL. Core Identity is not, as far as I know, a new TICA term.

(C) I think the rationale explains their reason for wanting to put in specific size/weight guidelines. I don’t have a problem with it.

(D) Technically, the reference to stud jowls is not required since the “Guidelines for Standards” packet notes that the phrase applies to all breeds.
5. PROPOSED CHANGE: PENALIZE: Body: Excessive size

RATIONALE: With weight guidelines a core part of the American Curl identity, excessive size with or without 'conformation' does not conform to the American Curl ideal. The American Curl has always been very specific about size/weight (females 5-10 pounds, males 7-10 pounds). When writing the original American Curl Standard we were advised to provide balance and boundaries to every description. The Standard was written for the smaller female because the foundation cat was a small female who imprinted herself on her offspring. To keep the Curls within a specific size/weight range towards the smaller end of ‘medium’, the specific weight guidelines were placed in the General Description to emphasize a ‘female’ (smaller cat) preference, but still keeping the males competitive. ‘Excessive size’ was listed in PENALIZE to underscore size matters! ‘Small’ American Curls should never be penalized for size.

Rules Committee Comments:

None

6. PROPOSED CHANGE: Ears

RATIONALE: Our curled ear is the signature of the American Curl identity. It is essential that the ideal ear be described clearly and simply. This requires boundaries of what is desirable and what is not desirable. The ‘tighter’ the curl, is NOT what the ideal Curl looks like. Being "well-balanced" includes our ears and HOW they curve; How LARGE they are; and what the cartilage FEELS like, is essential; to maintain our healthy identity. The undesirable representations are listed in PENALIZE, to preserve our genetic health, and our breed identity. The current ear description is a bit disconnected and has missed some integral details to examine. **Note- Identifying correct and incorrect ear traits require that the ears be correctly and appropriately touched. This is basically, simply placing the thumb (on ‘outside’ of ear) and forefinger (on ‘inside’ of ear), starting at the base of ear, then without pressure or pinching, letting the ear slip through as the thumb and forefinger slide upward to the tip of the ear.**

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) “Aesthetically pleasing to view from every angle” - What is pleasing to one may not be pleasing to another.

7. PROPOSED CHANGE: Eyes
CURRENT: Walnut in shape; oval on top and rounded on bottom. Moderately large in proportion to head. Set on a slight angle between the base of the ear and the tip of the nose, one eye-width apart. Color clear and brilliant with no relation to coat color, except that blue eyes are required on all pointed cats.

PROPOSED CHANGE: Walnut in shape; oval on top and rounded on bottom. Moderately large in proportion to head. Set on a slight angle between the base of the ear and the tip of the nose, one eye-width apart. Color clear and brilliant with no relation to coat color, except that blue eyes are required on all pointed cats.

RATIONALE: Walnut and ‘oval on top and rounded on the bottom’ are two different descriptions. Walnut shaped eyes is a Core Identity Trait of the American Curl. Walnut provides the preferred expression for our modified wedge shaped head and facial structure.

Rules Committee Comments:
None

8. **PROPOSED CHANGE:** Muzzle

RATIONALE: As an intermediate breed; with “semi-foreign” structure, our “modified wedge” head length is longer than most breeds, to maintain, the balance of our ‘longer than most’ body length. The muzzle needs to be between that ‘pointed’ or ‘squared’ muzzle shape of other known breeds with longer head shape. The word ‘rounded’, over the years has implied that the muzzle on the American Curl should be broader than actually desired, and shorter head length, with a rounder skull is inadvertently encouraged. So we are returning to our original ‘muzzle’ terminology, to clarify the Vee shape of the desired ‘modification’ of our “wedge” shaped facial structure. Being a ‘semi-foreign’ cat we do not want the extreme of a true wedge as seen in oriental typed breeds.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)
I think rounded is a better description than neither pointed nor square

9. **PROPOSED CHANGE:** Profile

RATIONALE: The American Curl profile is very distinct. When originally written considered very unique. Very few AC or ACL currently have the correct profile anymore. To retain this core identity trait of the American Curl, it is hoped that this more detailed description will eliminate the confusion and not only be helpful to the judges but the breeders as well.
**Rules Committee Comments:**

