

**CFA EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING
FEBRUARY 6/7, 1999**

Index to Minutes

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Secretary's Note: The Officers and Board of Directors of the Cat Fanciers' Association, Inc. met on Saturday, February 6th and Sunday, February 7th, 1999 at the Houston Airport Marriott, Houston, Texas. **President Don Williams** called the meeting to order at 8:00 AM with the following members of the board present:

Ms. Sharon Roy (NAR Director)
Mrs. Lorna Malinen (NWR Director)
Mr. Lonnie Hoover (GSR Director)
Mrs. Liz Watson (GLR Director)
Mr. George Eigenhauser (SWR Director)
Mrs. Linda Berg (MWR Director)
Mr. Jim DeBruhl (SOR Director)
Mrs. Bess Higuchi (Japan Regional Director)
Mr. Don Williams (President)
Mrs. Kim Everett (Vice-President)
Mrs. Donna Fuller (Treasurer)
Ms. Kitty Angell (Secretary)
Mr. Stan Barnaby (Director-at-Large)
Ms. Pam DelaBar (Director-at-Large)
Mrs. Diana Doernberg (Director-at-Large)
Ms. Joan Miller (Director-at-Large)
Ms. Donna Jean Thompson (Director-at-Large)
Mrs. Betty White (Director-at-Large)
Mr. Craig Rothermel (Ex-Officio)

Also present was Mr. Thomas Dent, CFA Executive Director; Mrs. Carol Krzanowski, Associate Director; Mr. Fred Jacobberger, CFA Legal Counsel; and Ms. Allene Tartaglia, Director Special Projects.

President Williams called the meeting to order.

Rothermel called for a point of order on the Oriental breed issues, terming them out-of-order. He asked the CFA attorney for a ruling on proposal #1 and proposal #2 on the grounds they were unconstitutional. **Jacobberger: According to the constitution we cannot make corrections to our standards for any breed without obtaining within the prior 12 months the approval of 60% of the members voting of the specific breed councils affected. The proposals Craig talked about would affect the standard changes in at least one of the councils where there has not been an approving vote in the prior 12 months. Therefore, those questions would be out of order.**

DelaBar: So we don't appear to be picking on the Oriental breed, are there any other questions on breed council ballots that appear to be out of order, since we can consider all of them at this time?

Jacobberger: I don't know; those are the ones that were brought up to me.

Doernberg: I just want a point of clarification, Fred. The two proposals you were talking about...the one creating a pointed Oriental division, you are ruling on that based on the fact that it would affect the Colorpoint breed? **Jacobberger:** Yes, that is a standard change. **Doernberg:** Well, it's a standard change to only the Oriental ballot. I am just asking what the basis is for ruling it out of order. You are saying that, based on our prior actions last year, we again ratified that one breed as 'affected' by another and that is what you are ruling on. **Jacobberger:** That has been the position of the board. **Doernberg:** It is not that it affects a change to the Colorpoint standard. **Jacobberger:** It affects the Oriental standard. **Doernberg:** Your ruling is because it affects both breeds because they would be alike, number 2 is a proposal that would have to be agreed to by both of the breed councils. **Jacobberger:** If it affects the standard that is correct. **Doernberg:** Now, based on that, we have never had a ruling on that one constitutional amendment that was passed and I'd like to bring that up at this time since this is on the floor. It says, 'Once a breed is accepted for championship status [this was passed at the last annual], it cannot have its registration status rescinded, placed back in AOV status or moved to Provisional without 2/3rds breed council approval. I'd like to have a ruling as to if one breed would merge with another, does that apply in this constitutional section and would it require a 2/3rds breed council approval, not of the members voting, but 2/3rds of the total breed council? I think it affects this situation as there might be a discussion about these items not being on both ballots and this would affect it. **Jacobberger:** Very well, I will address it sometime during the meeting.

Roy: Does this mean, then, that we cannot then discuss or vote on any other proposals that the board members may have concerning the Colorpoints and Orientals? **Jacobberger:** No.

Rothermel: I just wanted those two proposals ruled on because I do not think they can be considered.

Everett: When we actually get to those breeds we can bring up questions as to why it did not appear on the two ballots, since it was in the minutes and all those sorts of things. Make sure we are not saying, 'That's it,' because it's certainly not it.

Eigenhauser: Actually there is one change that has occurred since last October. In June the delegates passed that resolution from the floor giving an advisory opinion as to what is an 'affected breed.' In not ruling it out of order we have at least recognized the possibility that 'affected breed' is an ambiguous term, that the delegation was entitled to have an opinion as to what that means. I think we've never visited the issue as to how much effect we are going to give that vote. Circumstances have changed since last February; there has been a vote by the delegation that 'affected breed' means 'that breed whose standard is being changed.' I think we need to re-visit that issue and formally vote as a board.

Rothermel: I think we need to address the term 'affected,' but I don't think now is the time before we discuss the pending breed council ballots. I think it would be appropriate after the ballots are discussed to then really define what this board in the future is going to use as the term 'affected.'

I would like to formally adopt the agenda as presented in our package. We started that at the last meeting. **Williams:** In this case, we have a couple of things that came in after this was

done, like the attorney coming in, and I think the objective is to keep our meetings in close proximity to what we are supposed to be doing. So I have no objection, but I don't want to be tied to something where we cannot bring in the attorney and so forth.

Everett: We have Robert's Rules and we want to be sure that gets going first thing.

Williams: We set up last meeting as show rules and this meeting to address judges as well as breeds and standards and we didn't want to overlap one into the other. **Jacobberger:** If anyone has any objections they should voice them now as we are going to follow a procedure once we have adopted the agenda. It is not frozen in stone, but it takes a greater majority vote to do it. So, if you have some things you need to add to the agenda, do it at this time.

Rothermel then **moved** to formally adopt the agenda. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.**

(1) **CORRECTIONS TO THE MINUTES.**

Kitty Angell: I have three corrections to the October 1998 Minutes:

Page 88, column 2, 3rd paragraph: Hoover explained the Revised Version of the clerking raise. He also made the motion for approval. Motion carried. Fuller, DelaBar, Roy voting no. **Addendum to 13.05d: 'A CFA licensed certified clerk performing the functions of master clerk shall be compensated at the rate of seven (7) cents for each catalog entry in the judging ring. A CFA master clerk shall be compensated at eight (8) cents for each catalog entry in each judging ring. New rate scale for Ring Clerks: under 150 entries \$30.00, 151 to 250 entries \$45.00, 251 to 350 entries \$60.00, 351 to 450 entries \$75.00, Back to Back Show \$35.00 a day.**

Page 90. Column 3, last paragraph: Pam DelaBar then brought up a modification that was needed in Article VIII-Championship and Premiership, show rule 8.03 **that was originally drafted and presented by Liz Watson.**

Page 101, column 1: 2. Case #98-005-0312: CFA v. Geving, C.; violation of CFA Constitution Article XV, Sec. 4 (b) **change to Sec. 4 (g).**

Rothermel moved to approve the minutes. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.** **Mennen** made the motion that **when the board decides on policy it should be printed in bold type. Motion Carried.**

(2) **TREASURER'S REPORT.**

President Williams called upon **Donna Fuller**, CFA Treasurer, to give her report.

BUDGET COMMITTEE CLARIFICATIONS

Once again, the agenda for the board meeting printed in the Almanac and elsewhere contains an erroneous inclusion of a report by the Budget Committee. As explained in October,

*the Budget Committee normally meets only in the spring. Unless otherwise requested by the board, the only report issued is the proposed budget that is presented at the Sunday morning meeting at the annual. Thus, the reports given at each of the regular board meetings are those of the treasurer and do not reflect any meetings of a committee or any consensus among committee members. For this meeting, the agenda should have included the report of the committee appointed in October to review Yearbook financial options. The Yearbook Finance Review Committee's recommendations will be presented as part of the treasurer's report at this meeting and the board **will be asked to take action on these recommendations.***

In December 1998, Mr. Williams contacted me and discussed his appointment of Mrs. Taylor and Mr. Barkley to the Budget Committee. Mr. Williams had asked these two individuals to conduct special reviews of various CFA functions; they report directly to him and operate completely independent of the CFA Treasurer. We agreed that the Budget Committee was not the appropriate location for this function and thus for these individuals. With Mr. Williams' concurrence, I have appointed a new member of the Budget Committee.

Because there seemed to be so much confusion over the appropriate makeup of the Budget Committee, I am including the criteria here. Three members of this committee are traditional and necessary for its efficient operation: the current Treasurer, the current President, and the Executive Director of CFA. For the fourth member, I established the following criteria: a) not currently on the board; b) not currently a judge; c) extensive experience in many aspects and geographical areas of CFA (i.e. someone with some 'history'); and d) analytical ability to ask questions from both sides of any issue. Using these criteria, I selected Mr. Mark Hannon and he has agreed to serve.

CFA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements as of November 30, 1998, and for the seven months then ended (which you received previously) continue to reflect alarming negative trends in our net income, again much worse than budgeted. Revenues and expenses of the Yearbook demonstrate the most serious problem; I will deal with that later in this report. Revenues and expenses of the Almanac are at or better than both the prior year and the budget. Some of the positive trends may be attributed to timing differences but the overall performance of the Almanac is on target.

Ordinary income (registrations and other basic functions) continues to lag behind both prior year levels and budget. The decline in registration-related items is still disguised by the \$15,000 advance on the CFA book and the effects of collecting the show license fee increases from previously licensed shows. Although I am not totally comfortable with this recommendation, I think it is time to increase the basic registration fee.

ACTION ITEM: I propose (for discussion purposes) that basic registration fees be increased from the current \$7 to \$10 effective May 1, 1999.

On a related issue, the comments I received on the alternative registration fee proposal, discussed in October, have convinced me that the second proposal is too complicated to be

effectively implemented. Therefore, I would like to suggest that we consider a slightly different version of the original proposal.

ACTION ITEM: I propose that if the \$10 registration fee is adopted, the cost of individual registration be \$7 per kitten when every kitten in the litter is individually registered at the same time as the litter registration.

One positive item in Ordinary Income is the show license, which is now reflecting the increases we have implemented during the past year. Almost none of the effects of the club dues increase are reflected in these financial statements since only those clubs with shows licensed for early 1999 paid the increase in 1998.

The Central Office expenses continue to be one of the few bright areas since they are still running below budget as well as below last year's level. Mr. Dent and his staff have continued to generate cost savings through consolidation of functions as well as innovative ways of reducing required expenses.

Computer, Publicity, Corporate, and Legislative functions are at or near both prior year and budget levels. Minor overages in some line items within a function are partly attributable to timing differences and partly to reallocations within the function to meet current needs.

Overall CFA Programs Expenses are approximately 4% over budget, but many of the variances are attributable to timing differences. Items that need explanation or attention are:

- *Judging program expenses are actually running more than 15% over budget but the overage is disguised by the large credit from the judging school (all revenues were received by the end of November but most expenses were yet to be recorded).*
- *Clerking program expenses include the cost of purchasing service award pins - the minimum order will serve approximately three years of service awards.*
- *The 'Breed-Council-through-Winn' group contains several large timing differences so should not be relied upon to be 40% under budget at year-end.*
- *All items related to the International Show should be considered preliminary at the end of November since none of the final accounting was begun until December.*
- *Virtually all board committee expenses are incurred unevenly during the year so emphasis should focus on the condition at the end of the year.*

YEARBOOK FINANCES

As reported in October, the Yearbook finances have experienced an accelerating downturn that requires the immediate attention of this board. Although the most alarming item is the decrease in advertising of nearly 20%, the early sales of yearbooks are also showing a negative trend. We will produce fewer books due to the slow sales; however, this results in a higher amount of the base cost being allocated to each of the books produced. The sale price of

each book already does not cover the cost. We must make changes in the processes and cost factors before we begin work on the 2000 Yearbook. We CANNOT go into another Yearbook cycle planning to lose more than \$100,000!

*At the October board meeting, a committee was appointed to study the options that might help curtail the accelerating losses on the Yearbook. The report of the Yearbook Finance Review Committee contains some sensitive and confidential material that should not be distributed throughout the fancy prior to the board's discussion. It will be made a part of this report and will be printed with the minutes, but only after decisions are made by the board. Therefore, it will be distributed to each board member only at the meeting. However, so that each member will have some time to think, I am including a **PRE-NOTICE** here. Among the recommendations **to be acted upon at this board meeting**, one calls for consolidating all of the publication functions of CFA into one department physically located in the Central Office. This will necessitate some decisions affecting personnel; some of these decisions will be difficult, but **must be made based on what is best for CFA and its future financial viability.***

REGIONAL TREASURIES

A reminder to all domestic regional directors: I will be asking each of the treasurers to submit reports as of March 31, 1999 on all accounts held by the region. These reports will be due to me by April 15, 1999 so I can consolidate them and get them to Central Office in time to be included in our information returns to the IRS. I am providing an instruction sheet for each regional treasurer outlining the report process and level of detail needed. I strongly suggest that each region prepare these reports as of December 31, 1998 and submit them to me so we can address any potential problems before the final deadline. The report preparation process will take less than half an hour if the records are currently posted using the Quicken-based system I provided.

INTERNATIONAL SHOW TREASURY

I have provided Mrs. Berg with the preliminary financial report on the November 1998 International Show but feel some comments are appropriate here also. The bottom line this year is once again in the black - final profit should be in excess of \$18,000. Before I go into some explanations of individual items, I would like to propose that the 1998 International Show make a donation to the Winn Foundation. I do not feel that we can afford to donate the entire proceeds (we need to keep working funds because we can never depend on future profits to fund the next show). I recommend that the donation be no less than \$5000 and no more than \$8000.

This year's show earned the highest dollar gate of any of the International Shows (next highest was the first Atlanta show followed by Anaheim). All other major revenue items came in higher than budget. We still have one declined credit card and two NSF checks (total amount - \$236) outstanding from exhibitors, but all other exhibitor fees were collected. We were able to collect \$500 of the \$850 in 1997 outstanding club sponsor pledges leaving only one item uncollected. For 1998, only one pledge of \$500 remains outstanding as of January 15, 1999. I was able to collect the final amount outstanding on the vendor NSF from 1996; we still have one

vendor NSF left from 1997 (\$150 plus \$25 fee); and all vendor NSF checks from this year's show have been collected.

Although there are likely to be some additional bills trickling in for the next few months, I believe that all of the large items are included in the preliminary income statement provided to Mrs. Berg. A couple of items were significantly under budget: show hall expense was almost \$6700 (25%) under budget; and decorations were \$2600 (12%) under. Items significantly over budget were: PR services - \$4800 (24%); Catalogs - \$1150 (16%); and Cage services - \$1000 (8%). The overage in the PR area was not in paid advertising (planned and spent were both \$14,000) but in the PR services area. Of particular note, approximately \$2500 of the PR expense was for travel, lodging, long distance phone and other communication costs necessitated by using a PR person who lives in Georgia rather than a Kansas City local.

CLUB ACCOUNTING MATTERS

I continue to receive occasional requests from clubs for the Quicken-based club/show accounting system. Because the interest has declined to infrequent requests, I have not updated this package to Quicken 6.0 or later. The older versions of the account and category list will load into later versions of Quicken and the software will replace the file automatically when it is loaded for the first time. The system is available from me by sending a check for \$5 payable to CFA.

There is a continuing interest by clubs wishing to file for federal not-for-profit tax status. I have helped several clubs with the filing process and will provide guidance on this process to any club who calls. The best time to call is Monday through Thursday, 9 AM to 11 PM Pacific time (Phone 650-347-9089).

Discussion: Fuller: I want to address the action items. The first action item I will put in the form of a motion. I propose that the basic registration fees be increased from the current \$7 to \$10 effective May 1, 1999. **Williams:** I would like for the report made by Jackie Taylor and Jim Barkley to be handed out at this time. She has some suggestions so I would like to detain the motion on this at the present time. **Doernberg:** Traditionally when we raise registration fees we see a downturn in registrations for a period of time. **Fuller:** That is why, in the past, I resisted recommending an increase because the first thing that happens is a downturn. At this point I feel if we don't do something, it is getting so drastic that I reluctantly put forth this motion. I really would like to hear discussion from other people; however, I feel if we don't increase our regular revenues, things will get worse. **Williams:** As I have said many times before, Donna, we should research some other avenues to generate revenue rather than tax the people we always tax. **Hoover:** In 1990 we charged \$5. In 1997 we went to \$7, and now we are going to go to \$10. In nine years we have doubled the price. We are going to double ourselves right out of business. We cannot continue to tax the exhibitor, we have to make some cuts somewhere else. **Malinen:** Do we have any statistics? **Williams:** Before we vote on this I think we have to have something in writing, something to give us a better idea of what is going on. **Rothermel:** I don't have a problem with an increase, but I do have a problem with an almost 50% increase. If we are going to see an increase, I would prefer to see it go up just \$1. **Williams:** I would like to postpone this motion at this time and revisit it this afternoon or tomorrow morning in order to give the board a

chance to review some of Jackie and Jim's ideas. They have a better alternative than what we are suggesting. They made notice that when they were in Central Office it was very much in order. People really helped out and gave Jackie whatever information she needed. Jackie has come up with a very comprehensive report. She just went into Central Office very recently and that is why it was not pre-noticed to the board. I would rather have this board review the report rather than make some drastic changes that we might regret later.

(3) TAYLOR/BARKLEY REPORT.

Pursuant to the task that you assigned us when we were appointed to the Budget Committee, we are submitting the following report to you.

The following analysis is a result of two questionnaires and one physical visit to Central Office. In addition, we have researched questions on a few issues of concern that have been expressed to us and are presenting our opinions regarding those questions as well.

With respect to CFA's treasurer and to the executive director and board of directors, we are not presuming to have all the answers. We have, however, attempted to perform an honest and objective evaluation regarding CFA's financial operations. The considerable expertise in the areas of financial management and audit in our professional lives lead us to believe that some changes to restore CFA's financial health are indicated. We would like to point out to you that we have found CFA's Central Office staff to be extremely competent and there does not appear to be any impropriety in the way anything in CFA is currently handled. We have looked at the process of cutting costs in Central Office, without having to cut staff or to reduce services. We wish to commend Central Office at this time and assure the board of directors that in our opinion, CO employees are doing an excellent job of providing quality service to the fancy.

The suggestions that we have for cutting costs and increasing revenue could increase CFA's bottom line by approximately \$185K. While we would not expect each of our suggestions to be adopted by the board of directors, we do hope that the board will give serious consideration to our presentation.

Lastly, we would like to thank you for the confidence you have in us and we hope that we have lived up to your expectations. Please feel free to call either of us with any additional questions or clarifications regarding this report at any time.

***RESPONSE ON COMMITTEE MEMBER CRITERIA RE:
TREASURERS REPORT COMMITTEE CLARIFICATIONS***

The criteria proposed by the treasurer for the position of the fourth member on the Budget Committee should be analyzed for its value as well as the motivation.

We conclude that historical and geographical knowledge of CFA are necessary elements to the Budget and Finance Committee. We would point out that fixed committee positions, Executive Director, Treasurer and President bring those qualifications to the table.

We agree that the fourth member of the committee brings a strong analytical ability to the committee table; however, we would also point out that their analytical expertise should be in finance – a background in Financial Management with a solid understanding of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). While it should not be a requirement, a strong knowledge of Not-For-Profit Corporations would be an advantageous qualification for the fourth member.

Finally, we believe it would be a disservice to CFA to limit the position to a non-judge or a non-board member. The candidate's qualifications to serve on this committee should far outweigh their current positions held in CFA. The only limiting qualification should be that the candidate's appointment to this committee not create a conflict of interest, i.e., that they not serve on another committee in CFA that would directly benefit from their funding decisions.