None

**10. PROPOSED CHANGE: PENALIZE: Ears**

**RATIONALE:** Combining two very different negative ear traits into a combined listing has proven to be extremely confusing! Separating Vertical Crimp from Horizontal Crimp as independent listings brings more attention to each of them. With the proposed improved definitions, hopefully they will each be more recognizable. The Breed Committee is eager to increase, one-on-one education of judges, with opportunity to handle these two very different traits, outside of the judging ring, discussing their range of expression, so judges are confident in identifying both of them, if seen on the competition table. Although Horizontal Crimp is listed in PENALIZE, the last description under Disqualify is describing a Severe Horizontal crimp. Hopefully the proposed Horizontal Crimp description for the Glossary of Terms will clarify it.

**Rules Committee Comments:**

None

**Rules Committee Note:**

Changes to the Glossary of Terms are not standard changes as such, and so do not need to go through a breed section ballot. Comments to date are provided below for completeness. In general Glossary terms are not breed-specific, although there are some exceptions.

**11. PROPOSED CHANGE: Add ‘Semi-Long’ and Definition to Glossary of Terms**

**CURRENT:** No definition for Semi Long Coat exists.

**PROPOSED CHANGE/ADDITION:** Semi-long - 'semi-' meaning 'half'. In context of coat length, genetically longhair but much shorter than most long haired cats. Expressed ideally on the American Curl Longhair, body coat is preferably not longer than 2", equal length on shoulder and flank, without longer guard hairs. Best represented when seen in combination with MINIMAL UNDERCOAT. Tailcoat hair shaft at least twice as long as on body coat.

**RATIONALE:** Definitions are essential. The "semi-long" term is not in the TICA Glossary of Terms currently. How can the judges accurately evaluate a breed when several of their core identity traits are not defined in the Glossary of Terms? “Semi-long” has always been the coat description for the American Curl Longhair, since the original
American Curl breed standards were written in TICA decades ago. The ACL coat is unique because the length of the hair shaft is considerably shorter on the body, than on the tail. Combined with MINIMAL UNDERCOAT (virtually none), the semi-foreign body structure cannot be hidden under a long, double, or dense coat. If the body coat is about 1-1/2" long, the tail coat would ideally be 3" long.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

"semi-long" is not exclusive to AC/ACL so at present the definition is too breed-specific and I would not be surprised if other breeds would claim that their breed typifies "semi-long". Also other breeds that could be considered "semi-long" do have guard hairs (MC/MCP as one example)

12. PROPOSED CHANGE: Add ‘Minimal Undercoat’ and definition to Glossary of Terms

RATIONALE: Proper definitions are essential. This essential terminology in our standard is not in the TICA Glossary of Terms. How can the judges accurately evaluate a breed when several of their core identity traits are not defined in the Glossary of Terms? The "semi-long" body coat, with "minimal undercoat", "laying flat", with a "full and plumed tail" collectively creates the unique ideal coat, that is a core identity trait of the American Curl Longhair. The American Curl having no plumed tail should have virtually no undercoat either. Undercoat causes the hair to not "lay flat" as required by the breed standard. Too much hair and/or 'fluff' anywhere, hides the slender, elegance of the American Curl "semi-foreign" structure and their curled ears.

Rules Committee Comments:

None

13. PROPOSED CHANGE: Change Definition of Vertical Crimp in Glossary of Terms (pg 58 of 68)

RATIONALE: Vertical Crimp is a listed Penalty. Mild Vertical crimp can be hidden under long hair. Handling the ear as instructed is essential for the judges to identify this undesirable trait in such instances. This trait distorts the balance of the head. Also anything that could restrict air flow to maintain healthy ear canals is not desired. This definition comes from the Definitions of Terminology Used in The American Curl Standard which I have continued to update since I wrote the very first definitions of American Curl Terminology decades ago with the assistance of Gloria Stephens. We do not find the current definition very accurate, so would like to see it replaced.

Rules Committee Comments on AC/ACL Standard Changes – May 2019
Page 7 of 8
Rules Committee Comments:

None

14. PROPOSED CHANGE: Change Definition of Horizontal Crimp in Glossary of Terms (pg 54 of 68)

RATIONALE: Horizontal Crimp is currently listed in Penalize, with an unrecognizable description. Then the last description under Disqualify describes what we recognize as a Severe Horizontal Crimp. This is a trait that in its Mild form can be hidden under the coat of the ACL. It is always obvious on an AC. It is a trait that MUST be identified by touch! There has been a recent case where a breeder has taken the time to have a judge handle a cat with these highly undesirable ears, to educate them on what it is, what it feels like, and why it is not acceptable. Afterwards the judge still wanted to know why the breeder wouldn’t show the cat! They obviously didn’t recognize the description currently listed in DQ (or the Glossary) and preferred ‘weird’ to standard. This needs to be clarified and judges need to be able to identify its variations. This definitions is from Definitions of Terminology Used in the American Curl Standard. We would like this definition to replace the current definition.

Rules Committee Comments:

None
TH Breed Standard Changes – Rules Committee Comments (May 2019)

The following describes the breed standard changes sought by the TH Breed Committee, with the comments of the Rules Committee. These were sent to the Breed Committee in May 2019, as required by Bylaws 17.4 and 118.2:

A proposal was subsequently submitted to define the term “Distal” in the Glossary of Terms (within the UCD). Rules’ comments on this are elsewhere in the Agenda.

Proposed Changes:

1) Add sentence to "Tail" section: "Palpable or visible tail kinks on the distal half of the tail are permissible, provided tail is of normal length."

2) Add as second to last sentence of "Description": "The Thai sometimes has a tail kink, which is a proud part of its natural heritage, hence is permitted in moderate form."

3) Under "Disqualification" delete "Visible tail fault" and replace with "Visible or palpable tails kinks if they are located outside of the distal half of the tail."

Rules Committee Comments:

(A) I don’t see a problem in adding that a tail kink is allowed because it is a ‘natural breed’. The only thing I’m having an issue with is the term “distal”. I know what it means … the furthest ½ away from the body to the tip of the tail. However, we have to think about TICA being an international association. Other languages may not have an equivalent translation.

Is it appropriate for the Rules Committee to request that the definition of “distal” be added to the section of the Judging Program titled “Terminology as it applies to TICA Breed Standards”? - For example: “the distal end of the tail is the most distant from the base of the tail.”

(B) I certainly think we could suggest that.

(C) I think they need to change the term distal or at least clarify it in the standard. On tail kinks…I do have an issue with a breed putting in a fault. I have not judged any Thai's to date with those kinds of tail faults. I guess my main issue is using an outcross, Siamese, that does not allow tail kinks and breeding it to cats that do allow.
Rules Committee Comments on Breed Reports – 18 July 2019

1. Issues

A common theme across this year’s reports (and also last year) is the inability of Working Group Chairs to get the proper information from the EO as per Reg Rules 33.6.3.4 and 33.7.4.5. Some Committee members commented that when Lesley Hart was involved in years past, she provided reports generated using custom SQL queries on TDS. That knowledge now appears lost.

Breed Reports containing verification based upon TDS records is crucial to Rules Committee’s review of these Breed Reports, and the Committee request that the Board investigate and resolve any issues in timely supply of these reports.

2. PNB Reports:

Under 33.6.3.3, each PNB breed is required to provide a report on the status of the breed 60 days prior to the meeting to Rules Committee, Genetics Committee and the Executive Office.

The following breeds should be providing reports:

- Aphrodite (APS/APL)
- Tennessee Rex (TR, TRS)

2.1 Aphrodite Breed Report

No report was received by the date of this report (18 July 2019).

2.2 Tennessee Rex Report

The Tennessee Rex report is attached. The report shows that the breed is progressing satisfactorily, although not yet ready to advance to ANB status. Required data from the EO was not provided to the Working Group Chair.

3. ANB Reports:

Under 33.7.4.3 each ANB breed is required to provide a report on the status of the breed 60 days prior to the meeting to Rules Committee, Genetics Committee and the Executive Office.