RESPONSE ON DUTIES OF CURRENT APPOINTED COMMITTEE MEMBERS

In preparation for our responsibilities and duties to help the treasurer, executive director, and president develop a balanced budget, we were assigned with the task of doing a thorough analysis of the expenses of Central Office and to develop some sound ideas for additional revenues. This task was assigned to us because of the financial losses CFA experienced in the past year and the prediction by the treasurer of the trend continuing this year. We were to document our findings and pass this on to the president and treasurer and other board members so that they could make informed decisions based on information provided by an objective source. The direct results of this analysis would be our contribution to the budget process from a thoroughly informed position. During the last several months, we have attempted to secure a team effort for this process by contacting the treasurer via phone and letter and offering our support to her, as well as requesting her support for us, as exhibited in the attached letters. We would still like to develop that relationship and as we pointed out, we have no hidden agenda – our only concern is bringing CFA into the 21st Century from a strong financial position. As long as red ink is flowing on the balance sheet, this organization will not have the funds to develop new revenues and new interest in the cat fancy. If we are replaced on the Budget and Finance Committee before we have had an opportunity to apply our professional skills and considerable research, then most of what we have done these past eight months at our own expense will have been wasted.

OPINION ON CENTRALIZATION OF THE YEARBOOK PRODUCTION & STAFF

We would agree that all CFA Publication Activities be centralized. There are substantial benefits to CFA in costs in the long term. The short term does not appear to be cost saving. We believe that the publication staff in Central Office would have to be increased by two employees. The CFA Executive and Associate Directors have concurred that the Almanac staff would not be able to absorb the additional duties. The real savings would be realized in the centralization of the publications and the ability to share staff and sources of information for the support of those publications. The executive director has assured me that initially we would not see cost savings. With that in mind, the board should consider the damage to the Yearbook and to CFA if continuity in the Yearbook production is not considered. We would recommend that the current staff be offered the positions at Central Office and that the move to Central Office be done over a

period that would assure that the next edition of the Yearbook is produced by the current staff. Considering that Marna has been with CFA for the past 25 years and has performed her duties exceptionally well, CFA would be remiss if they did not provide her with a suitable period to plan for her retirement, if she should not choose to move to Central Office.

As far as the details of how the move should be done and the costs of the move, we would defer to the report that has been prepared by Craig, Donna, and Tom, which we have not seen and would not be able to comment on specifically.

OPINION ON THE CENTRALIZATION OF THE PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

- 1. We would recommend that a committee be formed to address the issue of bringing this position into Central Office. Currently, we allow \$125K in the budget to cover the cost of the position. We believe that it would be a mistake to focus on bringing the Yearbook staff in house and not address the issue of this position's remote office as well.*

The advantages would be similar to the Yearbook staff being centralized. Although, initially, the cost of moving the position 'in-house' would offset any cost savings, the long-term realization of savings should be considered. The executive director would be able to work with the person in the position on a closer basis in developing and executing the goals for the position. The executive director has confirmed that savings of staff time to support the position, specifically because of the position's remote location, would be an immediate benefit.

- 2. The committee should consider this position being changed to a base salary with a compensation benefit tied directly to sponsorship funds awarded to the organization as a direct result of this position's efforts.*

As we have been made to understand, the Public Relations program was developed to make the general public more aware of the pedigreed cat, thereby stimulating growth in the organization and to attract corporate sponsorships to the organization to help offset the costs of the organization's programs. If this position is to become more aggressive in its pursuit of sponsorships then we should consider a reward for attaining the goals we expect to the position to achieve.

CONSIDERATIONS TO INCREASE REVENUE

While we are in agreement that CFA needs to find a way to turn around the decline in registrations, the organization needs to operate from a strong financial position and have at its disposal funds to develop new revenue sources. We offer the following suggestions for the board's consideration to increase revenue and put CFA in a position to accomplish its long-range goals. All of the suggestions presented here have been discussed with the executive director and we agreed that these suggestions have sufficient merit for discussion with the board.

- 1. Initiate a new grand championship confirmation certificate. Approximately 2,500 cats competing this year will attain their grand status. We would propose a new certificate that is the same size as the championship confirmation. There would be a savings in*

- production of the smaller certificate as well as a reduction in postage for mailing the certificate. (Tom estimated a difference in postage weight of 2 oz.) In the confirmation mailing we would offer a form to be filled out for a frameable certificate, perhaps with gold edging, etc. to be ordered for those who want them. The costs of the certificate would be minimal and we feel that the potential sales for the larger certificate would be for approximately 50% of the total grands confirmed or 1,250 certificates. At a suggested sales price of \$10 each, we would realize potential annual revenue increase of \$12,500.*
- 2. Initiate an 'Expediting Fee' for those fanciers that ask to have a registration or championship confirmation or transfer of ownership handled immediately. It was acknowledged by several of the registration staff members that they often are requested to drop everything and put through an immediate registration or other registration service request. The executive director acknowledged that this happens frequently. The staff has always tried to accommodate the requests but the work flow is interrupted and other registrations and services are put aside. We are missing a considerable income potential by not instituting this fee. Estimates are that at least one of these requests would result in an additional fee each day. At a suggested 'Expediting Fee' of \$15 per service requested, we would realize a potential annual revenue increase of \$3,900.*
 - 3. Increase the individual registrations by \$1 to \$3, raising the price to no more than \$10. However, we would leave litter registrations at \$7 and to encourage full litter registrations (allow the entire litter to be registered as a whole) for the current costs of \$7 each. This measure should help keep our breeder base from being negatively affected by the increase. If a new value was added to the registration process, the increase in the registration fees would be warranted. Tom has suggested a pin number to be issued to the litter owner to completely stop the tampering of the not-for-breeding boxes on the blue slips. Tom acknowledged that this service could be easily done without CFA incurring additional costs. We could realize an approximate potential annual revenue increase of \$50K for every \$1 increase in the registration fees.*
 - 4. Initiate CFA becoming the owner of the entry software used by the CFA clubs. At present most clubs are using Ritter's software and not without some problems. If CFA were to own its own software and sold it through the show licensing package, there could be two major benefits. First, the accuracy of the program would be assured, thereby making it a value to the clubs. Second, since Ritter sells his to make his living and therefore has a substantial markup in the software, there would be enormous potential for additional income to CFA. CFA would immediately receive the PR benefit of not having to increase the show license fees or club dues to offset the rising costs of the services. The software sale to the clubs would be the instrument to achieve that goal. In addition, the local entry clerk using the software would be able to access the information in CFA's computer base for accurate entry information on each cat. For each cat record accessed a small surcharge could be instituted that would offset the costs of the national scoring and awards program. The software could be written to allow for the unregistered HHPs and unregistered kittens to still be shown; however, entry policies and data accessing policies could be adopted that would encourage the registration of all kittens shown and therefore increase the registration revenues as well. There are a lot of issues to resolve. Clubs that*

currently own Ritter or other software will balk at having to buy new software; however, we should be able to price the software in such a way that it would be advantageous to the clubs in the long range. We ask you to consider this and to form a committee to investigate this proposal. Conservative estimates of potential annual revenue are in the neighborhood of \$100K.

CONSIDERATIONS TO REDUCE EXPENSES

CFA has a negative income for the second straight year. If the flowing of red ink is to be stopped then particular cost-savings measures must be instituted above the ones that were instituted at the June board meeting. We would ask you to review all the considerations laid out in total before discussion on each begins.

- 1. Reduction of the number of Central Office staff attending the October and February Board Meetings. Typically, Central Office is represented by the executive director, associate director, PR director, and director of special projects. If we were to assume that each person attending the meeting incurred costs of \$1,000 each for air transportation, lodging and meals, we would see a reduction of \$4,000 in board meeting expense by eliminating two of the parties from Central Office who attend the meeting. It would stand to reason that the executive director must be in attendance and that his associate director would be there to handle the vast administrative functions involved with the production of the board meeting. Estimated annual savings \$4,000.*
- 2. Elimination of a corporate owned vehicle. It was determined by the questionnaire that was provided to Central Office (see attachments) that the business miles on the vehicle come to approximately 5,200 miles per year. If we were to reimburse the employees for business mileage at the current rate for 1999 of \$.31 per mile, the annual expense to the organization would be approximately \$1,600. The vehicle's initial cost of \$23,895 depreciated at \$4,779 per year for a five-year period and an annual insurance premium of \$2,373 puts the current costs at \$7,152 excluding maintenance and repairs. Minimum estimated annual savings \$5,540.*
- 3. Currently, the Central Office staff enjoys a fully paid employee health plan. This does not include spouses or family coverage. The employees pay the difference between the family costs and the cost of their personal coverage. The cost to CFA is \$230.12 per month per employee for their personal health and dental coverage. Approximately 18 employees are carrying coverage. If the employee made a 20% contribution, which is in line with most corporate health benefit policies in today's world, CFA would realize an estimated annual saving of nearly \$9,941. CFA would continue to fully cover the employee Life and AD&D Coverage at a cost to CFA of \$7.35 per employee per month.*

CONSIDERATIONS FOR FUTURE

- 1. In the future, and particularly until a strong build-up of financial resources for this organization is realized, the board of directors should adopt a policy to not expand present non-revenue producing programs. It should not adopt new programs that do not*

have a source of revenue. Recently, we changed the judging program; it now requires additional support from Central Office to perform its functions. It requires polling for the election of a new member each year. We are considering changing the makeup to include one more committee member. This costs money and CFA does not have the money at present. We are looking at changing the scoring system. Every time a program is adopted or changed it requires funding to make it happen. This must be considered when making these changes and changes that do not have an impact on the growth of CFA should be tabled until such time as funds are available. We cannot ask Central Office to tighten its belt and not tighten all the others at the same time.

2. *The current policy of authorization for expenses in Central Office needs to be reviewed. Currently, the executive director has a spending authorization of \$10K, between \$10K-\$25K with treasurer and over \$25 with board. We would recommend that these be lowered to \$5K (memo to president and treasurer), \$5K-\$10K (approval of treasurer - memo to president) and above \$10K - board approval. (If the expense was covered in the budget that was approved by the board, no further approval would be necessary).*
3. *The Legislative Group currently incurred costs of \$53.5K in FY98 and has a projected cost of \$65K for FY99. This is probably the most important program in CFA. Fighting the anti-breeding legislation is vital to our existence and continuance. Yet, this program is not fully funded, definitely needs more funds, but currently it adds a tremendous financial burden on CFA's annual budget. I believe that the PR director needs to focus on bringing in funds to absorb the costs of this group and to enlarge it as soon as possible. The Legislative Fund has few resources to meet the demands for fighting local legislation and it has no means of contributing to the cost of the group. This should be a priority of CFA during the coming years.*
4. *A committee should be formed to investigate the position of our judges as independent contractors. Under the IRS rules regarding independent contractors or self-employment, there are several tests. The most important is that the independent contractor has to be at risk for profit and loss. Under the CFA rules regarding the payment and reimbursement of expenses for judges, the judges are not at risk. They cannot lose and therefore fail the test of an independent contractor. Another test requires the ability to negotiate one's compensation. Our judges' compensation is not negotiable. A strong argument could be presented that they are employees of CFA and as such CFA could then be liable for payment of Social Security, Medicare, FUTA, and SUTA taxes. This would be an enormous financial burden on this association. We need to address and resolve this issue before the IRS does.*

*Respectfully submitted,
Jackie Taylor
Jim Barkley*

At this point **Eigenhauser** brought up adopting Robert's Rules of Order for the meeting. **Angell:** We are not going to hear from the treasurer's report now? **Dent:** I think what Don suggested is that the portion of Donna's report dealing with the raising of fees be tabled for

further discussion. But first we will rule on procedure. **Rothermel:** I move that we operate with Robert's Rules other than we do not need seconding of motions. **Doernberg:** It seems to me that with all the business we have to transact that it would be better to handle the meetings as we have handled them in the past and have a set plan in front of us of what following Robert's Rules of Order exactly will mean to us, so that we know what changes we are voting on. I would like to see an outline; that was the whole idea, to formalize the procedure of the meeting. We don't have that formalized procedure yet so why should we spend time discussing it. **Eigenhauser** explained that one of the things discussed is Fred and Tom being historians about how we have done things in the past and producing a report. 'The committee is not ready to do that today. Also, the issue has to be addressed as to how open this meeting truly is. There has been a request to put the audio portion only of this meeting live on the Internet. There was also a question at the previous meeting by Lorna as to why we prohibit tape recorders when (particularly at this meeting) we are going to let breed council secretaries get tape recordings on what is going to be the most contentious part of the meeting, the Breeds and Standards issue. Since the board has never adopted rules prohibiting tape recording in this meeting, we need to establish a rule that says you cannot have a tape recorder. **My motion is for this meeting and this meeting only that we permit audio recording only and that we permit the audio portion of this meeting to be broadcast on the Internet, with the exception that anything that is designated off the record or in executive session shall not be recorded or transmitted.** **Rothermel** then withdrew his former motion.

Doernberg: My understanding is that individual breed council secretaries wanted to be able to know what the discussion was on their particular breed. I think the net result of that is that Tom said he would provide, if requested, sections of the tape to individual breed council secretaries. It is not the whole meeting they are going to be provided with, just their section. I don't think many of these sections could be considered, George, and I think if we go into a situation where we have no control over what they are taping and what they are not taping, we could get ourselves into a lot of trouble. On the audio part, how will they know who is talking? I think we are getting into an area where we will have problems.

Everett: I don't know what we have to hide from our paying people. I agree with the closed session, sensitive material, and we'll need to be a little more careful with what we say. Also, give your name when you are speaking. There is a lot of misinformation that goes out, which is sad.

Angell expressed her concern that while we were giving this information out to our constituents that were on the Internet, we would also be giving it to groups such as animal rights activists, or even the IRS, that may be working against us. **White** then stated that while she was not against it per se, she agreed with Angell that we should not jump into anything without examining all the ramifications. **Miller** added that she thought broadcasting the audio portion of the meeting would greatly change the tenor of the meeting. 'After the team building that the board went through, for a while there was a more open exchange, a brainstorming atmosphere at the board table and this would regress us back to a more formalized way of dealing with things. Because this board only meets three times a year we have to do much more than just pass action items. We have to exchange ideas; we have to bounce things around.' **Eigenhauser:** Everything we say is for record anyway. We cannot hide what we do. If the information is going to go out

anyway and it is going out with 30 to 40 different spins on it, I'd rather the truth went out, what we actually said, what we actually did, and how we actually said it, than someone's interpretation of what we said. **DelaBar**: George, did you say in your motion audio only or video?

Eigenhauser: Audio. **Angell**: So the president has an off-on switch that he controls and he decides what is heard and what is not heard? **Williams**: The problem I have with it is after it's heard, it shouldn't be heard. I don't know what someone is going to say. **Rothermel** explained that if someone wanted to say something off the record they should state it before they talked. **DeBruhl** mentioned that he had worked for a radio station and the president will not know what is going to be said, so that would present a problem. **Doernberg** reminded the board that the minutes were still our official record, but she still felt we should look into all the ramifications of putting this out in this manner; how we introduce ourselves, who will be influenced, who is going to have access to it. **Rothermel** stated that at this time only 25 people would be able to access the website at one time. **Williams** called for a vote on Eigenhauser's motion. **Motion failed**. Everett, DelaBar, Berg, Watson, Higuchi, Eigenhauser, Rothermel, Roy, and Malinen voting yes.

Eigenhauser was asked to come up with a more in-depth proposal before the end of the meeting. **White** then asked for a motion to get the feeling of the board, how they feel in principle. **Barnaby**: I voted against the first motion because I felt that it should have been pre-noticed that this was the intent. I have no objection to going on record via the website on the board meeting and I am all for it starting after this board meeting. **Eigenhauser** then moved to see if there were any who would consider it or were against it in principle. Restated, the motion was: **Are you in favor of looking into audio recording of the board meeting for the Internet?** **Williams** called the motion. **Motion passed**. Fuller, Miller voting no. Hoover abstaining.

Rothermel: I move that we do broadcast, at this meeting (and this will be a trial period) just the Breeds and Standards portion of the meeting because I think that's the portion most people are interested in. **Angell**: I think this is in conflict with what we just voted on. **Williams**: Does everyone understand the motion? It may be in conflict, then feel free to vote no. At this point **Jacobberger** ruled that it was not in conflict because the first motion was to broadcast the entire meeting and this new motion is to broadcast part of the meeting. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried**. Angell, Fuller, Thompson, DeBruhl, Barnaby, White, Miller, Doernberg, Hoover voting no.

Eigenhauser then moved, reserving the right to vote no, **for this meeting only, that we prohibit tape recorders in this meeting other than the official record**. **Doernberg**: I want to raise a question. If we all agree that we want to tape it, why don't we tape it and let's sell the tapes, so that if people want to get these tapes we could sell them instead of giving free access to the Internet? **Williams**: I'd vote for that one! **Rothermel**: There was a proposal on this board some years ago to have videotaping of this meeting and sell it to our clubs. I thought it was an excellent idea but it was voted down. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion failed**. Everett, Higuchi, Eigenhauser, Malinen voting yes.

Doernberg: I would like the committee to investigate if the technology is there to tape it or audio produce it. I would like them to investigate the avenue of doing it so that just CFA people would have access to it and there would be a charge and CFA could market it to the clubs or someone that had a legitimate interest. I think for only 25 people to have access to this is really not fair and I think a lot of clubs would benefit by having it. We are meeting on a weekend. Where are most of the people that are really interested in this meeting? They are at a cat show!

Eigenhauser said that this was not the final answer to the question. This is just an experiment. He could make it so 50,000 people could get it if CFA wanted to put out enough money to do it. **Rothermel:** Is there any way we can control this program? I am concerned about animal rights activists, IRS, and other concerns brought up earlier. Is there a way we can control who signs up for this program?

Dent: As a point of clarification, as to the webcast being done tomorrow, are we paying for that? **Fuller:** Absolutely not!

Rothermel: Could we do this by subscription? **Eigenhauser:** We could require people to subscribe and get a password. **Williams:** I think the video would be more helpful. Then everyone could see who was talking. **Doernberg** restated her motion to investigate making either audio or videotapes for sale to clubs or people connected who have an interest in this material. **Eigenhauser** volunteered to spearhead the investigation. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.**

Fuller then went back to the treasurer's report asking the board to delay the two action items until Sunday. She explained that the regional reports as of March 31, 1999 must be received by April 15, 1999. This cut-off-date is due to the fact that all domestic regions would be incorporated into the information that CFA files with the IRS. **Fuller** also stated that she was very encouraged by the cooperation she was receiving from the regional treasurers. Mrs. Berg will deal with most of the International Show treasury items. **DelaBar** brought up a matter concerning the International Show and IRS forms. She felt judges must bill the correct amount for number of cats judged.

At this point **Malinen** asked about the yearly audit of funds. 'I don't know if a complete audit has ever been done.' **Dent:** It is done every year. **Malinen:** My question is there are 'x' amount of dollars that are spent but it is never broken down specifically. **Fuller:** Sure it is. **Barnaby:** No, it's not. **Williams:** Tom, do you want to answer that? **Dent:** We have the accounting firm of Ernst and Young do a standard audit of our financial records every year. The format of the audit report is dictated more by Ernst and Young. You will see that a lot of the details that are given in the monthly reports are consolidated in the Ernst and Young report. The reason they do that is because they feel it is a more professional way of disseminating our information. It is available every year. Moreover, I am glad you gave me this opportunity to have the floor because you raise an interesting issue, which is to what degree should we instruct Ernst and Young to audit the regional treasuries? If we want them to audit the regional treasuries we are looking at some significant cost to do that. What I am suggesting, at this point, is that Donna formulate a motion which would specifically direct me to apprise Ernst and Young that the

regional treasuries are to be excluded to the extent that they can exclude them from the audit procedures. **Rothermel:** You are suggesting that the regional treasuries not be audited?

Dent: I am mentioning it just because of the additional expense that might arise. Once they have the information this year for the first time, then I will have something and they will have something on which to base an estimate on what it will cost to extend the audit to the regions in the future. And I will bring that information back to the board to be voted on at the appropriate time. **Barnaby:** If Ernst and Young will break it down further for board members, I think we have a right to know what the salaries are, I think we have a right to know in detail what is being spent on the International Show. Like, how much each person costs that we send to the International, not only the judges, but also everybody else you see walking around. I, for one, am sick of hearing 'we're in terrible shape, we're in the red.' Nobody ever tells us where it's going, it's just told to us 'It's not coming in.' **Everett:** I agree with Stan. I think the International Show financial report should be broken down just like your own cat club's show: judging expenses, traveling, everything about it so we'll know how it is operating.

Higuchi wanted to know why a Japan report was not needed. **Fuller** answered that the United States IRS doesn't need that information because they are offshore. She did say, however, that she receives financial reports from the Japanese regional treasurer.

Hoover: I think what Lorna is asking for is the same as what Stan and I want. We are getting figures like what Linda is going to present to us on the International Show. We said that we paid the hotel \$6,000. Why did we pay the hotel \$6,000? Whose rooms did we pay for; whose meals did we pay for? We are the board members approving the budget and yet we don't know what the money is being spent on, dollar for dollar. **Fuller:** With respect to the International Show, I can provide you with every detail you could possibly want and then some because I keep those records myself. **Hoover:** But the point I am saying and Stan and Lorna are saying is 'why don't we have it?' If we are going to sit here and actually anticipate a budget coming up, and I am talking ALL expenses, we need to go through every dollar that we spend. Before we raise registration fees we need to look at every dollar we spend and say, 'Is that a credible dollar?' We are not getting any information from CFA as to how our dollars are spent.

Eigenhauser: One thing I would like to add to what some of the others requested is, 'How much Central Office staff time is consumed in some of these projects?' If we are using paid staff to put on the International Show, when clubs are using their private club members and volunteers, we need to impute some staff time to the International Show budget to get a true estimate of what it actually costs us to put on the show. The International Show and the annual are two projects that both consume some staff time in putting on those events, but we have never gotten a separate listing that says how much of that time we are consuming and how much it is costing us. And that has always been a disguised budget figure because we don't know. So I think what we need to do is not only know what the out-of-pocket costs are (like the hotel, etc.) but we also need to understand what the overhead is in terms of Central Office staffing.

Everett then went to a different subject, asking why the Japan clubs had to pay the insurance fee just like any other CFA club. 'They want to know if this insurance covers them; evidently no? Does our insurance policy not protect Japan shows and if so why are they paying

the premium?’ **Dent:** They are paying the fee because when they put on an event, CFA has a liability should anything occur at that show that causes personal damage. They are exposing us to liability suits by their activity just as our clubs in the United States are exposing us to liability. There is an insurance policy in place that protects CFA for what the clubs do in Japan. **Everett:** But it doesn’t protect them? Like if there is an injury to a spectator, we are protected but they are not? **Dent:** The club itself is not protected. **Everett:** Then why do they have to pay the same amount? **Dent:** Because there is a central policy that we have to take out that covers the cost of providing liability insurance to Japan. To bring up another point, if you want to get into this, it costs us over \$50 to send a show package to Japan, compared to a few dollars that it costs to send a show package to a club in the US. They don’t pay additional charges for the show license fee. So there has to be a give and take.

Rothermel: One of the things that I’ve heard throughout my years on this board has always been Central Office salaries. I recommend that when the budget committee submits their budget we have a written disclosure on five people and only five people: that would be Tom Dent, Carol Krzanowski, Allene Tartaglia, Michael Brim, and also Marna Fogarty. Other than that I don’t think we should publish any other salaries for office personnel because we would get a lot of animosity over what one person made as opposed to another. In management, those salaries should be accessible. I think the budget committee should have those figures to present in June, because I have heard the most outrageous stories over what those people make.

Malinen: According to our constitution, only one person is supposed to be at our board meeting from Central Office. It is singular not plural.

Higuchi once more brought up the insurance issues of Japan. **Dent** suggested that she contact him before the next board meeting so he could find all the answers for her. **Eigenhauser** mentioned presenting a budget where secretarial staff, etc. would be mentioned generically. For some of the key people he also feels the board should know their salaries. **Hoover** felt that while the information need not be made public, it was important for the board to have it. The board runs CFA, it has to make decisions and we don’t have enough information to vote for or against most of this material. We are not being provided the information to run CFA.

At this point **Fuller** made a **motion** that **in all future International Shows, all the judges will be assumed to have earned the scheduled amount, no matter what the judge bills.** **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.**

Fuller explained that almost everything has been collected for the International Show. She brought up donating to the Winn Foundation from the proceeds of this show.

Barnaby: While I have a great respect for the Winn Foundation, I still go back to the beginning of Donna’s report where she wants to raise the cost of registration. And now I am hearing that we finally made a profit on the International Show, so let’s take the money and donate it to the Winn Foundation. I quite honestly do not feel we can make donations if we are in such a bad financial position. **Hoover:** I support Stan all the way. If we are so bad off that we have to almost double registration fees, then we need to sit back and hold on to every dollar we’ve made so far until we find out where we actually sit. **Eigenhauser** mentioned that our

contribution to the Winn Foundation is part of our PR campaign. That is how we get press coverage and PSAs, that is how we are picked up for some TV talk shows. We have to give them something now and again or we are liars. **Williams:** CFA supports the Winn Foundation.

DelaBar: Are not the International Show monies kept separate from our general operating fund? Then it doesn't affect our general operating fund that is operating in the red. This is separate funding altogether. **Barnaby:** But when that separate entity, loses money then we pay for it. Are you telling me that we are keeping several sets of books and whatever gets into the general ledger as reported to us is what's put in the general ledger? **Dent:** There is one set of books. All the money is in one account in CFA with the exception of the monies that are held by the International Show. The Winn Foundation keeps its money separately; it's a separate corporation. The disaster relief fund is part of CFA's financial record. You see it recorded on the financial statements every month. It is in the liability section of the statement.

Malinen: But some of those things don't tell us anything. They are just numbers and we do not know how it is determined. I will feel more comfortable when I know exactly what money was spent on a hotel at \$6,000. Like any other show, the club has a budget on what is going to be spent where, and we have never seen one for the International Show. **DelaBar:** Yes, we have.

Miller: I fully support the idea that some proceeds from the International Show are given to the Winn Foundation. When we originally had the Invitational we had as much as \$50,000 to \$60,000 because of the support of Ralston-Purina. The Winn Foundation has had to struggle quite a bit because of not having that kind of a donation for so many years. Also, CFA for many years has allotted a certain amount of money to the Winn Foundation for operating costs and now that amount has been greatly reduced. I think that many people take pride in this organization because of the Winn Foundation and other things that fulfill our mission that we care about all cats. If you read the report of Jackie Taylor, there are some excellent considerations for revenue increase. So, we have other alternatives to provide money for the organization's operating expense.

Everett made a motion to donate \$3,000. **Miller** suggested making a donation sufficient to fund a small study, say between \$7,500 to \$15,000. **Williams:** Since we've had several shows that have lost quite a bit of money, I would be worried about what we will do next year. If we make a lot of money next year we may consider donating enough money for a study. **Rothermel**, for clarification purposes, remarked that if one were to combine all the International shows, we operate at a profit. The International Show is not a money-loser for CFA. **Hoover:** Okay, Craig, this goes back to exactly what we were saying before. I've been on the board seven months, three days and twenty-three minutes. All I have is the information that Central Office, Linda, and Donna provide me. Where at, in this, does it say anything other than the 1997 show lost \$20,000, the 1998 made \$19,000? That is all the data I was given. And when I subtract \$20,000 from \$19,000 we lost money.

Eigenhauser felt that Kim's number was a little low, so Kim **amended her motion to donate \$5,000 to the Winn Foundation.** **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.** Barnaby voting no. Hoover abstaining.

Fuller asked to **have the Yearbook figures discussed in executive session. Rothermel** so moved. **DelaBar** asked to see money and numbers when this was presented. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.** [**Secretary's note:** For the sake of continuity, the Yearbook Finance Review Committee Report was discussed in executive session, but is now recorded in abridged version.]

(4) YEARBOOK FINANCE REVIEW COMMITTEE.

At the October 1998 Board Meeting, the accelerating losses being incurred by the Yearbook were discussed. Because of the timing constraints imposed by production schedules, it is imperative that action be taken no later than the February 1999 board meeting, thus a committee was appointed to review available options. This committee is composed of: Donna Fuller - Chair, Tom Dent, Lonnie Hoover, and Craig Rothermel.

To avoid travel costs, etc., all meetings of this committee were conducted via teleconference.

The first order of business was to identify factors which contributed to the large jump in the loss on the 1999 Yearbook. Among the factors considered were:

- 1. continuing decrease (for more than 7 years) in number of Yearbooks sold;*
- 2. significant decrease in paid breeder advertising (-20% for 1999);*
- 3. escalating expectations for use of color in nonrevenue areas, as well as expansion of the amount of nonrevenue space, awards pictures, special function photo articles, breed features, etc.; and*
- 4. increases in costs of production, compounded by fewer books over which to amortize the costs and increase in 'luxury' items such as embossed gold-leaf covers, etc.*

One cause for the decrease in the number of books sold can be identified with the decrease in registrations over the same period. Historically, about one-half of the Yearbooks sold have been to repeat buyers, and the other half to new people to the fancy (i.e. those registering their first cat with CFA). Since the registrations have gone down so much in the past few years, the sales of Yearbooks have followed that trend. The committee determined that there was no immediately viable recommendation which could increase the number of books sold so the only current alternative is to continue reducing the number of books ordered.

Another cause for the decline in books sold as well as in breeder advertising is almost certainly the growth in popularity of the Almanac. Many of the items which were formerly the exclusive purview of the Yearbook are now included in the Almanac months before the Yearbook even goes to press (e.g., grand pictures, national and regional awards, breed specialty articles). As the quality of the Almanac has been established, and the number of breed features, etc. have increased, more breeders and exhibitors have opted to allocate their advertising as well as subscription dollars to this more timely publication in lieu of the Yearbook. The committee reviewed several options for combining the two publications, but does not recommend this action

at this time. An action which is immediately viable is to eliminate some of the duplication. We recommend that, at a minimum, the board and annual meeting minutes, Constitution, and other CFA business published be eliminated from the Yearbook. Possible additional elimination may be identified by the CFA Publications staff.

The use of color in nonrevenue areas of the Yearbook can be reduced, but is likely to produce negative reaction from the general population of the fancy. The use of color in the judge section can certainly be eliminated with no material impact and the committee recommends that this be implemented immediately (assuming judges continue to be pictured). The publications staff can review for other areas where nonrevenue color can be eliminated.

In future volumes of the Yearbook, the number of free feature articles (especially those using color photographs) should be carefully controlled and restricted to space within print sheets that would otherwise be unused. This restriction should not create significant resistance from the fancy since the Almanac is already publishing many of this type of feature.

The committee spent a significant amount of its discussion time on cost-of-production issues. We reviewed the possibility of changing printers, but discovered that there are very few printers who are even interested in submitting a bid on a book with the complexities of the CFA Yearbook. There were no alternative printers that the committee considered to be a feasible cost-saving option.

Mr. Dent worked closely with the current yearbook publisher to identify items which could be changed to effect cost savings. Some ideas which initially seemed possible savings were not feasible or would actually cost more. For example, changing the paper to a lower quality or non-gloss stock would cost more since it would have to be special ordered just for CFA whereas the current paper is purchased in such enormous quantities by the printer that it is the least expensive option. Changing the cover offered the largest saving on a single item in the printer's bill. However, even going from the current cover (embossed, foil grain metalay) to the least expensive option would only save about \$6,000 on 4,000 copies. Jostens provided the committee with several other possible changes that would cost less than the current processes, but each would save only a few hundred dollars. Although we will recommend that the publications staff take advantage of as many of the printer's cost saving options as possible, it is clear that the principal cost savings will have to come from areas more within CFA's control.

After reviewing all of the options available, the committee recommends restructuring the publications functions of CFA, combining the responsibility for both the Yearbook and the Almanac under one director of publications. This function would be located in the CFA Central Office in New Jersey thereby eliminating the need for the satellite office currently in North Carolina, which in turn would eliminate most or all of the extra communications cost (phone, postage, UPS, etc.). Once this reorganization is fully operational, we would also expect savings due to sharing of duties among Yearbook and Almanac staff during off-peak workloads, overlapping skills, and benefits from a single point of coordination with Jostens for both publications. The savings from this restructuring would not be reflected in the costs for the 2000 Yearbook since the first year would involve training of new staff and cost to move CFA's Yearbook equipment and files to New Jersey. However, the committee believes that the new

organization would not cost more in the first year and would offer CFA the best possible position for future cost savings.

(5) DOMESTIC CLUBS.

At this meeting, we will be considering the applications of only three new clubs, one from Region 6 and two from Region 7. Correspondence has been received concerning the Greenville Cat Fanciers.

REGION 6

International Sphinx Society

This group is applying primarily for Breed Club status. It appears from their cover letter that they disagree with the operation of the accepted CFA Breed Club with regard to the promotion of the Sphinx breed. The question for us, as a board, is whether or not a ‘new’ miscellaneous breed needs the division of two clubs so early in their quest for advancement. The club members do not list any current CFA activity or participation in CFA allbreed clubs, although I know at least one officer is a member of clubs in NE.

The club states they wish to educate CFA about the Sphinx but have not stated how. They wish to hold a CFA show but not until such time as the breed is in at least provisional status. Their constitution is in order.

REGION 7

Coastal Paws Cat Club

This club will operate in North and South Carolina. Their constitution is in order. Only two of their members are currently active in other CFA clubs. They plan to host one show in the Myrtle Beach, SC area initially and expand to three shows per year in North and South Carolina. The question is, can the area support three more CFA shows.

Greenville Feline Fanciers

The club has many currently active CFA members. They have provided demographics for this club and the reasons they feel the area can support CFA activity. Letters of correspondence from East Kuntry Kats and Foothill Felines express their concern that the area cannot support more shows. According to the members of Foothill Felines, they have offered membership to the area members of Greenville Cat Fanciers. The constitution is in order.

Going forward, we need to ask more specific questions about planned club activity, not only what the club ideally would like to accomplish, but also what steps they plan to take to accomplish their goals. New allbreed clubs should be required to provide demographics for their area including population statistics and if applicable, other CFA club activities. If other CFA clubs exist in the area, then reasons must be given as to why existing clubs do not meet their needs.

*Respectfully submitted,
Sharon Roy*

Sharon Roy presented the new domestic club applications to the board stating she would automatically Move the Acceptance of each application, reserving the right to vote against it.

International Sphynx Society (Region 6) – Roy’s concern was if we have more than one breed club, which one will we listen to? According to the 1979 rules, it is recommended that a provisional breed have a breed club. It does not say how many clubs should be in existence. She did state that there was a totally different group of people in the new Sphynx club. **Berg:** The club that is in existence now sent a letter opposing the new club and they called their people after the fact. I received some phone calls from members of the original club and they were very upset that this was done. They belong to the original club but they are getting no help from that club. **DelaBar** stated that she felt it was important to have only one club for miscellaneous and provisional breeds. ‘We need one direction and one voice.’ **Williams:** The problem is going to be, when they ask for advancement, whom are we going to recognize? **Doernberg** mentioned that the club would be putting on shows in the St. Louis area and she felt there might be enough activity already in that area. **Berg** felt this would not be a problem as two clubs in the area had folded. **Williams** called the motion to accept the International Sphynx Society. **Motion carried.** Angell, DelaBar, Watson, and Miller voting no.

Coastal Paws Cat Club (Region 7) – DeBruhl explained that this was a new area and that it was encouraging to see new people involved. It is based on the southern coast of North Carolina in the Wilmington area (sometimes referred to as the Grand Strands). **Thompson** wanted it expressed to the club that their desire to hold three shows a year was too much, noting that the Carolinas had a full show schedule as it was. **Williams** called the motion to accept Coastal Paws Cat Club. **Motion carried.**

Greenville Feline Fanciers (Region 7) – Roy stated that there were many letters received stating that there were plenty of shows in that area and that it could not support any more shows. The membership list contains people already active in other CFA clubs. **DeBruhl** agreed with Roy and stated that the area could not stand another club at this point in time. **Williams** called the motion to accept Greenville Feline Fanciers. **Motion failed.**

Hoover read into the record a letter he received from the Good Sports Cat Club that was not accepted at the last board meeting. They wished to make it clear that neither the Good Sports Cat Club nor any one member was ever threatening to sue CFA. Sue Riley signed the letter. After considerable discussion two avenues of reconsideration were presented to the club. One would be to petition the board to reconsider. The second avenue would be to petition the delegation at the annual to have it reconsidered.

(6) INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE REPORT AND INTERNATIONAL CLUB APPLICATIONS.

At the October board meeting in my report I announced the appointment of Jurgen Steinbrenner as Chairman of the Clerking Program Committee for Europe and asked that he set

up clerking schools for training clerks for the shows being held in Europe. To date I have had no progress reports from Jurgen. Peter Vanwonderghem has held two clerking schools in Germany and one in Belgium. Peter has also contacted Jurgen with regard to clerks in both shows to be held on the same weekend in March.

I also announced the appointment of Manfred Pszak as Show Scheduler for the European Division and will pass around copies of the schedule that appears on the website and a letter written by Manfred to all clubs in the European Division. As you will see a lot of time and effort has been put into what he has produced.

At the October board meeting we also discussed the election of the two representatives for the European Division and the Central Office was instructed to send letters to the clubs for nominations and then to send ballots for voting. The ballots were sent post-dated December 16, 1998 and were obviously caught up in the International Christmas mail crunch, arriving on January 4, 1999. Later, I called Tom Dent and asked that the cut-off date of January 15, 1999 be extended until the end of January, and we elected to use January 29, 1999. I then faxed Linda Berg, Liz Watson and Peter Vanwonderghem and asked them to help me advise all concerned, as Linda brought to my attention that Gabriella Gorini and Sylvia Cassini had spent \$40.00 in mailing costs (the equivalent of) in order to try and get them in by the cut-off date.

Also, after the October board meeting it was brought to my attention by Peter Vanwonderghem that the August Almanac had an article listing the fifteen largest shows in Championship held during the previous show season and that two shows, one in Belgium and one in Japan, had been overlooked - that they were three and five respectfully. I called the Central Office and a correction was printed in the October Almanac. I bring this up not to intentionally embarrass anyone but to point out that this is one of many things that always seem to happen which cause the International Division to feel we consider them outsiders. Peter, Linda, Liz, Yaeko and I have worked very hard to assure everyone in Europe that they are very much a part of the CFA family. I would therefore recommend that our computer system include all clubs together rather than having a separate page for Europe and Japan, as I was told this was the reason the mistake occurred in the first place and feel it would prevent a similar mistake happening in the future. Also, I would like to recommend that the show schedule in the Almanac list the European shows in chronological date order rather than at the end of the month, once again to assure the European Division they are in fact a part of the same CFA as we are.