The following breeds should be providing reports:

- Serengeti (SE)

(The Highlander group, although at ANB, have applied for advancement to Championship, so a separate breed report is not required.)
3.1 Serengeti

The Serengeti report is attached. The Committee is concerned that Serengeti breeders outside the US are not willing to register their kittens with TICA and that Breed statistics could not be provided by the EO.

4. New Championship Breeds:

Registration Rules 33.8.15 and 33.8.16 require that each new breed accepted for Championship must provide a report for each of the following 3 show years showing that the criteria in 33.8.15 have been met.

Breeds which currently require such reports are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breed Code</th>
<th>Breed Name</th>
<th>Ch Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DSK</td>
<td>Donskoy</td>
<td>May 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNT/MNL</td>
<td>Minuet</td>
<td>May 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LY</td>
<td>Lykoi</td>
<td>May 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assuming that the Board accepts the reports for the Donskoy and Minuet, then these reports complete the requirements of 33.8.15 for those 2 breeds for the last of 3 required years.

4.1 Donskoy

The Donskoy report shows that the requirements have been met for the third successive year, assuming that the catteries noted below belong to TICA members.

The report says that there are 11 active breeders from 9 Regions, but gave no details of these.

The Committee does not have the details of active Breeder members, but the following 5 catteries (from 4 Regions) were active in the last show year, based upon the publically available Breed Standings for kittens:

Dunkan (EN), Mahatmapride (SW), Divinedonskoy (SW), Pelegeya (SC), Doneden (NE)

The Committee cannot verify TICA membership as they do not have access to TDS, and assumes that the EO will flag up to the Board if any of these do not belong to TICA members.

4.2 Minuet

The Minuet report shows that the requirements have been met for the third successive year, assuming that the catteries noted below belong to TICA members.
The Working Group Chair nor Committee do not have the details of active Breeder members, but the following 13 catteries (from 7 Regions) were active in the last show year, based upon the publically available Breed Standings for kittens:

Norcalspeakeasy (MP), Blubonnet (SC), Lildarlynns (SE), Fortunekitty (AW), Agathos (MA), Spirittail (AW), Blueskys (SC), Queeniedolls (AW), 406paws (NW), Fenchquarter (SC) Leonprime (ES), Fleurdelis (MA), Moemeow (AW)

The Committee cannot verify TICA membership as they do not have access to TDS, and assumes that the EO will flag up to the Board if any of these do not belong to TICA members.

4.3 Lykoi

The Breed Chair has stated in an email that all requirements have been met, but no formal report has been received at the time of writing this report.

Once the formal report is received, then Rules will forward the report to the Board separately.
33.8.15: Every NEW breed must meet the following requirements in each of the next three show years following acceptance in order to retain championship status: All requirements have been met for the Donskoy Breed. The Donskoy breed continues to grow both domestically and internationally. Congratulations to all the breeders and owners who have contributed to the success of the breed in TICA.

33.8.15.2: Exhibit a minimum of 10 individual cats of the breed in at least 15 rings in at least 3 regions.

2018-2019 statistics:

26 Unique cats were shown in 5 regions [http://ticamembers.org/standing/2019/DSK/?fbclid=IwAR1HMJbhUoyPVbjlXqxL59Ebhyhm8p3PX_BE2ujzQHLMg-ZFcObPNfPn0KQ](http://ticamembers.org/standing/2019/DSK/?fbclid=IwAR1HMJbhUoyPVbjlXqxL59Ebhyhm8p3PX_BE2ujzQHLMg-ZFcObPNfPn0KQ)

33.8.15: Every NEW breed must meet the following requirements in each of the next three show years following acceptance in order to retain championship status: All requirements have been met for the Donskoy Breed. The Donskoy breed continues to grow both domestically and internationally. Congratulations to all the breeders and owners who have contributed to the success of the breed in TICA.
33.8.15.2: Exhibit a minimum of 10 individual cats of the breed in at least 15 rings in at least 3 regions.

2018-2019 statistics:

26 Unique cats were shown 5 regions

SW, NW, EN, SC, NE, ES,

33.8.15.3: Have at least 5 TICA members in a minimum of 3 regions who are actively breeding the breed.

Europe South - 2 Europe North - 1 Europe West - 1 North East - 1 North West - 2 South West - 1 Central America-1 AU-1 South Central – 1

Cat registration : 2018-114 cats

2019-59 cats
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<th>Male Neuter</th>
<th>Male Total</th>
<th>Female Whole</th>
<th>Female Spay</th>
<th>Female Total</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
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2017/2018 SEASON

Summary Breed Counts for 2018 Northern Europe 13
Southern Europe 13
Northeast 5

Northwest 8 Southwest 12 Total Donskoy 51

May 13-14 2017 – South West
SoCal Exotica Cat Club, California Prince Rubi Mahatma Pride – 13 rings Demi Zvezda Velesa – 13 rings

June 10-11 2017 – North West Commencement Cat Club, Washington Caprice’s Luchezar/WC – 16 rings

June 10-11 2017 - South West America’s Finest Felines, California Demi Zvezda Velesa – 12 rings

July 14-16 2017 – North West SeaCats (NW Regional), Washington Caprice’s Luchezar/WC – 18 rings Demi Zvezda Velesa – 18 rings

August 4-6 2017 – South West Kat Knappers Cat Club, California Don Sheva’li Bastinda – 16 rings Demi Zvezda Velesa – 16 rings

August 12-13 2017 – Europe North FinTICAt, Finland
Ladystrick Just For Me – 6 rings Ladystrick Journey Back – 6 rings Wrinkleface Anastacia – 6 rings Wrinkleface Fame and Fortune – 6 rings

September 23-24 2017 – South West
San Gabriel Valley Cat Fanciers, California Demi Zvesda Velesa – 10 rings

October 13-15 2017 – Europe South KatTICA Cat Club, Hungary
Pixy Sphynx Panka – 20 rings
Pixy Sphynx MIF – 20 rings
Pixy Sphynx Nadia – 20 rings Pixy Sphynx Pocok – 20 rings

October 13-15 2017 – Europe South TICAt, Italy

Tihomir Chudo Don IT* - 10 rings

October 14-15 – South West Purr Pourri of Kats, California Demi Zvesda Velesa – 10 rings

October 28-29 2017 – North East

Cats Ahoy Cat Club, Connecticut Doneden Midnight Shadow – 12 rings Doneden Mysh – 12 rings

Doneden Black Pearl – 12 rings

November 11-12 2017 – North West The New Culture Club, Oregon Caprice’s Potap – 12 rings

Demi Zvesda Velesa – 12 rings Caprice’s Melaniya – 12 rings Caprice’s Kira/WC – 12 rings

November 18-19 2017 – Europe South Macskamania Magyar Macska Egysület, Hungary Pixy Sphynx Panka – 10 rings

Pixy Sphynx MIF – 10 rings

Pixy Sphynx Nadia – 10 rings

November 25 2017 – Europe South

NICA, Israel

Artemis Lucifer – 4 rings

December 2-3 2017 – Europe North FinTICAt, Finland

Wrinkleface Anastacia – 9 rings Wrinkleface Ghost Rider – 9 rings

December 1-3 2018 – South West Coaitimondi Cat Club, Arizona Demi Zvesda Velesa – 18 rings

December 11-12 – South West Coaitimondi Cat Club, Arizona Demi Zvesda Velesa – 18 rings


January 20-21 2018 – South West SoCal ExoTICA Cat Club, California Demi Zvesda Velesa – 10 rings

January 26-28 2018 – North West The New Culture Club, Oregon Caprice’s Melaniya – 18 rings

January 27-28 2018 – Europe South TICAt, Italy

Dunia Russian Alien – 20 rings

A Million Sviatoslav – 20 rings
February 16-18 2018 – Europe South KaTICA Cat Club, Hungary
Pixy Sphynx Nadia – 20 rings J’Noir Don Amdo – 20 rings
Pixy Sphynx Mif – 20 rings Pixy Sphynx Pocok – 20 rings

February 17-18 2018 – Europe North FlnTICAt, Finland
Wrinkleface Anastacia – 8 rings Ladystrick Just for Me – 8 rings Caprice’s Anisya/WC – 8 rings
Wrinkleface Follow That Dream – 8 rings