We also discussed at some length the International Committee's concern over two shows being held on the same weekend, one in San Remo (Italy) and one in Munich (Germany). At the time they were both licensed to be four ring shows and there seemed to be questionable circumstances surrounding the 'Who did what, who licensed first, were both licensed for San Remo, when did Sylvia Cassini contact Jurgen Steinbrenner and when was the license changed to Munich?' It was the general consensus of the board that they were not happy with the situation, but no motion was made, no vote was taken for any action, and Tom Dent was directed to look into the matter. Well, after the board meeting, without going into a great deal of finger pointing or details, another (I believe the third) change to Sylvia Cassini's show license occurred and hers became a six-ring show. We on the committee had heard rumors that this was being attempted and took what few steps were available to us to prevent this from happening. At the

International Show on Saturday night we had an International Committee meeting which was attended by many Italians and Germans, and toward the end of the meeting our president, Don Williams, joined us. We assured everyone involved that we were trying to solve this problem and, in fact, were trying to have one of the shows changed to a different date, but definitely not the weekend before the original March date. And yes, we did assure everyone that the one club would not be given the advantage of two extra rings. Shortly after the International Show, it was announced that the show in Munich was indeed now approved to be a six-ring show and all hell broke out in Europe. Everything that was being worked on came to an abrupt halt, and the only topic anyone would discuss was why would CFA have done this, two shows so close together and then to give the one the advantage over the other. The only thing we on the committee could tell them was we were powerless to cancel either license, could make no changes, and since both clubs were bound to hold their shows at this point, we wished both clubs every success and promised them it would not happen again. Therefore, I feel that this board must take definite steps to prevent things like this from happening again and would strongly suggest that committee chair people be included in the decision-making process that involves their committees and the burden of these decisions be removed from the Central Office alone. I would further recommend during this growth process in Europe that no two shows be licensed on the same weekend or that at least seven hundred miles be between the two show sites.

It has also been brought to my attention that while Edna Field still chaired this committee it was discussed to change the European Division Awards to include instead of top five kittens, top ten kittens. I discussed this with Allene and she called Edna, who advised it was discussed but was not voted on by the board. I am told that this was also announced to the general assembly at the annual meeting, but have not had the opportunity to research this information. I am therefore requesting that this board put this to a vote giving the European Division Top Ten Cats, Top Ten Kittens and Top Five Cats in Premiership.

Because of the cost involved in bringing judges to Europe, in speaking to committee members who are involved with producing shows, they have asked that this board give some consideration to:

a. Changing show rule 26.03 to allow judges to stay in club members' homes prior to and after the show, if this arrangement is agreed upon by both the judge and show management.

b. Show license fees be reduced for the shows being held in the European Division, which is meant to include all countries that are not currently a part of any regional boundaries that are currently recognized, with seated board members as regional directors.

The results of the recent election in Europe for the International Division Council are as follows: Gabriella Gorini, Italy and Massimo Mazzucchelli, Italy. Peter, Liz, Yaeko, Linda and I certainly welcome them aboard and look forward to working with them.

Yaeko Takano has scheduled the following:

- *February 27-28, 1999-Workshop in Taiwan. After this workshop the clubs plan to hold a cat show in May.*
- *March 13, 1990-Workshop in Malaysia.*
- *May 29-30, 1999-The first CFA cat show in Taiwan.*

We on the committee are very proud and pleased with what Yaeko, with the help of her husband Kenji, has accomplished in Asia and would also like to report that from the results of her first show she donated \$1,000.00 to the fund we are setting up to defray some of the costs of our growth in Europe.

*Respectfully submitted,
Stan Barnaby, Chairman*

While there has been a lot of interest in the procedures for application for membership, especially from Russia and South America (I feel largely due to the efforts of Liz Watson), and many questions handled by Linda Siniscal, Linda Berg and myself from various European locations as well as one from Mexico, we do not have any new clubs at this time to bring into membership.

It is my hope that after we find out what damage the two shows in March has caused, that we can overcome any problems that arise and move on with bringing new clubs into the European division.

Yaeko Takano has been very active with the Asian areas and I feel confident that new clubs will be coming forward from her area.

*Respectfully submitted,
Stan Barnaby, Chairman*

Discussion: Stan Barnaby read his report and also referred the board to Liz Watson's report on Russia. Miller brought a letter the board had received in opposition to Peter Vanwongerghem's appointment to the International Committee. Although this person felt he would have won the election, the feeling is that there should have been an election. Barnaby: Yes, I'd like to give my opinion, and no, I haven't responded because it came in the day before we all left. This was an appointment made by the president of CFA and ratified by the board. The president has the right to appoint people to certain positions. I would imagine the reason Peter was chosen was because he has worked many years for the promotion of CFA. He speaks five or more languages. This person felt the Italians would like to have a little more communication with Peter.

Everett wanted to know if the shorthair/longhair ratio had changed in Europe. Barnaby: Numbers of longhairs in Europe far exceed the shorthairs. One of the things we have been doing is talking with shorthair breeders throughout this country hoping to get them to send good representations of their breeds at reasonable prices so that the people in Europe could start breeding them. We want to bring in new blood that is recognized by our standards in Europe. A

lot of the people cannot show their shorthair cats that are not recognized by CFA. One of the problems over there is that people are sorry they merged three of the shorthair breeds together and made them one. That would be the Siamese, Colorpoint Shorthair, and Oriental.

Barnaby moved that no two shows in the International Division shall be licensed on the same weekend if they are within 1,000 kilometers of each other.

Williams called the motion. **Motion carried.**

Dent then asked the board how to implement this rule. It was agreed that the license would go to the show that first applied. **Watson** said that this application should go to the show scheduler first. After the show scheduler signs off on the application, it can then be sent to Central Office.

DeBruhl clarified that checking first with the show scheduler was hoped to be implemented in all regions. He added that the committee was still on a fact-finding mission, but they were working hard to see that show schedulers in neighboring regions communicated and worked with each other as well as clubs working with the show scheduler. This would also apply to the International Division, as it was part of CFA.

Everett: Is there any possibility of clubs jumping in, blocking other clubs and grabbing multiple dates for themselves? **Barnaby:** I don't think that any one club should block multiple dates out. **Everett:** Well, is there the likelihood of that occurring? **Malinen** added that the show scheduler should also work with the regional director as well. **Williams:** We are working toward that but I am not imposing it yet. **Eigenhauser** said his impression is that the regional director could submit a traditional show date list to Central Office and if somebody tried to license on top of a traditional show date, Central Office would not deny the was a problem. Why couldn't this work the same way with the International Division?

Dent: The whole area of show licensing and whose date it is and who's in first and who is being infringed upon is much more complicated than it seems on the surface. Many times a traditional show will delay licensing their show (perhaps because a judge didn't send in a contract) and, in the meantime, another club comes in and licenses a show. Who should be given the license for that date? **Williams:** What about if we ask each region to send in a list of traditional dates to you, and before you do anything check with the regional or international committee? **Barnaby:** Tom asked for some direction and his suggestion was do I accept the first show that comes in? I think, for the time-being, in order to answer Tom's question, until we come up with a better plan that we should license the first show that comes in. **Williams:** I will turn the matter back to DeBruhl to suggest to all the regions and the International Division to give us traditional show dates and then we will go from there. **Berg** wanted the International Division chairman to be advised when a show license came in for a foreign show. **Rothermel** mentioned that he had a problem with this board, without any guidelines, indiscriminately licensing shows. He felt we would put ourselves in a bad position legally if we were to choose which ones to license and which ones not to license. **White:** We can't do anything without changing the Show Rule: **12.03. No show license shall be denied because the same date has been**

scheduled by one or more other clubs, except that no other show will be licensed on the weekend as a regional show held in conjunction with a region's annual award ceremony.

Eigenhauser: Basically, Stan is facing the same problem that all the other regional directors face. What do you do about clubs that step on other clubs? Our system so far has been, people respect the schedule because everybody else respects the schedule. It is because by cooperating we have a common good that people follow this voluntary schedule. There needs to be some communication between Central Office and the liaison so that conflicts can be mediated. I also don't think Central Office should be made 'the bad guy' by saying, 'You get a show and you don't.'

Dent asked for more clarification on **Barnaby's** role in licensing international shows. **Rothermel** asked for a point of order from our attorney. Can we or can we not do this in the International Division when a show rule specifically says that we should not deny a club for having their show on the same date as another? **Jacobberger:** The show rules are creations of this board and you are free to change them to your discretion at any time.

Barnaby: I think that what Linda, Liz and I are addressing is that portion of Show Rule **12.04 c:** *Once a show license is approved by the Central Office, no change in format or a judge's assignment (e.g. allbreed to specialty or specialty to allbreed) will be permitted, except in the case of an emergency. If a show format is to be changed, a revised license application must be sent to the Central Office for prior approval. The show judges, exhibitors and regional director must be notified immediately of any change in format.* I think that what the question boils down to is does the chairman of a committee have any authority at all, and if we don't, why don't we? We spend a lot of our own time and money. There are hours and hours that go into this and I've got huge files of all the dissension in Europe because of two shows being put on the same weekend. I had no power to make any changes, I had to accept what was done and live with it. **Watson:** Linda will write up the show rule change to be presented.

Barnaby mentioned the discussion over the title for the show that Yaeko Takano puts on for the Asian Division. It was also suggested to Yaeko that it might be better to hold the show out of Japan. Yaeko pointed out that in the year 2000 there was going to be a quarantine for bringing cats into Japan. She felt that it would further hinder her producing this show in Japan. **Miller** suggested that Takano was doing this show to raise money for programs such as workshops for the Asian Division. **Higuchi** said that the Takanos are not involved with CFA projects in Japan any longer. **Barnaby:** They made a donation of \$1,000 to the international fund that we are setting up.

[**Secretary's note:** This action item was voted on later in the day but will be reported here for the sake of continuity.]

Barnaby moved to give top ten (10) awards in the International Division effective immediately. This will be at no added cost to CFA. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.**

Watson entered into record her report on Russia.

Esteemed Board Members,

On my recent trip to Moscow, Russia, I met with the President Galina Mazourova and several club members of the new club Sozvezdie Plus. Their CFA show is on schedule for 4/30/99 with Don and Leta Williams, Nancy Dodds, and Douglas Myers officiating. They requested a call for donated rosettes, which can be recycled, and I assured them that they would be provided.

Some of their concerns regarding CFA in Russia are:

- 1. It takes about three weeks for Russians to receive mail from the USA. The EMS and DHL special handling postal service is very expensive for them – between \$25-40. Thus, it is very difficult for them to meet deadlines. Is it possible for them to initially fax or email with the hard postal copy to follow?*
- 2. Show scheduling information needs to be correct with regards to Russian shows and posted in a more timely fashion.*
- 3. They also expressed a desire for Russian CFA judges as both TICA and CFF are making great inroads. I discussed with them the qualifications for CFA judges in the International Division. I would like to see the first specialty requirements printed in Russian in the show catalog.*
- 4. It would be most beneficial if the Show Rules and Show Standards could be translated into Russian. Unlike Europeans, most Russian people do not speak English. Often times they're at the mercy of what they are being told – this has certainly worked against us in the past.*
- 5. Getting sponsorship for their shows is a continual problem. Most of the major pet food companies are in Russia but seem unwilling to commit their resources. They would welcome encouragement and support from the home offices of these corporations. Perhaps then the overseas divisions would be more willing to donate monies/products.*

It is with regret that I report that Fauna Cat Fanciers, a long time CFA Russian club has resigned. Olga Boehm continues to give her support for CFA through Cat Lovers of Russia.

Tamara Goulyanskay has cancelled her ZooService show scheduled for 4/17-18/99. She has had ongoing problems since canceling her September show. The following monies are still owed:

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|---|
| <i>1</i> | <i>Walter Hutzler</i> | <i>\$250.00</i> |
| <i>2.</i> | <i>James Kilborn</i> | <i>\$103.00</i> |
| <i>3.</i> | <i>Boris Teron</i> | <i>\$850.00 (ribbon bill)</i> |
| <i>4.</i> | <i>Ben Ehrhardt</i> | <i>Debt of \$260.00
(cancelled by Ben Ehrhardt)</i> |

With the exception of Boris, these debts were incurred because the judges purchased their own tickets and the monies reflect the airline penalties. Please refer to Show Rule 26.02e. This is designed to guard against such occurrences, as CFA will not reimburse for out-of-pocket expenses.

I brought back three new club applications for Central Office processing. A club application was sent to a group in St. Petersburg but this has not come forward yet. Monies were brought back from breeders for CFA services. Although the economy is not what it once was, the breeders are committed to their cats and the growth of CFA in Russia. I encourage continued support for this awakening fancy.

*Respectfully submitted,
Liz Watson
Russian liaison*

Discussion: Rothermel commented on two points of Liz's report. First, it is very difficult for parent corporations to give the okay to overseas counterparts for financial backing of shows. They are actually separate entities and the parent company does not have that much influence with their overseas franchises. Second, if the overseas clubs will supply credit cards, all of the problems to judges can be erased. It is incumbent upon our judges to ask that charges be handled in this manner. They have credit cards in Russia. **Watson** added that you now see credit cards being accepted in businesses and there are also ATM machines in Russia.

(7) JUDGING PROGRAM.

REQUEST FOR COLUMN IN THE ALMANAC

Several judges have proposed that we establish a column in the Almanac to act as an information center for the judges and also to open more doors between the exhibitors and the judges. Questions can be asked and will be answered. Loretta Baugh has volunteered to oversee this column.

THANK YOU

Thank you cards were received from Ed Yurchick for advancement to Approved Shorthair and Karen Talbert for acceptance as Shorthair Trainee.

PERMISSION

The following judges have asked permission to guest judge for CFA or guest judge for another association. This now needs to be ratified by the board.

*Guest judges granted permission to judge the CFA show to be held in Moscow, January 31, 1998 were **Galina Dubrovskaya, Ekaterina Nazarova and Olga S. Boehm.** Only two judges will be invited.*

Don Williams requests permission to judge a show in Sweden, March 6 & 7, 1999. Mr. Williams realized that he was not previously booked.

Yaeko and Kenji Takano request permission to judge Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, March 13 & 14, 1999 for an independent association.

Nancy Dodds requests permission to judge an independent show in Moscow, Russia, May 1 & 2, 1999. Don and Leta Williams already have permission to judge this show.

Barbara Kressin (FIFE Approved Shorthair and Semi Longhair) to judge for National Birman Fanciers, Shorthair and Birman Specialty, in the year 2000.

Jannick Renault (FIFE Allbreed Judge) requests permission to judge May 6 & 7, 2000 at the Feline Friends International show to be held in Sacramento, CA.

Patti Jacobberger requests permission to judge in Sydney, Australia on June 10 & 11, 2000, for ACE.

Wayne Trevathan has already received permission to judge in Christchurch, New Zealand, June 5 & 6, 1999, and Hobart, Australia, on June 12 & 13, 1999, but this has not been published in the Almanac.

Don and Leta Williams request permission to judge a show in Wellington, New Zealand, July 15 & 16, 2000. The name of the club is Pedigree Persian Cat Fanciers and Wellington All Breeds.

Leslie Falteisek requests permission to judge in Queensland, Australia, July 15 & 16, 2000. The association is CCCA and the sponsoring clubs are the Siamese and Shorthair Cat Clubs.

JUDGING PROGRAM RULES CHANGES

Requirements Second Specialty:

The Judging Program has not reached a positive requirement for second specialty. We hope to make a presentation at the June annual.

SECTION VIII-LICENSING

A judge must have judged a minimum of five (5) CFA registered cat shows within a period of twenty-four (24) months, exclusive of leaves of absence, or he/she shall be dropped from the Judging Program.

This 24 month period will commence and end on the first day of the February board meeting.

The following brings this paragraph in line regarding the two-thirds majority vote rule.

PROBATIONARY STATUS. *The period during which a person who has been accepted by the executive board to Trainee, Apprentice Judge or Reconsideration status may be dropped without notice or explanation by a two-thirds (2/3) favorable majority vote of the executive board. A recommendation may or may not be made by the Judging Program Committee for this action.*

RESIGNATION

On November 23, 1998, a letter of resignation was received from Marian Butler. Marian is resigning because of health reasons. The Judging Program Committee wishes Marian the best. She will be missed; she gave style and grace to the program.

On December 31, 1999, a letter of resignation was received from Ben Ehrhardt. Ben wishes to resign from the program because he feels that it is time. The Judging Program Committee deeply regrets accepting this letter; his knowledge will truly be missed.

The Judging Program Committee would like to recommend that both Marian Butler and Ben Ehrhardt be granted the status of JUDGE EMERITUS.

MEDICAL LEAVE

Pam DelaBar is requesting medical leave for surgery on her shoulder commencing January 5, 1999 until April 1, 1999.

GEORGE SUMMERVILLE

We deeply regret the passing of George Summerville, a long-time member of the credentials committee and of the judging panel.

WAYNE PARK

Wayne Park was hospitalized October 10, 1998 with pneumonia; it was necessary for Wayne to cancel several shows. He is back home now and taking assignments once again.

LIONEL FARMINER

The Judging Program Committee is requesting that Lionel be granted a year's medical leave of absence to be backdated to September 1, 1998. Lionel is ill and unable to make this request for himself. He has since moved to Australia and is currently living with his family.

Addendum to February Board Report

Lois Jensen fell and broke her hip Wednesday January 13, 1999. Her surgery was scheduled for January 14, 1999. She should be back judging in about five to seven weeks.

PERMISSION

Douglas Myers requests permission to judge for Sozvezdie Plus (FFE) in Moscow, Russia on May 1-2, 1999.

Leta Williams requests permission to judge in Sydney Australia, May 14-15, 1999.

Don and Leta Williams request permission to judge in

*Respectfully submitted,
Jo Ann Cummings*

The transition has gone very well with the new Judging Program Committee doing a fine job. I am sorry to lose Jeanie McPhee off the committee with her years of experience; however, health takes priority. Jo Ann Cummings and Wayne Trevathan, both of whom I have worked with closely, have been wonderful. I have not had the pleasure of working with Annette Wilson or Toni Woolard but the feedback is they have been super.

The many new and innovative ideas the Judging Program Committee is trying are to be commended for the fine job they are all doing.

*Respectfully submitted,
Kim Everett*

Donna Jean Thompson gave her report with a standing motion and the right to vote no. **Discussion:** On the matter of the job analysis that was done for the Judging Program Committee, **Williams** explained that this job survey was needed because we needed a definitive description from a disinterested third party of what a judge did in the judging ring. **Thompson:** They had someone in the ring that documented exactly what a judge does throughout the entire day. These surveys are used when a person is undergoing medical treatment to determine when they are able to completely fulfill their job duties. Basically, it is a form that delineates their job duties, i.e., standing, sitting, walking, bending, lifting. And it asks a physician to pass judgement on when they can fulfill their duties. **Williams:** Fred needs this information because he is currently involved in one of these cases. We felt we should get it down so that we can give some doctors an opportunity find out what the judge really does rather than to let someone tell them what they do. **Everett:** Was that video? **Dent:** Yes, I have the tape at my office and it is of one of the judges going through the duties of judging. They videotaped it as well as doing a written report. **Thompson:** The money to do this will come from the Judging Program budget. After seeing this job analysis, I think it will be very advantageous.

Resignations: Rothermel moved to place Marian Butler on indefinite medical leave rather than accept her resignation. Williams called the motion. Motion carried.

Rothermel moved with deep regret to accept the resignation of Ben Ehrhardt and to grant permission for him to judge his last two shows without paying license fees. Williams called the motion. Motion carried. Thompson: The judging program would like to move that Ben Ehrhardt is granted status of Judge Emeritus. **Rothermel so moved. Motion carried.**

Thompson withdrew Pam DelaBar's request for a medical leave. Lionel Farminer's medical leave request was moved to executive session. [Secretary's note: For the sake of

continuity, the decision of the board in executive session regarding Judging Program matters is published here.] **Lionel Farminer** will go on medical leave until September 1, 1999.