February 17-18 2018 – South West
San Gabriel Valley Cat Fanciers, California Demi Zvesda Velesa – 10 rings

February 17-18 2018 North East
Cats on the Beach, Massachusetts Doneden Mysh – 12 rings
Doneden Midnight Shadow – 12 rings

March 3-4 2018 – Europe North Crystal Club, Russia
Fellini Sviatoslav – 10 rings

March 9-11 2018 – South West Cats And Sin City, Nevada Demi Zvesda Velesa – 15 rings

March 10-11 2018 – Europe South Cool Cats, Czech Republic
Bonbon N&N Nanniestars – 16 rings Don Sheva’li Amadey – 16 rings Vasileo’s Eddie*RU – 16 rings

March 24-25 2018 – Europe North
EsTICAt, Estonia
Diesel Don Mary Bianco of Dunkan – 6 rings

March 24-25 2018 - Europe South TICAt, Italy
Dunia Russian Alien – 12 rings
A Million Sviatoslav – 12 rings

April 7-8 2018 – South Central
Mission City Cat Club, Texas
Divinedonskoy Gemma of Baredlux – 12 rings

April 7-8 2018 – Europe South
Malta Feline Knights, Malta
Yalena Valva The Fantasy of Nature – 9 rings
April 7-8 2018 – Europe North Neva, Russia

**Lakritsa Okhta Style** – 12 rings

April 20-22 – **Mid Atlantic**
Lehigh Valley Cat Club, Pennsylvania **Pantessa’s Elza/WC** – 18 rings

April 21-22 2018 – Europe South All About Cats, Austria
Pixy Sphynx Pocok – 12 rings

April 27-29 2018 – South West
America’s Finest Felines & Purr Pourri of Cats, California **Rose Queen Mahatma Pride** – 15 rings
Demi Zvesda Velesa – 15 rings

April 28-29 2018 – **South America**
Allegro Cat Club/CLube do Gato do Paraná/Felis Catus, Brasil **Yantar Korona Atefa** – 10 rings

**Unique Cats:** 36 (+13 on 2016/17 season) **Shows:** 36 (+11 on 2016/17 Season) **Rings:** 878 (+++ on 2016/17 Season)

**Regions:** 8

33.8.15.1: Register a minimum of 25 additional cats of the breed.

33.8.15.3: Have at least 5 TICA members in a minimum of 3 regions who are actively breeding the breed.

Europe South - 2 Europe North - 1 Europe West - 1 North East - 1 North West - 1 South West - 1

South Central – 1

Total: 8
Dear Committee Members/Executive Office,

Per TICA Rule 33.8.15, the following is our annual report with supporting documentation provided by the Executive Office and the TICA web page.

33.8.15.1 **Register a minimum of 25 additional cats of the breed.** We are pleased to announce a total of 298 Minuets were registered for the year 2018.

![Minuet Registration Chart](image)

(Minuet Breed Report 2019 – Page 1 of 2)
33.8.15.2 Exhibit a minimum of 10 individual cats of the breed in at least 15 rings in 3 regions. We are pleased to announce that a total of 47 Minuets were shown in 11 different regions. Note that Minuets shown as a kitten and an adult were only counted once.

33.8.15.3 Have at least 5 TICA members in a minimum of 3 regions who are actively breeding the breed. Below, please find our Breed Member Listings for MNL and MNT.

(Rules Chair Note: These reports have been removed from the public agenda as they contained names, addresses and email addresses – which are considered confidential)

Thank you for your consideration.

Joseph B. Smith
Breed Chair
Founder

(Minuet Breed Report 2019 – Page 2 of 2)
JULY 17, 2019

TO: TICA BOARD

FROM: SERENGETI BREED CHAIR

SUBJECT: ANNUAL SERENGETI BREED REPORT FOR TICA YEAR 2018

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to provide this report. Unfortunately apparent changes in the computer programs in the TICA office no longer allows for the staff to provide breed chairs the basic information they need to report on the status and activity of their breed. I sent the staff samples of prior reports that I use to receive each year, but staff responded that all they had available was a list of Breed Section members and a simple listing of the registration by year for Serengetis. In 2018 8 serengetis were registered. During the period from 2005 through 2011 we were registering an average of 45 individual kittens a year. I have no data to share on who registered these kittens and also when and where Serengetis may have been shown during 2018.

Serengeti cats still struggle to find interested new breeders in the US. They are actively bred in the UK, Germany and Russia. Unfortunately the breeders in those countries apparently do not choose to register them with TICA despite my many years of encouraging them to do so. I do stay in touch with breeders around the world through several active Facebook pages where we discuss breed development and share information about current kittens. Recently I have been in contact with an individual in Canada interested in starting a breeding program.

I fully intend to stay involved with the breed that I helped to create and thank you for your continued support.

Karen Sausman
Serengeti Breed Chair
Tennessee Rex annual report

100 cats (50 eligible for Championship....)

We have well in excess of 200 cats registered, or pending registration. At least 35 (or progeny) are of championship numbers, we are still working on outcrossing. This will delay our ANB progress into 2020. We have had our first SBT litter. We could quickly breed our 50 eligible for championship registration number cats, but we are electing to continue adding diversity and A2P cats before SBT.

25 litters

We have met and exceeded 25 litters toward ANB.

We have had approximately 14 new litters since the May meeting when we were awarded PNB, and expect a over a dozen more this year.

15 members in good standing

We continue to attract new breeders and have 3 on a waiting list as kittens become available. We have 12 breeders with litters in the 2 yr window. We hope to have 17 or more for 2019. We have 4 new breeders that have kittens but no litters born yet. We are still in 4 Countries, and several regions.

Tennessee Rex Working Group Committee

1 Pamela Matlack-Klein - The Weyr Cattery
2 Sandra Scarrow - Satin Delight Cattery
3 Kathryn Stokey - Sunbriar Cattery
4 Elzbieta Kaczak - Poeticus Cattery
5 Gordon Pugh - UpperValley Cattery
6 Barb Carr - Copper Silk Cattery
Breeders with cats but no litters

Ineke van Rappard-Mielekamp, the Netherlands

Martha Bowman - TwoElles Cattery

Lynn Gray - Trex Shine Cattery

Annabel Calvalier - Acres Cattery

Nicole

25 unique cats shown in Tica shows

We have 13 unique cats shown, and 16 born that will be shown in 2019. We have been before 57 judges and as kittens become available everyone is excited to hit the shows.

Standard

We are constantly refining the standard. We submitted a new one for this show season. We felt it important to at least get the two planed head shape adjusted. We will be submitting a better version for ANB. We have been in front of as many judges as possible to help us refine our descriptions and direction as clearly as possible. Head shape and boning is our biggest challenge. The original cats were heavier. In a mixed expression litter, the satin rex kitten is often smaller. They can also have a receding chin (no kitten has ever been born with incorrect bite, receding is meant as descriptive). The standard is a work in progress as are the cats we are breeding. The cats seem to be moving away from the standard in some aspects, and growing into it in others. We as breeders are mindful
of the need to make decisions of direction, based on health and aesthetics. We recognize the need to
not adapt the standard to the cats, but make a standard that serves a sound cat going forward. The
chin being the best example. The natural direction of the chin shape is increasing toward receding
where we will actively be working against this, and improved chins.

Health, temperament, and structure are a big concern, we have been lucky in most regards. We have
had a few scardey cats in rings but the temperaments in general seem to pass from the Tennessee
rex foundation cats. We watch for cow hocks, and toeing in our outcrosses and progeny and bodies
although becoming finer seem sound. We will select for heavier bone going forward, as well as the
unique traits of head shape. We have learned we have an interesting skull shape being longer from
back to eyes than most breeds. We want to retain some of the attributes that are not inheriting from
foundation cats well, like whisker pads and boning rather than change standard. We will move from
substantial to something that may reflect cats better, but do not want to move toward finer boned
or smaller cat breed. We will be looking at all healthy unique difference and enhance them as well
as hold onto and select for desirable traits that are proving trickier. We know we do not always
meet our standard. We do feel we have cats that do retain a look of a Tennessee Rex despite
outcrossing. As we add diversity and perhaps blur the lines for a time, I think that as the breed
seems to have a strong tendency to resemblance, we will be able to select for the look going
forward. The cats tested have good diversity scores despite this tendency to look alike after
outcrossing.