DelaBar moved that **comments in judging ballots would not be published in the CFA minutes.**

Williams called the motion. **Motion carried.**

Thompson moved to **grant permission to all clubs requesting guest judges for CFA and CFA judges requesting permission to judge for another association.**

Williams called the motion. **Motion carried.**

Thompson asked to allow a column in the Almanac to act as an information center for judges as well as providing an opportunity for communication between judges and exhibitors. A judge will write this column.

Section VIII - Licensing. **Williams** spoke against the '24 month judging rule' saying he found it discriminatory. He mentioned talking to **Jacobberger** about it and he, too, felt CFA could get into trouble with it somewhere down the line. Asked for his counsel on this matter, **Jacobberger** said that he felt this situation should be addressed on an individual basis and not arbitrarily. **Eigenhauser:** If this is adopted it should apply prospectively and not retroactively. We currently have a renewal that is coming up in executive session about somebody that may violate the new rule, but would not have violated the old rule. **Rothermel** asked for a ruling on whether that would be admissible.

Jacobberger said again that judging rules are again creatures of the board. Whenever you have a proposition before this board you have the 'Can' question and 'Should' question. The answer to the 'can I do it' question is almost always going to be 'yes.' This board can do anything it wants other than what is prohibited to it either by statutes or by our own by-laws or our constitution. **Williams:** This is not a show rule, it is a judging program rule. **Everett:** The 36-month thing was changed to the 24-month period. The board at that time thought there were some areas of inactivity from the judging table and that it was too long to be absent from the cats and making decisions. At that point I had the refresher course put in that salvaged a few people. When I saw people getting into this I would call Central Office and get a printout and if it were a medical situation, I would have them take a leave. In all ways, I did everything in my power to save them.

To clarify, **Jacobberger** read the following from the CFA Constitution: *With the exception of disciplinary action as defined in Article XV, any action to drop, permanently suspend, or reduce in status any individual in the Judging Program shall require the affirmative two-thirds (2/3) of the members of the Executive Board present. The vote of the individual Board members shall be reported in the public minutes of the meeting.*

Doernberg: What I am trying to determine in my mind is how does this apply to different categories? **Jacobberger:** You have to know what judge you are talking about.

Doernberg: So, if we take this out and just do it when we think it is necessary, we would still have a hearing? **Williams:** Correct. But here we don't have a reason. We go through all steps, have the hearing and find out we had no grounds except a rule. Whatever reason, it is discriminatory. **Watson** spoke in favor of the five-show rule, stating that this was the recommendation of our judging program. More discussion followed.

Rothermel asked to amend the proposal to become effective in May 1, 1999. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion failed.** Rothermel voting yes.

Hoover made the **motion to delete the entire Section VIII.** **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.** **Hoover** then made the **motion that this action takes place immediately.** **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.**

Section 1 - Definitions. Probationary Status. The period...dropped without notice or explanation by two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the Executive Board. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.**

Judging Program Committee recommendation for Second Specialty Requirements:
Discussion: Miller: As you know, I have been an opponent of adding any breeding requirements for the second specialty. However, the committee has come up with an alternative. The alternative, I think, is much better. What I really like is that they have defined 'exhibiting.' This is something I think we have needed for a long time. It says, 'The cats shown must be in the care, custody and control of the applicant and exhibited by the applicant from kitten through achievement of Grand Champion status.'

Hoover: This will stop all the 'fudging,' and also the animal rights activists can't get all over us for bringing all these litters into the world.

Williams: As I am interpreting this proposal the second one; we are accepting it as it is written. **Eigenhauser** spoke to consider judging applicants on a case by case basis. My objection to part two is that I thought we made it very clear last time that we were going to treat Grand Champions and Grand Premiers as equals in the judging program. **Williams** suggested that it be sent back to committee so they can tell the board exactly what they want. **Miller** still wants it to go back to committee with the first section removed. **Eigenhauser** suggested that the 'care, custody, control of the applicant' be put in part one as well. **Everett** especially wants the committee to consider the addition of Grand Premiers. **Thompson** then **moved to send the proposal back to the committee.** **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.**

(8) ADVANCEMENTS, APPLICANTS, TRAINEES AND RE-LICENSING.

While in Executive session the board undertook a consideration of those judges eligible for advancement within the CFA Judging Program. For the sake of continuity and the reader's ease they are reported here. The actions taken during the executive session were subsequently announced during open session. The individual balloting process is done by using signed ballots. The completed results are printed below:

Trainee Applicants Accepted to Program		Vote
SH	Jeff Janzen	19 Yes
SH	John Colilla	19 Yes
LH	Jan Rogers	18 Yes
		1 No (DeBruhl)

Advance to Apprentice		Vote
LH	Jo Ann Miksa	19 Yes
LH	Yoshiko Sada	19 Yes
SH	Tracy Petty	19 Yes
SH	Jan Stevens	19 Yes

Advance to Approval Pending		Vote
LH	Rachel Anger	19 Yes
LH	Rhett Bockman	19 Yes
SH	Paul Patton	19 Yes
SH	Kunio Mori	19 Yes

Advance to Approved		Vote
AB	Roger Lawrence	19 Yes
AB	Douglas Myers	19 Yes
LH	Wakako Nagayama	19 Yes
LH	Becky Orlando	19 Yes

Reinstatement: (with refresher course)		Vote
APT SH	Ed Davis	16 Yes (Fuller, White abstained)

All Judges were relicensed.

MaryKae Krause: The minutes of the October 1997 Executive Board meeting, published in the December 1997 issue of the CFA Almanac, report that Ms. Krause's application to the judging program was not accepted, and further state as 'Board Rationale' for the non-acceptance minimal basic qualifications and negative letters and articles in the application file. The stated items were taken from the optional portion of the written ballot filled out by board members which calls for reasons for the member's vote. Not all members choose to fill out this section of the ballot. Such reasons as may be provided by members in this section of the ballot are intended only for informational purposes for the board and the unsuccessful candidate. CFA regrets any discomfort or embarrassment resulting to Ms. Krause from the publication of the rationale. CFA further notes that Ms. Krause did meet the clerking, breeding and CFA activity requirements for

applicants set forth in the Judging Program Rules, and that her file contained many positive letters from clubs and individuals.

(9) CENTRAL OFFICE REPORT/ACTION ITEMS,

Dent announced that 'Linda Siniscal who was with Central Office for about 4 1/2 years left the organization in mid-January. She went on to do free-lance work. The name of the person who has replaced Linda is Marion Donohue. Also, you may have noticed that Michael Brim is not here today. He had surgery in early January. He is recovering at this point and is doing fine. He will resume his normal duties later this month. Shante Middleton, a part-timer that helped the Legislation Committee, left and we have not taken any measures to fill that position yet.'

1. Out of Region Show Requests.

- a) *Club Name:* National Birman Fanciers
Home Region: Gulf Shore (#3)
Show Dates: October 16-17 1999
October 21-22, 2000
October 20-21, 2001
October 19-20, 2002
October 18-19, 2003
Proposed Location: Salem County, NJ (North Atlantic Reg. #1)

National Birman Fanciers. Rothermel so moved. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.**

- b) *Club Name:* National Siamese Cat Club
Home Region: North Atlantic (#1)
Show Dates: June 5-6, 1999
Proposed Location: Rochester, NY (Great Lakes Region #4)

National Siamese Cat Club. Rothermel so moved. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.**

2. Show Format Changes.

- c) *Club Name:* Portland Cat Club
Show Dates: June 24-25, 2000
Request: Request to hold a 'special type show...to showcase each breed via a different show format than CFA has yet attempted.'

Action item 2. Will be discussed later.

3. Show Rule Exemption Requests:

- d) Club Name: Devon Rex Breed Club
Lone Star Cat Show
Show Date: March 13-14, 1999

Request to have six judges make six special additional awards in each ring for the Devon Rex breed.

Eigenhauser so moved. **Motion carried.**

DelaBar suggested that since some of the Central Office action items needed to be discussed in executive session that the board break for lunch. The board then broke for lunch and afterward went into executive session.

After the executive session was finished, the board reconvened for open session. Central Office action items were continued.

7. *Leases - We have postponed the implementation of the recording of leases because of concerns about which situations should be defined as 'leases.'*

The association defines the breeder of a litter as the person or persons who own the dam at the time of mating. The litter registration process automatically identifies this person or persons as the breeder(s). For some years now (20+), our procedure is to treat any deviation from this practice as a lease arrangement. Some examples of situations we have long held to be leases' are:

<i><u>dam's registered owner(s)</u></i>	<i><u>litter application indicates that breeder(s) should be</u></i>
<i>a. Jack</i>	<i>Jack & Jill</i>
<i>b. Mrs. Smith</i>	<i>Mr. and Mrs. Smith</i>
<i>c. Jack & Jill</i>	<i>Jack, Jill and Mrs. Smith</i>
<i>d. Jack & Jill</i>	<i>Jack</i>
<i>e. Jack & Jill</i>	<i>Jack & Mrs. Smith</i>
<i>f. Jack</i>	<i>Jill</i>

A broad definition of 'lease' could include all of the above (as is our current practice) and each would require the filing of a lease form and payment of the fee.

A narrow definition of 'lease' could include only situations such as example 'f' where there is a complete transfer of interest, i.e. none of the current registered owners have 'ties' to the cat. This type of lease is the more common.

My original intention was that the broad definition of lease would be used and this was based both on practice and the context in which the issue of leases was first discussed at the board table. However, as actual 'lease' situations were reviewed, it seemed that the understanding of what constituted a lease was more along conservative lines, i.e., example 'f.'

If the board sees 'leases' under the broader definition, we would immediately initiate an 'education' campaign and set a later starting date for the lease filing requirement. If the narrow definition is to be used, we would implement the requirement as of March 1. Your guidance is requested.

Discussion: Dent explained the importance of establishing a definition of lease arrangement. Williams: What is going to give you the least amount of trouble at Central Office? Dent: The least amount of trouble is that we stay where we are with no lease. I think the person who wanted the definition of leases discussed had 'broader' leases in mind. I think if we are going to have leases at all, we should have the 'narrow' definition of a lease. And that is where there is a complete transfer of interest. Eigenhauser: **I move that we go forward with the narrow definition of lease, where there is a complete change in ownership between the lessor and the lessee.** Williams called the motion. **Motion carried.**

8. *A resolution requesting that a policy to record cattery names on a permanent basis was passed at the annual meeting. Our current policy requires cattery names to be renewed on a five year basis. Those which are not renewed and are unused or infrequently used may be re-issued. Our fees are \$50.00 for the initial registration and \$10.00 for each five-year renewal.*

The process of issuing cattery names is difficult both for our customers and staff due to the number of cattery names already recorded. Prior to 1988, cattery names were issued on a permanent basis. As time passes, this situation will become more acute and possibly cause new breeders to turn elsewhere where it is not so difficult to record a cattery name.

If consideration is given to provide a 'permanent' cattery name, the fee should be set high and other requirements might be instituted. These might include that the cattery has achieved some number of grands and/or awards or registered some minimum number of litters, etc.

Discussion: Dent explained that Central Office spends an incredible amount of time trying to help people get cattery names. We have approximately 45,000 registered cattery names at this point of time. DelaBar felt that \$50 could be charged to secure a permanent cattery name. 'Because of the lateness in the evening and the level of fatigue of the board members, it might be better to come back in June with a more exact proposal.' **Motion tabled until June.**

9. *Members of the staff are frequently asked to provide information which is beyond what is required for the registration process. I am referring to questions/requests which require the researcher to compile lists, review past editions of the Yearbook, Almanac and other publications and/or non-standard computer searches. We try to provide information as best we can but there are times when we feel that the request is beyond reasonable. To*

address this, we ask that the board set the following fee for research performed by senior staff members:

\$80.00/Hour, billable in 15-minute increments with a 15 minute minimum.

Discussion: Eigenhauser felt the charge was too high. **Dent** explained that CFA pays as much as \$200 an hour for similar ‘service people.’ **Miller** said in her type of work this research billing was done times three, so she felt the charge was reasonable. **Fuller** felt it would weed out unnecessary searches or searches done on a whim. **Angell** reiterated that the key word in this proposal was ‘non-standard’ searches and that is what made this charge reasonable. **DelaBar moved** to accept: **Non-standard searches are \$80.00/hour, billable in 15-minute increments with a 15-minute minimum.** **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.** Eigenhauser voting no.

10. *At the June meeting, we discussed setting an official start/stop time for terms of office and the majority seemed to agree that all board terms would start on the Sunday (12:01 a.m. or some other time) following the annual meeting. This policy should be incorporated into the Constitution via an amendment.*

Eigenhauser moved to have **Jacobberger propose this policy as an amendment to the Constitution at the June Annual.** **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.**

*Respectfully submitted,
Tom Dent*

Dent then brought up one other item that was not pre-noticed. It will therefore need to come up at the June annual. The show rules contain a provision that mandates that all show-producing clubs must provide a data disk to Central Office in conjunction with the show records effective May 1, 2000. ‘What I want added is that if the data disk in the format requested is not provided, an additional \$100 processing fee is charged against the club because of the additional manual labor that occurs without that data disk.’ This request will be pre-noticed for the June 1999 Annual Meeting.

(10) PRE-NOTICED ACTION ITEMS.

Pre-noticed item: Proposal for Addition to the CFA Constitution to be presented by the CFA Executive Board to the delegates at the June 1999 Annual Meeting.

Article VI - Officers & Directors

Section 2 - Elections

- a. *General. The President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Regional Directors shall be elected in even-numbered years. The Directors-at-Large shall be elected in odd-numbered years.*

All elections shall be conducted by mail ballot, each eligible member club having one (1) vote. The candidate receiving the most votes for an office or regional directorship shall be deemed elected, regardless of the number of candidates running. Once elected, an officer or director shall serve for a term of two (2) years, or until his/her successor is elected and qualifies.

NEW (ADD) to above:

IF THE ELECTED OFFICER OR A DIRECTOR IS A JUDGE, THEY WILL CANCEL ANY JUDGING ASSIGNMENTS THEY HAVE AND SHALL NOT ACCEPT ANY JUDGING ASSIGNMENTS DURING THEIR TERM IN OFFICE WHICH FALL DURING ALL OFFICIAL BOARD MEETINGS OF THIS ASSOCIATION.

RATIONALE: Officers and Directors of this association are elected by the clubs to represent them at the board meetings. Judging assignments do not fall within this purview of doing the job they have been elected to do. Sacrificing judging assignments has always been expected and this policy should be written into our Constitution so there will be no mistake about what is expected when a judge wishes to run and be elected to office.

*Respectfully submitted,
Kim Everett*

Discussion: White: I would like to support Kim's amendment. Had it been in place two years ago, it would have certainly solved my problem with regards to my Australian contractual obligation. Please understand that I had three separate contracts with three different clubs and associations in Australia, and in two instances I had to sign their own particular contracts in addition to my CFA contract. One of them was with one of their Royal shows, which is something on the order of a large state fair in this country. In other words, the contract was with the 'state fair officials,' not just the local cat group.

Because of the costly nature of bringing a judge to Australia, not to mention the state of the Australian dollar in relation to ours, all three groups of cat fanciers had agreed among themselves to finance this trip and made their arrangements accordingly. These negotiations were made long before I even decided to seek election to the board. I contacted CFA's president, of course, but he was not able to point to any CFA rule that removed this prior responsibility. I was left to make this decision myself, whatever its consequences to me and/or to CFA.

My only difficulty with this amendment is the rationale. If we are going to ask our member clubs to change the constitution for something that may occur again in 50 years, then we need to address the real problem. Therefore, I should like to propose a different rationale to that amendment:

Rationale: CFA Clubs, both here and abroad, have traditionally released newly-elected board members who are judges from judging contracts for shows planned on regularly scheduled board meeting weekends. That has never been a concern. We now need to address the problem of independent, foreign associations that separately contract CFA judges to judge abroad. Both CFA and

our judges need to be protected from any possible repercussions of any nature from the abrogation of these contracts.

Everett: We have never had any of our board members, in my recollection, go for a show. To give foreign clubs special consideration over our own clubs sets a terrible precedent. To say, 'well, it's okay to go abroad, because it's good relations....' **Miller:** She's not saying that. She's saying non-CFA clubs may have other contracts. **White:** Kim, we are living in an increasingly complex world and an increasingly litigious one. This simply gives a new board member the opportunity to say, 'I'm sorry, there's a rule. I can't do this.' **Everett:** A rationale isn't a rule. **White:** Kim, I am agreeing with you! **Everett:** I know, but the rationale will not appear to tell the clubs as a rule. **Williams:** Yes it will. **Rothermel:** Two things: first, I would like to reinforce what Betty said. She did call me and I did not give her any guidance, so to speak, and I felt it was improper to give her any guidance because there is nothing there that allows the president or any other person on this board to force a person to come to the meeting. Secondly, I have a problem with the board bringing this up. I think it should be a club that would bring this up. The fewer things that the board brings to the delegation the better it is. I don't think we should be drawing up all these resolutions and amendments. **Everett:** Well I don't agree because I think we should clean our own house. I think we should stand up to it and do our own housekeeping.

Dent: We can change our judging contracts to include a clause that says that **judges elected to the CFA Board are automatically excluded from completing the assignment.** Then just remember if you sign a non-CFA contract to have that clause included in their contract as well. **Everett:** I will withdraw the amendment and move that Tom Dent's proposal of putting this clause in the judging contract be carried out instead. **Rothermel:** If we would have had that clause in the contract when this came up, I could have given Betty direction. Now you have the opportunity to give people direction. My problem was I had absolutely no authority. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.**

Action Item #2. Request for permission to license a special new show format under Portland Cat Club.

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am requesting approval to hold a special type show on behalf of Portland Cat Club and other CFA clubs who have offered to help sponsor this show in cooperation with the Breed Awareness Committee.

The purpose of this show is to showcase each breed via a different show format than CFA has yet attempted. This would, of course, be a trial show just as the Multi-Ring format and Back-to-Back format shows were many years ago when two clubs went forward to be the pilot test clubs: Oregon Cat Fanciers, Inc. (Region 2) and Mark and Linda (Region 7). Surveys were distributed to all exhibitors at these shows for their input and approval. Both shows were huge successes and the format became accepted for standard use by any clubs desiring to license them.

In the case of this requested format, surveys would be made available to the judges and exhibitors which would be returned to the CFA Central Office and the results would then be provided to the CFA Board.

Marianne Clark and I worked up this format for a try, much as I did when I presented the Multi-Ring format. I have always felt in all aspects of business that ‘nothing ventured – nothing gained.’ What is of vital importance is getting all our CFA breeds out into the public eye by focusing entirely on each one. It is not just the competition of a cat show – but providing an arena for narrators and our judges would be able to take the time to talk about the breeds, their individual characteristics and the sport of showing and judging.

As our CFA breed councils would also be involved, breed booth setups with displays of their individual breeds along with speakers they have selected would be involved. We feel this format is worth a try and we ask the board’s permission to allow the show to be licensed so we can begin moving forward to select judges and put together the sponsoring clubs and show committee. It is not too soon to work on publicity for this show if we are permitted to put it on.

I will have available in the reading room dog breed publications so you will get an idea of what we have in mind. It will not be a duplicate type of show since in the cat fancy our exhibitors like a little more ‘icing on the cake,’ so we have expanded the awards a bit more than the dog fancy’s usual four placements.