**Miscellaneous issues and comments**

**Coat**

We are endeavouring to learn more about our coats. There is a wide range of satin and curl being
produced on the Tennessee Rex. The Rexing varies from obvious rex, “windswept “loose waves and
curls, to hard to discern. All Rexed cats do have curled whiskers, and it remains best “tell” for new
kittens. Carrier kittens in some litters are born quite rexed, and satin looking but out grow the
effect early.
The Tennessee Rex coats also range in softness and fragility, some coats are damaged by collars or harness, where others hold up better. We are trying to establish patterns in expression. It may be that satin is better expressed on heavier guard hairs, and curlier expression is better on softer coats. It is too soon to learn all, but we would like to begin documenting the different coats composition of down, awn, and guard hairs by count, lengths, and texture. We would like to breed for better curl, and satin, but if it proves we have to sacrifice one for the other satin would take precedence over curl.

**Primordial pouch**

A few cats have been born with a very well-developed primordial pouch. A couple cats seem prone to body fat, and a heavy blubber feel to their pouch and torso that seems unrelated to condition. We are observing this trait, and not sure if we will make allowances for it, aside from considering adding some cats may have primordial pouch.

**Chins**

The chin is proving to be a hot topic of discussion. All agree that we do not want a receding chin in the breed, but consensus on how strong to make the chin is a work in progress. The more often judges express concern for the chins the more it is taken to heart by entire breed work group.

**Tail Kinks**

There have been a few tail links, we are aware of this issue and plan to breed away from it. The kinks have only been detected in one breeders’ line, it is not known if it is from outcross or the Tennessee Rex foundation. It does not seem widespread.

**Diversity and Health**

Genetic testing continues to find no health issues in the breed to date. Several cats have had the Optimum testing, and a number of tests are pending. Outcrossing is still a priority and Several domestics have been added to gene pool since May 2018. We are pushing for more Optimum testing and several purchased kits will be processed soon. All breeders have plans to purchase more. We are not making any Tennessee Rex to Tennessee Rex breeding’s yet. All Tennessee Rex produced are being outcrossed o domestics, or in some cases F1 carriers. Dominics is the priority over cat to
show. We are very keen to show more cats, and to advance our registration numbers to SBT but continue to outcross and slow our progress. We did produce one SBT this season, our first.

**Colors**

All colors is still part of the Standard. We have number of breeders committed to working in Red series only. Color continues to be by individual breeder interest but priority remains to adding domestic outcrosses with good health and general confirmation. Coat texture, and head and body shapes are the bigger concerns.

We have a number of Heterozygous Tennessee Rex carrying recessive colors that will when paired begin showing us other new colors this Spring. The Tennessee rex have been produced in silver, and smoke all along but this had gone widely unnoticed until black outcresses highlighted it, as well as judge’s observations and color corrections. A number of our creams were proven to be in fact silver Reds It is not known how satin will affect colors, but there may be subtle changes to some colors.

Black Tortie and a Blue Tortie will hit the show halls this Spring. The first Blue kitten expresses satin well, it is not known if this is from the background of Tabby pattern. The Black Tortie also expresses satin well it is suspected this is due to the red hairs sprinkled through coat. It is still thought Black and Blue may not express satin well. A Cinnamon carrying Tennessee Rex had very high baby expression of the satin. This may demonstrate good potential for satin expression on Chocolate, Cinnamon, Fawn range. Newborn kittens carrying the satin rex mutation often have satin rex expression that is outgrown early.

The satin rex mutation has yet to be observed on Colourpoint, or any of the albino series.

The white parts on Red with white Tennessee Rex expresses satin well, so there is interest in exploring the albino series, but so far no interest in white cats.

**Genetics**

The satin mutation has not been discovered but is being studied by two geneticists. The Bengal test has now been given to Tennessee Rex cats again proving the gene is absolutely not glitter. The
genetics of satin have proven to be harder to locate sites than anticipated. Additional buccal samples are being supplied.