There will be five (5) groups in which the various breeds will compete. These will be selected by the show committee for the first trial show. The survey will include a question to the exhibitors if they felt their breed was properly placed in the correct group. Adjustments could be made for future shows if this format is a success.

Our outline for this format is enclosed for your review in advance of the board meeting.

*Respectfully submitted,
Kim Everett, Chairman
Breed Awareness Committee*

BREED SHOWCASE 2000: Request for Board Approval to License a Trial Format

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

To make the general public more aware of the unique and wide variety of cats.

To promote these breeds and CFA.

To experiment with a totally new media friendly format. This format is not meant to replace the current system, but to add a new dimension for enhancing breed awareness.

Sponsorship

The licensing club will be the Portland Cat Club with participation by Northwest Region clubs. The location will be in the Northwest Region and show date June 24-25, 2000. It is the Show Committee's intent to obtain corporate sponsorship for prizes.

Show Rules

All CFA Show Rules will be enforced except with the following provisos:

- 1. Scoring*
- 2. Provisional and Miscellaneous classes will compete for Breed/Division/Group Wins and Best in Show in their own category. The Provisional and Miscellaneous Breeds will not be eligible for Champion points or Winners' ribbons. Since this is a Breed Showcase we wish to encourage all CFA breeds to participate.*

JUDGING FORMAT

Judging will be done on a breed/division basis, each breed/division assigned to a 'group.' All cats/kittens/premiership in a breed/division will be judged by the same judge. The Best of the Breed overall will advance to group competition. The Best of Group will advance to Best in Show competition. The Championship cats will be judged without titles, but will receive grand points and Winners' ribbons.

For the purpose of this show, the groups will be as follows: Persian/Exotic Group, European Group, North American Group, Foreign Group and Asian Group. A judge is not eligible to judge the group in which he previously judged a breed. The judge selected to judge the overall best in show is not eligible to judge any breed/division or group category. All cats and kittens will receive one judging at breed or division level. The winners of each breed/division will receive a second judging at group level with the group winners receiving a third and final judging for Best in Show.

This show will be a two-day show, with breed judging on Saturday, group judging on Sunday and Best in Show. Also, on Sunday, there will be a presentation of the Best of Breeds/Divisions (kitten, cat and premiership Cats) with prizes. In order to be eligible for a prize, cats must be present. It is the show committee's intention to obtain either cash or product prizes. Along with the prizes, a professional photographer will take pictures of the Best of Breed/Division kitten, cat, and premiership in the ring with judge and owner.

AWARDS

Breed/Division Competition

Each class (kitten, championship, premiership) will be awarded at least three placements in Breed/Division and up to five placements depending upon entries (same computation as International Show). After the entire breed/division has been judged, the judge will call up his

top kittens, championship and premiership cats for overall breed/division judging. In the overall breed/division competition, five placements will be awarded. The Best of Breed/Division may be a kitten, championship or premiership cat. The Best of Breed/Division goes on to Group competition.

Group Competition

Five placements will be awarded in Group competition. The winner of each Group will advance to Best in Show competition.

Best in Show Competition

A judge who has not seen any of the cats in either breed/division or group competition will judge the Best in Show. This judge will indicate Best through Fifth. A professional photographer will photograph all five winners with owners.

SUMMARY

This show is to be as stated, SHOWCASE OF BREEDS, with competition based on breed wins, group wins, and Best in Show. This format is media friendly as the Group competition is easily televised and understandable by the general public. The committee has the following goals:

- 1. Promotion of cats as America's #1 pet and promotion of the CFA breeds of cats.*
- 2. Professional dress and demeanor by judges and exhibitors including arm bands for exhibitors as in dog and horse shows, ring prizes and breed/division prizes to encourage entries.*
- 3. An announcer will give the title, breeder, owner and description of cat in the Group competition and Best in Show and Presentation of Breeds.*
- 4. Corporate sponsorship: reaching out to various companies to include pet food and product companies, banks, car dealerships, clothing and/or sports equipment, etc.*
- 5. Entry fees appropriate for one judging and multiple cat discounts. Encouragement of exhibition of past National Winners/Breed Winners.*

Proposal respectfully submitted to CFA Executive Board with request for show license approval.

Presented by:

Kim Everett, Marianne Clark and CFA Breed Awareness Committee

Discussion: Everett: The judging tables would remain the same, but there will be podiums like you have in dog shows. You will have the stand for your breed, and you'd have the

judge and the breeder/owner up there getting photographs in every single winning class. This would be the same with groups and you would go five deep in the group. The idea of this show would be no titles, it would be points only for grand champions, grand premiers and champions/premiers. Otherwise it is strictly educational under the Breed Awareness Committee. We would have speakers talking about each breed, everything in a positive way, no regional and national points, but Winners ribbons, champions/premiers, and grand champions/ premiers.

We've been in business since 1906, which is close to 100 years, and I think all of you at this table and also the gallery, if you mention something about a dog show they are naming those dogs off, wacko, wacko. But if you are a cat judge or cat exhibitor, they say, 'What? What's that?' It is like you are put down. So this is it. We're going to elevate it and people around the world are going to know those cats like that.

Angell: Who will pay for this? Will Portland Cat Club support this? Will this cost CFA no money? **Everett:** Absolutely! CFA will not put one dollar in. It will be the sponsoring groups; we are planning on banks and all other kinds of things. This is strictly a format to try something different – something to elevate our gorgeous cats. **Williams:** But you are going to have some method for the Central Office to pick up the Winners ribbons, the champion/premier points, and the grand points? **Rothermel:** I am always in favor when one of our larger clubs wants to offer something like this. **I move that we adopt this format for this club.** I think it is a trial, there's no question about that, but it is worth looking at. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.**

(11) CFA INTERNATIONAL SHOW.

The International Show this year is profitable – I knew you would want the bottom line first!! We are at \$19,941.69 with a few small bills yet to come in. Donna's report is attached.

First of all, I want to thank everyone who worked on the International Show! Everyone behind the scenes who has worked before felt this was the smoothest running one ever. The one comment I heard over and over again from exhibitors was how 'friendly' this year's show was and how much fun people were having. So to all of you who worked so hard on this show – GOOD JOB!

As you know, next year we will be in the same place but with close to 200,000 square feet. The convention center discounted the price for the additional space to only \$900 more for this year as we were a nice 'fit' for the space. This will enable us to try a Parade of Breeds to help spectators learn more about the breeds that might interest them. It will also allow us to set up the presentation ring in advance, thereby eliminating the need to tear down four rings on Saturday and having four judges do their judging in two instead of three days.

Judy Thomas will take over the job as commentator for the Parade of Breeds ring and Gail Frew will be the main announcer. Gail Frew has been Judy's second in command for several years now and feels comfortable with it. This should add a lot to next year's show and bring the focus to the breeds as the breeders have been requesting.

We are also looking at being in KC in 2000. The reason is that Anaheim, the #1 contender, will not let us book until one year out. We feel the logistics of trying to find a show

hall for the International a year out, if Anaheim were to pull the rug out from under us, is unrealistic. The price for the newly renovated hall we would need to use in Anaheim is \$38,250.00 (\$12,750 per show day). We paid \$34,436.62 for the show hall at the last Anaheim International with our gate being \$26,026.00. We paid \$19,511.09 for the show hall in KC and our gate was \$30,431.20, less gate in Anaheim and more money for the facility. With those facts, I think we should consider strongly staying in KC another year. One of the main concerns about KC was the airport situation. With the security check-in being part of the gate area, it's more difficult to smuggle cats. Allene is working with the Kansas City Convention & Visitors Bureau to see what can be done to accommodate our needs for that one day.

Next, I would like to talk about PR and Pam Keene. I think you will all agree Pam has done a wonderful job of promoting the show this year. Pam owns her own firm, which allows her much flexibility with whom she works and when. Atlanta was a learning experience for her in more ways than one. At that show she bought a pedigreed cat and experienced the joys of raising a litter and finding homes for the offspring. She got first-hand experience which gave her insight into our hobby – not many PR people would go that far for their jobs!

Yes, we went \$5,000.00 over budget, but to stand in her defense she cut her fee from \$12,000.00 to \$6,000.00 because there was far less of a learning curve involved; we're a repeat client and she believes in what we do. She got us coverage that only a PR person could accomplish among her peers. I have heard people comment we could have saved money by using a local person and I want to argue we could not. First of all, most PR firms charge at least a \$15,000.00 professional fee. That right there would have covered what we went over and more. I think this is an area where a PR person can't jump in and understand immediately what our needs are. This hobby has many levels of understanding and I think we are lucky to have Pam, who has really made it a point to learn our hobby from the bottom up. I have attached a copy of Pam's report for your perusal.

In the months since the International Show we have been speaking with the regional directors about what direction to go with the qualifiers and the International Show. We had thought to change the name of the qualifier and change the way in which you qualified to go to the International Show. In the responses from the RDs the majority wanted the qualifiers to remain a fund raiser for the region. This in itself makes it difficult to change anything about the qualifiers.

As I sat and thought of all the options put before us I came to this conclusion: the qualifier is like Thanksgiving before Christmas. It is when we start to get excited, like the big shopping rush on Thanksgiving for Christmas presents. Our enthusiasm builds and is fueled by the qualifiers – the anticipation of the BIG event: 'The International.' If we do away with the qualifiers I think we do away with a major part of excitement of the International. We would lose the camaraderie of all the regional people getting together in one place for that weekend. We would lose a lot!!

So the qualifiers remain as in the past: 'You must attend in order to attend the International.' We will still be looking for ways to improve the qualifiers and the CFA International Cat Show, so please continue to share your ideas with us.

Respectfully submitted,
Linda Berg

INCOME	1997 <u>Budget</u>	1997 <u>Actual</u>	1998 <u>Budget</u>	1998 <u>Actual</u>
Club Donations	10,000.00	13,110.00	10,000.00	10,930.00
Corp Sponsors	30,000.00	22,500.00	--	10,000.00
Vendor Booths	23,000.00	26,060.00	23,000.00	31,340.00
Exhibitors	57,000.00	60,695.00	58,000.00	59,449.00
Catalog Ad	4,000.00	300.00	500.00	--
Gate	30,000.00	25,388.75	25,000.00	30,431.20
Misc.	800.00	2,749.38	800.00	775.40
TOTAL INCOME	154,800.00	150,803.13	117,300.00	142,925.60
EXPENSES				
Show Hall	33,900.00	34,576.97	26,200.00	19,511.09
PR & Ad	40,000.00	48,178.56	20,000.00	24,815.20
Printing/catalogs	5,500.00	6,955.00	7,000.00	8,144.34
Printing/postage	--	1,005.21	1,100.00	1,059.78
Decorations	26,000.00	23,429.23	22,000.00	19,382.46
Judges fees/expenses	12,000.00	12,000.94	12,500.00	11,197.24
Clerks fees	1,900.00	2,219.96	2,300.00	2,347.06
Stewards	1,200.00	1,220.00	1,200.00	1,240.00
Entry Clerk/show comm	1,300.00	2,196.00	2,200.00	2,162.20
Hotel - all				
Show personnel	6,100.00	6,031.44	7,000.00	6,444.87
Show Hospitality	5,000.00	5,398.33	5,000.00	4,828.30
Exhibitor transportation	4,000.00	3,771.75	--	--
Rosettes & ribbons	4,500.00	5,259.47	5,300.00	5,937.70
Pins for exhibitors	--	1,325.00	--	--
Cage services	9,400.00	12,269.42	12,300.00	13,289.62
Misc - supplies & other	2,000.00	1,509.75	1,500.00	1,816.08
Administrative expense	1,000.00	1,048.15	1,000.00	807.97
Funds - Winn Foundation	--	2,500.00	--	--
TOTAL EXPENSES	153,800.00	170,895.18	126,600.00	122,983.91
INCOME	1,000.00	(20,092.05)	(9,300.00)	19,941.69

Discussion: Berg: Moved to add \$3,500 next year for the outside public relations person's budget over last year's budget. **Fuller:** Well you budgeted for \$20,000 last year, but you spent \$25,000, so do you want \$3,500 added to that? **Berg:** Allene, do you agree with me on this? It still shouldn't be \$28,500. **Tartaglia:** When I budgeted I put in for \$25,000 for PR and advertising. I think we can stick with what we spent last year. **Motion to budget \$25,000 for public relations and advertising. Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.**

Angell brought up the fact that she was a little disappointed that the public relations firm did not get the International Show mentioned in the monthly magazine that is placed in all the hotels. **Berg** said she didn't feel that the people who stayed in hotels would come. **Angell:** How do we know that? **Williams:** Does it cost to put it in? **Tartaglia:** The convention and visitors bureau told us they were going to do some of these things for us, so Pam Keene (PR firm) did not investigate it further. Well, the convention and visitors bureau dropped the ball. There is a charge for some of them, for some of them there are not, and I don't know which ones are charged.

(12) CLERKING PROGRAM.

Lonnie Hoover presented Debbie Kusy's report.

As of December, 1998, there are 375 licensed Clerks, Master Clerks and Master Clerk Instructors in the CFA Clerking program. Following is the breakdown by region:

<i>Master Clerk</i>	<i>Clerks</i>	<i>Master Clerks</i>	<i>Instructors</i>
<i>Region 1 (North Atlantic)</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Region 2 (Northwest)</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Region 3 (Gulf Shore)</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Region 4 (Great Lakes)</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Region 5 (Southwest)</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Region 6 (Midwest)</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Region 7 (Southern)</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Region 8 (Japan)</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Region 9 (International)</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Totals</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>32</i>

As you can see, there are a number of regions that do not have a large number of licensed ring clerks, notably the Gulf Shore and Southwest Regions, with less than 20 certified ring clerks. Of course, more tests have been returned since these numbers were calculated, which would raise the number, if only slightly. There are also a number of people who routinely ring clerk in their regions that do not bother to take and return the clerking test and are therefore not listed as 'Certified' clerks, but who still act as Chief Ring Clerk on a fairly regular basis.

A clerking school was held in the northern part of the Southern region in early January, and despite a snowy Friday, 20 of those 25 students who signed up were able to come and complete the course. Another school is scheduled for Florida in July (Region 7), for Massachusetts in April (Region 1), and for the Chicago area in April (Region 6). I would like to see the number of Certified Clerks and Master Clerks be increased in some areas of the country, as the numbers are quite low, and to that end, I am attaching a brief questionnaire that I would ask be filled out by the regional directors for each region. I am sending enough for everyone, so if anyone else would care to fill it out also, your input would be as valuable.

Thank you for your time now and in filling out the questionnaire.

*Sincerely,
Debbie Kusy, Clerking Program Chairperson*

Clerking Program Questionnaire

Is there anyone in your region who is a currently licensed ring clerk that you would recommend work towards advancing to Master Clerk status?

(For judges) Is there anyone who has recently ring clerked for you that you know is not a currently licensed ring clerk?

Name _____

Location of the show where they clerked for you _____

Several Regional Directors have named a Clerking liaison or Clerking committee for their region. If you have done so, please list their name/names.

Thank you.

Name _____

Discussion: Hoover: If you will notice, as of December there are only 375 licensed clerks. To bring you up to date, in 1995 at this board meeting we had 659 active clerks. We have 43% less clerks than we had four years ago. If you'll notice, Gulf Shore Region only had 18 clerks, Southwest Region only had 16 clerks. It is deterioration from the top and it is going to the

bottom. We are not having nearly as many clerking schools as we used to have just because of the fact that we have very few master clerk instructors. Then, if you look who those master clerk instructors are, take the Gulf Shore Region, four of the MCIs are in the Denver area and most don't even show that much. But our problem is we are not having as many clerking schools as we used to have.

Malinen asked Debbie Kusy, 'That as long as we are having a judge's workshop at the Annual, why couldn't we also have a clerking school going on Friday night at the same time?'

Rothermel: One of the problems, and I can speak for the Southwest Region, is that we have people monopolizing master clerking assignments to the point where we have difficulty getting more master clerks to the point where they can become master clerk instructors, and I think this is a problem that exists within the clerking program, and I think there ought to be some remedy to that situation.

DelaBar: I just want to remind Lonnie that some of the regions, especially the Gulf Shore Region, are in fewer numbers because a lot of us went into the judging program and didn't want to keep taking the test. Why keep clerking licenses when we can turn around as judges and teach a clerking school and master clerks? **Watson** mentioned that the Great Lakes had one instructor but it was difficult to find a date when there is only one person. This is a real problem.

Hoover: I just want to mention that Debbie has included a questionnaire for the board members so you can give us your comments and we can find an answer to this problem.

Rothermel went on to say that in the Southwest Region there was even a problem getting clerking assignments because the master clerk controls who gets picked and many people are discouraged from entering the clerking program. 'I think it needs to be addressed.'

(13) **PUBLIC RELATIONS.**

Greetings, I wish you a successful meeting in Houston. Following is a brief report.

***Twisty Kats**: The development of a new cat breed, Twisty Kats, created a great deal of press and electronic media visibility for CFA during December and January. Even though the Twisty Kat is not a breed recognized by our association, CFA was forced into the controversy after being mentioned on a national cable television show 'The Daily Show,' the Internet and our connection with our humane partners (AHA and HSUS). Additionally, legislation was being considered in Texas to deal with breeder issues as a result of these cats. Joan Miller, Anna Sadler, Tom Dent and Michael Brim prepared a general information sheet and a news release on the Twisty Kats. Mr. Fred Jacobberger reviewed both before they were released to the media.*

The unprecedented worldwide furor over the ethics and morality of intentionally breeding animals with a physical trait that many people have called 'grotesque deformity' has never been seen before. CFA's news release was picked up on the PR Newswire and appeared in a number of newspapers around the country and generated four radio interviews and other television shows. More information as it becomes available.

CFA International Cat Show: From reviewing press materials submitted by Pamela Keene Public Relations, to designing ads and the billboard used to advertise the show, to handling the nearly 90 vendors and other jobs as requested by the show committee. Linda Berg (chair), Donna Fuller (treasurer) and Pamela Keene (publicity) have provided you with detailed reports on the 1998 CFA International Cat Show. The International was again a major focus for the CFA PR Department since the October 1998 board meeting.

CATS! WILD TO MILD: The next opening of CATS! Wild To Mild will be at the Museum of Science in Boston, MA on February 6 and runs until May 2, 1999. The next stop is the Nassau County Museum, Sands Point Preserve in Port Washington, NY, June 5 - September 6, 1999. We have not had to reprint the CFA pamphlet for the exhibit as a good supply of the first printing of 85,000 copies is still available.

1999 CFA/Friskies Cat Show Program: The CFA/Friskies Cat Show Program is off to another great start. Two lead shows have been held already: San Diego CF (1/23-24) and Houston CC (1/30-31). Both shows had very good gates and everyone seems to be pleased with the results from the reports I've gotten. Thanks, to Tom Dent, for filling in for me!

Friskies/Japan: The CFA/Friskies Cat Show Program has been proposed for Japan. At the request of Friskies PetCare Company-Japan's PR firm, I put together a proposal to provide CFA clubs in Japan with the same type sponsorship provided here in the U.S.

PSAs: We are still working with the one celebrity who has agreed to take part in the public service announcements for television and we are still looking for others to work with us.

The CFA Store: We received the initial contract from Alvin M. Clayman Enterprises, Inc., which both Tom Dent and I reviewed and sent back to Clayman for changes. The requested changes were made and the contract sent to Mr. Jacobberger for his review and comments. Mr. Dent has since signed and returned the contract to Clayman. More information on what will be offered is still to be determined.

CFA Booth: During January the CFA booth attended two Lead Shows, San Diego CF and Houston CC. Before the June board meeting the booth is scheduled for: the Animal Care Expo (HSUS), Orlando, February 24-27; Cats-Plain & Fancy (lead show), Boston, March 6-7; American Animal Hospital Association Conference, Denver, March 19-23 and the America's Family Pet Show /Rainbow Int'l (lead show), Pomona (Los Angeles) CA, April 16-18.

I'm sorry I'm unable to attend the meeting, but doctor's orders. I'm doing very well! Thanks to all who have sent their best wishes via cards, emails and flowers!

Respectfully submitted,
Michael W Brim, CFA Public Relations Director

(14) ANIMAL WELFARE.

I will be joining Michael Brim and Joan Miller at the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) Animal Care Expo, February 24-27, 1999. In addition to assisting Michael and

Joan with the CFA Booth, I am signed up for several interesting workshops including an entire day-long certificate course on disaster management. In addition, I have signed up for courses on 'Statistics and Trends,' 'Understanding and Caring for Cats,' 'Solving the Problems of Free-Roaming Cats,' and am looking at a few others so I won't overlap with Joan. This is an outstanding opportunity to network in both the animal welfare and disaster relief communities and gives CFA additional exposure in what can be a less-than-friendly atmosphere.

Though I haven't been very physical this past month due to surgery on my shoulder, I have had the opportunity to present CFA programs, especially the Disaster Rescue and Relief Program. My first presentation was to the Responsible Pet Owners Alliance of San Antonio. This is a very proactive 'breeders' rights' group made up of our own Alamo City Cat Club, several dog clubs, ferret clubs, pot-bellied pig fanciers, and bird fanciers (even Joan Miller is a member!). Based on this presentation, I am now scheduled for another engagement to the Bexar County Kennel Club's meeting on February 18. However, the most unusual request I fulfilled was presenting CFA's Disaster Rescue and Relief Program to the local animal rights PETA affiliate in San Antonio. We were treated very well and the presentation was well received. If we made any impression on this group, we certainly left them with the fact that CFA is a vital, proactive organization that is not going to go away.

Based on the contacts we made while working disaster relief for the floods in East Grand Forks in April 1997, I received an invitation to present an entire day course on 'cats' at the South Dakota Animal Control Association training seminar; April 21-23, 1999. Animal control officers from Minnesota will also be invited to attend. Linda Berg will be assisting me in this endeavor. We are planning to present classes on feline behavior; handling, breed and color identification, feral cat issues, catteries, feline diseases and hopefully will be able to present each student with a packet of CFA produced information.

I have a request from Monique Veronneau, who is the director of the Canadian Cat Association (CCA) and chair of the Disaster Relief Committee for CCA. Monique attended the disaster management course at the CFA Annual Meeting in Philadelphia this past summer. She is attempting to set up a network of cat clubs of all associations within Canada's boundaries to accelerate assistance in times of disaster, such as the massive ice storm Canada experienced last winter. With the board's permission, I would like to provide this information to Monique. I find it very refreshing to see such inter-association cooperation in trying times such as disasters.

A total of 83 breeders who have registered litters totaling 75 or more kittens during the past calendar year will be receiving letters explaining CFA's mandatory inspection program. As many of these breeders have been participating in this program for several years now, the letter they receive will be a reminder to update their inspection when the current inspection expires.

Tom Dent, Fred Jacobberger, and I met by conference call to finalize all the entries for the forms to be submitted for the CFA Disaster Relief Fund not-for-profit status [501 c(3)]. From my contacts with other organizations submitting these requests, the federal government is issuing approval with unbelievable speed! I hope to see our approval in order to announce it to the delegation at the annual meeting in Sacramento.

We will again sponsor disaster training conducted by Shirley Minshew at the upcoming annual meeting. This year the training will be held on Wednesday. And, with the angels of logistics on our side, we hope to have the Code 3 Disaster Unit on display - with the CFA Zodiac boat - for a hands-on training exercise for the course and for CFA delegates (and board members) to tour. I would like to have the board's permission to invite members of the California Veterinary Medical Association (CVMA) to attend our disaster training session (for a nominal fee of \$20). The CVMA has a very active disaster relief program as far as veterinarian 'play' in disasters, and I was fortunate to interact with a few CVMA veterinarians when I worked the Northern California floods.

Just two weeks after our board meeting in San Antonio in October, southeastern Texas experienced what came to be known as the '500 Year Floods.' I have worked a few floods in the past years, but I have not seen the overall damage like was experienced in this part of Texas. Never before have I seen livestock and wildlife swept up in trees by flash flooding. Our Zodiac boat was instrumental in the rescue of two (2) Chow Chows and one (1) kitten stranded by the flood waters on the second story of a home. One television station even had a crew covering our return. We also worked in the Victoria, Texas area, setting up at the Six Flags Humane Society. CFA was able to donate a new refrigerator and new vaccines when the shelter's refrigerator died, and bedding, food and litter for the care of evacuated pets.

David Jones, the lawyer hired by Hartford Insurance to defend CFA and I, will be joining us Saturday afternoon to brief the board on the current status of the proceedings.

*Respectfully submitted,
Pam DelaBar, Chairman*

Discussion: DelaBar: I have two action items:

1. I have a request from Monique Veronneau, who is the director of the Canadian Cat Association (CCA) and chair of the Disaster Relief Committee for CCA. Monique attended the disaster management course at the CFA Annual Meeting in Philadelphia this past summer. This was after the massive ice storm Canada experienced last winter. Monique would like to set up a network of cat clubs of all associations and the names of their secretaries within Canada's boundaries to accelerate assistance in times of disaster. **I would like the board's permission to provide her with this information so I can have a copy of it when she completes it, so we have a network for our Legislative Committee for Canada. Rothermel:** So moved. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.**
2. **I would like to have the board's permission to invite members of the California Veterinary Medical Association (CVMA) to attend our disaster training session for a nominal fee of \$20. Rothermel** so moved. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.**

(15) LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Review of CFA Legislative Group Activities:

Tracking of state bills and local ordinances

At the beginning of 1998 almost 200 state bills throughout the United States involving dog or cat issues were charted for CFA by PIJAC (Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council) for potential tracking. We selected 62 for close CFA monitoring, watching for amendments, committee hearings and progress. Later in the year, with additional introductions, the CFA tracking number went up to over 80; but eventually as sessions closed we were dealing with only a few state bills. Weekly tracking charts provide us with valuable updated information and amended bill text so that we can alert fanciers in the various states and provide help through information, legal analysis and grass roots coordination and strategy. This week we received the chart of state bills introduced as of the first week of 1999 - 54 new bills were listed of which 19 have been selected for close tracking. Many more bills will be introduced in the upcoming months. Those selected so far relate to animal cruelty, rabies requirements, licensing of cats, impoundment of animals and restrictions upon the sale of dogs and cats for profit including cause of action for any purchaser of an animal having an undisclosed hereditary or congenital defect. We will be especially watchful of any bills concerning inspection/licensing of breeder facilities and consumer animal warranty requirements.

In addition to state bills we continuously help local cat fanciers who handle numerous county and local ordinances around the United States and Canada. The strength of our grass roots legislative network is critical to our activity at the city and county level. There has been an increase in ordinances that restrict numbers of dogs/cats an owner may maintain, cat licensing/taxation and 'nuisance' proposals that require cats to be confined to an owner's property or on a leash. CFA has strongly opposed limit laws and cat ownership taxation. Though the concept of indoor-only cats is promoted by CFA, we continue to take a vigorous stand against ordinances that lead to the trapping and removal of free roaming/feral cats. In several areas breeder licensing of dogs and sometimes cats has been proposed. Often cat fanciers take an active part in the opposition to dog breeder licensing proposals, even though cat breeders are not included, because we know that once a law is in existence it is easy to add 'cat.' In the last year CFA has built a closer alliance with AKC, many kennel clubs and state dog federations. PIJAC shares our interests and positions on many issues and CFA has also benefited from cooperation with veterinary associations. Cat clubs and individuals who are active in feral cat programs, shelter activities and contributions and who serve on citizen animal advisory committees all do a great service to the cat fancy and add to our efforts to promote alternatives to coercive legislation.

We urge cat fanciers who are interested in participating to become CFA Legislative Network Liaisons. Call the Central Office, Legislation extension 45, and request an information form that will let us know of your willingness to help and will enable you to receive issues of the 'Grass Roots Advocate' newsletter.

Outreach activity – attendance at meetings/conferences

Pet Night on Capitol Hill

Washington, DC — September 23, 1998

Joan Miller and Tom Dent attended this second annual event sponsored by the Animal Health Institute. CFA/Winn Feline Foundation was an Affiliate Sponsor along with AKC, AVMA, AAHA, the Pet Food Institute, PIJAC and other organizations. AHI members consist of numerous healthcare companies that make medicines for pets. Pet Night was an opportunity to meet many congressional members, spouses and staff as well as to renew contact with AHI members and other organization leaders in Washington.

On September 24th Joan and Tom attended a meeting of AKC and PIJAC representatives and attorneys to discuss strategy for the federal USDA Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

American Humane Association National Conference

Anaheim, California — October 4-7, 1998

CFA had a booth at this conference and Michael Brim and Joan Miller attended. The focus of AHA activities for 1999 was announced. The organization plans to review and improve shelter adoption policies and concentrate on identification of dogs and cats. AHA is launching a national public awareness campaign called ‘Tag Day’ an event to be celebrated by local animal shelters around the country on Saturday, March 27, 1999. This is to be a day for shelters to promote dog and cat identification to the general public urging ID tags, microchips or tattoos to help shelters return lost pets. CFA sponsored one of the numerous interesting workshops, ‘Wide-Eyed and Wild: Shelter Feral Cat Programs.’ Michael and Joan attended a breakfast as guests of Schering-Plough to hear an up-date of the Home Again microchip program managed by AKC.

National Animal Interest Alliance (NAIA)

Full Circle Summit and Stakeholders’ meeting —Portland, Oregon, October 24-25, 1998

*Anna Sadler attended this meeting of ‘opinion leaders’ in which topics were presented and discussed among groups that are affected by the animal rights extremist organizations’ activities and influence. Speakers included well known representatives of the cattle industry, medical research, fur industry, marine mammals and CITES (Convention on International Trade & Endangered Species). Patti Strand, Executive Director and founding member of NAIA, AKC board member, co-author with Rod Strand of *Hijacking of the Humane Movement: Animal Extremism* was also a speaker as well as the coordinator of the event. Along with other organizations, CFA provided items for the auction that helped to fund the conference.*

National Council on Pet Population Study and Policy

Kansas City - November 20-21, 1998

Tom Dent is the National Council Treasurer and CFA member with Fred Jacobberger as CFA’s alternate board member. Joan Miller sat in on most of the meeting held in conjunction with the CFA International Show. The Council is continuing its work on data analysis from the

previously published shelter relinquishment studies. Members discussed future surveys, policy statement development and raising of funds. Tom and Joan had the pleasure of escorting some of the Council members around the show hall to look at the pedigreed cats. Several individuals from organizations, such as HSUS, AHA, AVMA, AAHA and SAWA (Society of Animal Welfare Administrators), had never seen a cat show.

Upcoming conferences and meetings

USDA Animal Care Meeting Riverdale, Maryland - February 4, 1999

CFA is among 14 organizations invited to attend a meeting to hear an update on USDA Animal Care programs and to address areas of interest to affected constituents. The Doris Day Animal League Petition involving federal licensing of breeders will not be discussed since USDA is still reviewing over 12,000 submitted comments. Two cat fanciers active in legislative matters in the Maryland area will represent CFA and provide a report.

HSUS 1999 Animal Care Expo Orlando, Florida - February 25-27, 1999

CFA will have a booth and Michael Brim, Pam DelaBar and Joan Miller will be there. A meeting with Florida cat fanciers who are able to attend is anticipated to discuss strategy on upcoming legislation in this state. Conference workshops cover topics such as licensing, animal control ordinances, statistics and trends.

California Council of Companion Animal Advocates (CCCAA) Fifth 'Pet Overpopulation' symposium, University of California, Davis - June 4-6, 1999

This 1-1/2 day symposium is open to everyone interested in the issues of dog and cat population problems. Talks and panel discussions will focus on dog behavior related to relinquishment to shelters, free-roaming/feral cat issues (Joan Miller with Louise Holton, Alley Cat Allies), innovative spay/neuter ideas and the link between animal abuse and human violence. The featured speaker is Dr. Bernie Rollins. The symposium will be followed by a 1-1/2 day symposium presented by the UC Davis Pet Loss Hotline (emotions and the death of pets). For information contact the California Veterinary Medical Assoc. - Rosanne Van Cleve (800-655-2862).

Fund raising - Sy Howard Legislative Fund

A drawing for the large basket of 'Beany Babies' collected to benefit the Legislative Fund was held at the CFA International Show in November. The winning name was Helen Downing, Fullerton, California. Helen, who was not at the show, was very excited to hear the news, and her granddaughter was thrilled to receive a special Christmas present. The Beany Baby raffle, coordinated by Shona Darress, raised \$2,652.35 for the fund. We appreciate all her work and that of many cat fanciers who sold tickets.

Legislative Hot Spots

Canada

Restrictive breeding legislation is currently being introduced, considered, and in some cases passed, in dozens of cities across Canada. Here is only a partial list of cities affected by these proposals: Coquitlam, Surrey, Regina, Maple Ridge, Burnaby, New Westminster, Toronto, Delta, Richmond, North Vancouver, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Port Moody, Winnipeg and Calgary. This well-coordinated assault involves essentially the same issues that cities in the United States have faced – mandatory sterilization, breeder permits, limit and confinement laws, with a ‘pet overpopulation crisis’ used as a motivating force. It has, however, been a real challenge for the Legislative Group, to become quickly orientated to a totally different legal and political system, with even some significant differences in cultural attitudes. Fortunately, two cooperating groups have formed – one for Western Canada, and one for Eastern Canada. A separate Internet list has been set up for Canada and a good network is now being established in this vast country. There are approximately 100 individuals now communicating through the CND-list. Cat fanciers have excellent interaction with the Western Federation of Independent Dog Organizations (w.F.I.D.O.) in British Columbia, and have made contact with PIJAC/Canada and the many cat fanciers active in other pedigreed cat registries. At the CFA International Show in Kansas City, November 1998, there was a meeting with Canadians to discuss legislation in general and to learn more about the different conditions and attitudes about laws. Thanks to tremendous effort on the part of several individuals, there are already signs that the tide may be turning. Activists initially had an easy victory when they unveiled their by-law in Coquitlam and Surrey, B.C. that involved mandatory neuter/spay and confinement of cats. Without cat fancy knowledge and coordinated opposition, those by-laws passed easily. The same activists then tried, only two months later, to pass identical provisions for dogs, but by this time the opposition had mobilized. Both dog and cat fanciers addressed the council, and provided accurate data, information, and alternative proposals. This derailed the process, pending further study.

Arizona:

Tucson. *Cat fanciers in Tucson supported their dog fancy compatriots in opposing an ordinance that would have involved both a \$75 unaltered license fee and a \$100 litter fee, both backed by heavy fines and impoundment fees for dogs. The litter fee was ultimately dropped; however, the \$75 unaltered dog fee for dogs was passed. We expect a similar proposal to be introduced for cats in the near future.*

California:

Berkeley/Oakland. *Animal activists in both these cities continue to lobby for some sort of mandatory spay/neuter ordinance. The version of the ordinance that was defeated in Oakland was presented in Berkeley by a new member of its Humane Commission.*

Dixon (Solano County). *A 32-page complete rewrite of this town’s ordinance included virtually everything, including care, limits, kennel/cattery permits, licensing, neuter/spay, ban free-roaming, and abandonment. Despite strong fancier presence and good addresses to*

Council, this ordinance passed in November. There is hope that, with new council members elected in November, the ordinance can be at least modified, if not overturned during 1999.

Los Angeles. *Two different animal advocacy groups were battling over their own pet proposals for the City of Los Angeles. In November the County Animal Regulation Commission asked the new General Manager for Animal Regulation to analyze both proposals and to make his recommendation. His report and proposal went further than either of the animal activist groups, including criminal citations for non-compliance with existing breeder licensing, and other onerous enforcement provisions, based on a high unaltered animal differential. The Commission voted in December to accept this plan. Experienced cat fanciers are working with the California Federation of Dog Clubs to prepare for an all-out battle.*

Colorado:

Colorado Springs. *Director of the local humane society, which also performs animal control for the city under contract, has asked for cat licensing as a means of revenue in the past. Cat fanciers have taken the battle to city council and defeated him. A newly-elected council has made him believe that there may now be hope for passage of what he perceives as a revenue generator. Active CFA legislative liaisons are once again educating new council members.*

Florida:

A very recent alert has gone out to Florida cat fanciers to prepare for full-scale opposition of a bill proposed by HSUS, but not yet introduced in the State of Florida. The 'Florida Facilities Inspection Act' would require statewide cattery licensing and would mandate an annual license fee in addition to an original and a twice-annual inspection of the premises of a breeder with more than three intact females. The bill would encompass not only dog and cat breeders but also require licensing/inspections of pet stores, distributors, stables, animal shelters and training facilities. Organizational comments and responses are due by February 10th. The experienced CFA Florida Legislative Network has already started to make contacts with cat clubs, fanciers, AKC and other affected groups to begin an effort to convince HSUS to withdraw this proposal before its introduction as a bill. Passage of this bill would set a particularly dangerous precedent.

Michigan:

Pontiac. *We have received information that an ordinance may be introduced for this city that is intended primarily to address the tethering of dogs outside in bad weather. It contains language involving confinement and cages, however, which could be troublesome for cat fanciers.*

Respectfully submitted

Joan Miller, CFA Legislative Committee Chairman

Background and purpose of the National Animal Interest Alliance (NAIA) Request for Action by the Senate Judiciary Committee of the Congress of the United States

There is a world outside the cat fancy, and in that world other people and organizations are being assailed by the animal rights activists – some to a greater degree and some to a lesser degree than we are. The animal rights movement has found easier public acceptance in vilifying purebred dog and cat breeders, and has found it possible to pass laws that will incrementally move toward their ultimate goal of eliminating breeding. In other arenas some have been more likely to resort to violence or other forms of ‘direct action’ such as picketing and sit-ins or ‘economic sabotage.’ NAIA, and conferences such as the Full Circle Summit in October 1998, allows us to look at that broader picture, to compare the identifiable tactics and rhetoric. We have far more in common with mink farmers and with biomedical researchers than one might think, not the least of which is a genuine dedication to animal welfare.

What emerged from the Stakeholders meeting is the NAIA’s Request for Action by the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. Senate. The need for such was underscored by one of the conference speakers, Todd Davis of the FBI Domestic Terrorism unit. He explained that the federal Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act passed in 1992 has proved useless to the Justice Dept. because it has no teeth. The Request for Action calls for those teeth to be added by way of more severe penalties. Interestingly enough, Great Britain’s Parliament began considering in December revisions to their own anti-terrorism laws that specifically include animal rights terrorism, and which might include provisions to allow the banning of certain terrorist groups and the seizing of, their assets. The NAIA Request for Action basically asks for better tools with which law enforcement can combat a specific form of domestic terrorism, and it asks for new studies and stronger penalties. While cat fanciers have seen most of our battles in city councils and state legislatures, there may be a day that the battle takes on a new dimension, and we would be thankful for such tools and for the support of other animal interests.

*Respectfully submitted,
Anna Sadler*

REQUEST FOR ACTION BY THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

To: Senate Judiciary Committee Members

On behalf of: *The National Animal Interest Affiance, named organizations and their members, and other concerned citizens*

WHEREAS, *the Senate Judiciary Committee has oversight of the United States Department of Justice; and*

WHEREAS, *animal enterprises provide food, clothing, sport, enjoyment, and benefit public health and the economy, both nationally and internationally; and*

WHEREAS, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) defines terrorism as ‘the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives’; and

WHEREAS, many animal rights extremist organizations and individuals are engaging in conspiracy that has directly resulted in increased violence against individuals, businesses, medical and agricultural research facilities, government property and breeding facilities and farms, to further their political and social objectives; and

WHEREAS, science and academic institutions use and rely upon animals to conduct research and make advancements in the prevention and treatment of disease and illness that affect the health and safety of American citizens and domestic animals; and

WHEREAS, many animal rights organizations, their leaders and followers routinely conspire to promote unlawful activity that violates national policy and law as it concerns public health (disruption of medical research), nutrition (abolishment of dairy and meat products), wildlife management (disruption of hunting, fishing, and trapping), commerce and trade (destruction of businesses engaged in interstate and foreign commerce), destruction of government property and the exportation of animal rights terrorism to foreign countries; and

WHEREAS, many of these animal rights incidences are the direct result of criminal conspiracy by organizations, their leaders, followers and members, to commit crimes across state lines thereby adversely affecting commerce, lawful business, public policy and government approved and financed programs, by use of force, extortion, coercion, threats, violence and arson that have resulted in destruction of personal and real property, personal injury and human death, thereby constituting federal crimes by violating the Animal Enterprise Protection Act [18 USC §43]; the Hobbs Act [18 USC §195]; and the Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) [18 USC §§1961 et seq.]; and

WHEREAS, many animal rights organizations openly support and financially contribute to promote unlawful activities, in clear violation against the common interest and public good while maintaining a tax exempt status under Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) that is in clear violation of educational or charitable purposes when, in fact, they are operating as action organizations:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Senate Judiciary Committee of the United States Congress is respectfully requested

1. to constitute and hold hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee to fully explore the consequences of animal rights terrorism in the nation and internationally;
2. to direct the Department of Justice and other relevant agencies including, but not limited to, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms and the Department of the Treasury, to constitute a national task force to jointly conduct a study and report to the Congress on the extent and effect of domestic and international animal terrorism on enterprises using animals for food and fiber production, agriculture

production and breeding, entertainment, animal breeding, sport hunting, pet ownership, medical and agricultural testing and research; and further, to direct these agencies to immediately prioritize the apprehension and prosecution of individuals and organizations involved in animal rights terrorism resulting in acts of arson, personal and real property destruction, threats, extortion, personal injury, and death;

3. *to direct the General Accounting Office to undertake a study to be submitted to the Congress that evaluates the utilization and effectiveness of the current laws as a punishment and a deterrent to those organizations and individuals engaged in unlawful acts, including acts of terrorism against animal enterprises, together with appropriate recommendations for improvement in those laws or additions thereto;*
4. *to direct the Internal Revenue Service of the Department of the Treasury to vigorously review the tax exempt status of animal rights organizations that advocate, support, fund, or engage in unlawful activities and investigate and take appropriate action to revoke such classification when the facts so dictate and report such findings to Congress; and*
5. *to specifically and immediately draft and consider legislation that would amend the Animal Enterprise Protection Act [18 USC §43] to increase the sentence of individuals found guilty of violation to up to twenty (20) years in prison and increase the monetary restitution to treble the damage caused by such illegal activities.*

Joan Miller, CFA Legislative Committee Chairman, moved that CFA endorse the National Animal Interest Alliance (NAIA) petition requesting action from the Senate Judiciary Committee for greater enforcement of the various laws and acts such as the Hobbs Act and the Animal Enterprise Protection Act of 1993 that protects animal owners from terrorists. Williams called the motion. Motion carried.

(16) WINN FOUNDATION.

The complete report can be found on page 121 of this Almanac.

(17) HEALTH COMMITTEE.

PKD Update

Our breeders are continuing to scan their cats, with numerous clinics being held all over the country. One of the members of our PKD Committee, Colleen Power, has written an article on the care of cats with renal impairment. This informative article will be placed on our website soon and will be subsequently available in pamphlet form.

CFA Vaccination Position

The Health Committee wishes to remind our clubs, our breeders, and our exhibitors of the importance of protecting all our cats by adhering to our stated vaccination and testing recommendations as they appear in the CFA Show Rules. The efficacy of alternate schemes of care has never been proven, while vaccination has been shown to be an effective method in

protecting our felines from some of our most virulent killers. We on the Health Committee consider the core vaccines, administered as prescribed to kittens, and boosters given in consultation with a licensed veterinarian, to be vital to the practice of reputable, responsible animal husbandry. We should like to direct your attention to our new website article, 'Establishing Vaccination Protocols for Catteries.'

Show Rules #4.09 and #11.09 both contain the above advice in strong terms. We would like to recommend to the Chair of Show Rules that 19.01 (c) mandate this same strong language in precise terms on our show flyers.

Recombinant Vaccines

As a result of more than 20 years of development, recombinant technology is revolutionizing the way vaccines are made. State-of-the-art DNA research has resulted in the sequencing of many organisms, bacteria and viruses among them. The ability to sequence the genes responsible for producing disease has provided the opportunity to develop recombinant vaccines.

These vaccines are characterized by being highly specific for the genes within an organism that cause disease. They are very safe since genes in a disease-causing virus or bacteria can be deleted, thereby making the organism unable to produce disease yet still able to produce immunity. Some of these vaccines can be stored for a long time without refrigeration. Not only do they produce very consistent immunity, but studies indicate that these vaccines can immunize offspring even when maternal immunity is still present.

The good news is that this technology is slowly permeating the industry, with a few vaccines now available for dogs. The bad news is that there are no feline vaccines on the market at this time.

CFA Health Committee Website FAQ (frequently asked questions)

Additions to our website continue, so much so that the Health Committee will soon have its own directory. This will take place approximately March 1, 1999. New articles added since my last report are noted below:

- *<http://www.cfainc.org/articles/health-geriatric-cat.html> (Judy Zinn DVM) - discussion of special problems and care of the older cat*
- *<http://www.cfainc.org/articles/health-hip-dysplasia.html> (Susan Little DVM, Dipl ABVP Feline) - examination of this inherited, structural disorder*
- *<http://www.cfainc.org/articles/health-FeLV.html> (Susan Little DVM, Dipl ABVP Feline) - report on the deadly feline retrovirus leukemia*
- *<http://www.cfainc.org/articles/health-vaccination-protocol-catteries.html> (Susan Little DVM, ABVP Feline) - vital information to aid breeders in providing proper care*

Website Pamphlets

Most of our website articles have been published in pamphlet form and are available in quantity from the Central Office. We hope that our clubs will take advantage of this resource when they consider what materials to make available for the visitors to their shows, as well as outreach programs in their communities. The charge for these small publications is quite nominal.

*Betty White, Chair
CFA Health Committee*

Discussion: White urged everyone to check the website because there was so much information available. She also read to the board a letter from the DNA Diagnostic Institute. They have been doing DNA studies on dogs and now they have offered their services to us. Their mission is ‘to assist in species survival through the maintenance of genetic variability.’

Rothermel moved to adjourn the meeting. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.** The meeting adjourned at 9:55 PM Saturday night.

The CFA Board of Directors convened Sunday, February 7th at 7:30 AM. The lottery was held for picking regional qualifier judges. The results are as follows:

(18) REGIONAL QUALIFIER JUDGES.

Region 1-NAR – ALLBREED: Darrah, Roy, D.J. Thompson. LH/SH: Anger, Petersen, Molino. Alternates: D. Davis, Helmrich, Search.

Region 2-NWR – ALLBREED: Harding, J. Thompson, Hutzler. LH/SH: Gradowski, Malinen, Beedy. Alternates: Miller, P. Moser, Dodds.

Region 3-GSR – ALLBREED: White, Pevey, St. Georges. LH/SH: Owen, Prather, Hawke. Alternates: Ritter, Boroff, Dunn.

Region 4-GLR – ALLBREED: Jensen, Baugh, Doernberg. LH/SH: L. Williams, Bryan, Field. Alternates: R. Lawrence, Jones, McKeehen-Bounds.

Region 5-SWR – ALLBREED: Fuller, C. Rothermel, Grimm. LH/SH: B. Moser, D. Rothermel, Denny. Alternates: Osier, Salisbury, Wilford.

Region 6-MWR – ALLBREED: Newkirk, Lindstrand, Pearson. LH/SH: Auspitz, Falteisek, Wilson. Alternates: Patton, Swanson, K. Lawrence.

Region 7-SOR – ALLBREED: Cummings, Garrison, Myers. LH/SH: Bockman, Mare, Currie. Alternates: Mizzi, Melotik, Taylor.

Region 8-JAPAN – ALLBREED: Everett, Lee, Higuchi. LH/SH: Y. Takano, K. Takano, Y. Aida. Alternates: Akamatsu, Koizumi, Y. Hayata.

International Division – ALLBREED: Barber, Sumner, Bullotta. LH/SH: Nye, Teron, Auth. Alternates: Hummer, Placchi, T. Arai.

At 8:30 AM **President Don William** called the meeting to order.

(19) YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP RING DESCRIPTION

Every child entered will be assigned a number.

A group of children will be called by number. They will bring their cats to the ring and place them in judging cages.

The judge will call each child's number individually.

The child will remove his/her cat from its cage, place it on the judging table, and display it before the judge.

Each child should describe his/her cat according to the standard, as appropriate for the child's age.

The child should also be prepared to answer age appropriate questions from the judge about cat care, i.e.: feeding, housing, vaccinations, grooming, neuter/spay, indoor versus outdoor, etc. The judge should then verbally critique the child's handling of the cat and give advice on presenting it for the breed. The judge will also evaluate the child's answers to questions and give positive suggestions. He/she will also make a written evaluation of each child and score each child according to the following breakdown of points:

<i>Presentation of cat:</i>	<i>40</i>
<i>Handling of cat:</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Suitability of cat:</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Condition of cat:</i>	<i>40</i>
<i>Health:</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Grooming:</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Correctness of answers to questions on breed standard and cat care:</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Total:</i>	<i>100</i>

The judge will then give one part of the evaluation to the child, keep one for his records and forward one to CFA.

After evaluating each child the judge will rank them 1-2-3. Children may have the same overall scores, so that the judge will be required to use subjective criteria, such as presentation skills, confidence of answers, suitability of cat for final determination of winners. [For a sample of the Junior Showmanship entry form, see page 112 of this issue.]

*Respectfully submitted,
Debbi Stevenson, Chairman*

Discussion: Board liaison **Kitty Angell** stated that the Youth Development Program would be having their first trial run at the City Beautiful Cat Show in Orlando, Florida, April 3-4, 1999. ‘This is a program designed for interesting our youth and educating them as to how to take care of their cats and present them in the show ring. There will be one ring and I will be evaluating them in this first show. Fred Jacobberger has written a Release and Waiver of Claims that is printed on the entry form. The children will be handling their own cats, but this waiver protects CFA in case of liability.’

(20) BREEDS AND STANDARDS.

[**Secretary’s note:** The following motions were voted on in executive session, but for the sake of continuity will be presented here.]

Doernberg moved to disallow the Colorpoint Shorthair breed council membership applications of Susan Adler, Joann Kultala, and Bob Agresta. Williams called the motion. Motion carried.

Rothermel moved that in the case of the 1998 tie votes for Breed Council Secretary, only the 1998 membership shall be re-pollled. Williams called the motion. Motion carried.

Rothermel moved that in the case of another tie, the winner will be selected by a flip of a coin. Williams called the motion. Motion carried. Everett voting no.

DelaBar moved to allow a designated person to address the board if the breed council secretary cannot come, with previous approval of the board, at this meeting only. Williams called the motion. Motion carried.

Rothermel moved to not allow breed council ballots to be changed once they are sent in to Central Office. Williams called the motion. Motion carried.

Breed Council Secretary Election Results:

<u>Breed</u>	<u>Candidates</u>	<u>Votes Received</u>
Abyssinian	Norman Auspitz	Unopposed
American Curl	Caroline Scott Bruce Clark	13 – Elected 6

American Shorthair	James Kincaid	Unopposed
American Wirehair	Kitty Dieterich Robert Bradshaw	10 – Elected 8
Balinese	Terrie Smith Patricia Decano MaryKae Krause	23 – Elected 12 2
Birman	Eugene Boroff Sandra Sperry Abstain	54 – Elected 51 4
Bombay	Patricia DeWitt Charles Farmer Herb Zwecker	15 – Elected 6 2
British Shorthair	Erin Vosburgh Paul Meeker Abstain	35 – Elected 14 1
Burmese	Melinda Webster	Unopposed
Chartreux	Debra Rexelle	Unopposed
Colorpoint Shorthair	Howard Webster Lee Brown Abstain	21 – Elected 20 1
Cornish Rex	Dan Petty Thomas “Michael” Blee	22 – Elected 7
Devon Rex	Ann Gibney Shirley Barnes-Nieding Abstain	22 – Elected 9 3
Egyptian Mau	Dorothea Brocksom Melanie Morgan	25 – Elected 12
Exotic	Becky Orlando Colleen Power Abstain	36 – Elected 23 1
Havana Brown	Brenda Wood Sheila Ullmann	10 – Elected 6

Japanese Bobtail	Allen Scruggs Marianne Clark 10 Abstain	12 – Elected 1
Javanese	Kris Willison Nancy Grandison 12	15 – Elected
Korat	Cheryl Coleman Raymond Ratliff Jr.	14 – Elected 10
Maine Coon	Gail Frew Gayla Pierce Abstain	51 – Elected 28 4
Manx	Becky Cotter	Unopposed
Norwegian Forest Cat	Dawn Shiley	Unopposed
Ocicat	Mona Cherrington Donald Bozeman Michele Cooney	19 – Elected 15 13
Oriental	Robert Agresta	Unopposed
Persian	Susan Heitman-Helmke	Unopposed
Russian Blue	Margaret ‘Peg’ Johnson	Unopposed
Scottish Fold	Grace Sutton Debra Kallmeyer Bonnie Malick Abstain	26 – Elected 15 6 1
Siamese	Debbi Stevenson Willa Hawke Abstain	71 – Elected 46 4
Singapura	Noelle Giannuzzi Cathie McHenry - Winner	18 – Tie 18 – Tie
Note: A re-ballot also resulted in a tie (19), so the winner was determined by coin toss.		
Somali	Kathy Black	Unopposed
Tonkinese	Bonnie Smith Scott Cowling	43 – Elected 26

Turkish Angora	Barbara Azan Dolores Reiff Joanne McKinnon	17 – Elected 13 5
Turkish Van	Linda Gorsuch Diane Marcus	8 – Elected 5

President Williams called on **Diana Doernberg**, Chairman, Breeds and Standards Committee. Mrs. Doernberg has a standing motion, with the right to vote no.

RAGDOLL JUDGE'S BREED REPORT

Motion for Permission to go from Provisional to Championship Status.

1. Is this the first time you have handled this breed in the judging ring?
Yes 2% No 98%
2. Were the cats in good physical condition?
Yes 96% No 4%
3. Were the cats well behaved in the judging ring?
Yes 98% No 2%
4. Were the cats consistent in type?
Yes 85% No 15%5.
5. Did the cats appear to meet the breed standard as written?
Yes 85% No 15%
6. Do you feel the present standard is basically well written and provides a good picture of what the breeders are working to achieve?
Yes 94% No 6%
7. Did these cats consistently fail to meet any part of the breed standard?
Yes 18% No 82%
8. Did you find any genetic problems in these cats; kinked tails, bone deformities, crossed eyes, etc.?
Yes 1% No 99%

9. Do you feel the coat color description(s) for this breed are well written and clearly define the color(s) of the breed?

Yes 84%

No 16%

10. Do you feel the overall quality of these examples qualify them for Championship status in CFA?

Yes 61%

No 39%

11. Do you feel that this breed is distinctive enough to set it apart from breeds already accepted for championship status by CFA?

Yes 53%

No 47%

12. Do you feel this breed would be an asset to CFA?

Yes 60%

No 40%

Discussion: Eugene Boroff, Birman Breed Council Secretary, sent a letter read by **Diana Doernberg**: ‘The purpose of this letter is twofold. First, I will be unable to attend the February board meeting and have asked Jan Gabbard to represent me regarding the red factor and lynx point Birman issues. I believe the ballot items were well written and fill the needs of the majority of Birman breeders. I trust the board will look favorably on them as well. Second, many Birman breeders have expressed a great deal of concern regarding the mitted Ragdolls. Indeed, there are a significant number who are still against the bicolor Ragdolls. The crux of these discussions is that mitted Ragdolls are look-alikes for pet quality Birmans. As CFA struggles with breed integrity issues, I hope another breed will not be added to the mix.’

Judy Kay Halsey, Secretary, Ragdolls of America Group: *I hope all of you had an opportunity to look at our cats that we had here last night. We also felt that our cats are different enough from a Birman that we had a Birman present so you could compare one cat to the other. We have a letter from Dr. Leslie Lyons that says that we came from domestic cats, there is no Birman in our lines. Ragdolls are from random bred cats.* **Rothermel**: No Birman or Himalayan? **Halsey**: That’s what Dr. Lyons said. **Rothermel**: Is that what you say? **Halsey**: Uh, what do I say? The Ragdolls that I have had have not had any. I’m sure that there was some used years ago and we do not know what Ann Baker used. We are still trying to fight the stigma of our colorful past and I think the time now is that we have a lot to offer the cat fancy. We offer it in the other organizations. We would like to offer that to CFA. In turn, CFA has a lot to offer the Ragdolls. The expertise, the breeding, the quality of shows that are put on are all advantages to us. We can offer you more registrations. We had about 400 registrations extra from last year to this year. That will increase once we are in championship. People come to your shows and say, ‘Where are the Ragdolls?’ We have the same demographics that you all have.

Williams: Can you answer to me why you haven’t shown more cats? **Halsey**: I think there are two reasons. One, we breed a cat that comes in three patterns, so we only have a smaller pool of bi-colors than we do mitted and colorpoint. Also, we only want to bring the very best cats

to CFA. **Williams:** So is it your intention, later on, to ask us for your other colors? **Halsey:** That's possible. **Rothermel:** You told me there were 400 extra registrations. You brought up a very good question. You said that people come in and ask for the Ragdolls. My response is, 'They are not here.' Every year, on a yearly basis, one, or two, or three judging applicants come to this board with minimum requirements. More times than not this board has said we wanted more than just the stated minimum. We want this person to show they really want to be a judge. Minimum requirements say this you have to do, but we expect more. I think we had 27 Ragdolls exhibited last year? 25 are the minimum required. Can you tell me why I should vote for the Ragdoll when you have exhibited what we consider to be the minimum number of cats? Most times we have none or only one. That is not a comparative situation and I am one of the ones that mark 'not applicable,' because you can't compare one cat.

Halsey: We are getting our cats out there. But we only want to give you the best.

Angell: I have a couple of questions. First, is Dr. Lyons your breed geneticist? **Halsey:** No, she is not. I thought she belonged to part of CFA. **Angell:** Do you have a breed geneticist? **Halsey:** No, we do not. **Angell:** Do you have any breed genetic criteria for this board, any medical studies, and reports on whether the cats breed true? **Halsey:** I do have some of those things in the report that you mentioned. **Angell:** Since we are only looking at the bi-color Ragdoll (I can say this because I started with a minority breed and I know that when you go into a minority breed you know that you are going to have some cats that are never, ever, ever going to be in the show ring). As a Scottish Fold breeder I knew that my straight-ear cats would never be shown, and when I started, we didn't even recognize longhaired Scottish Folds. So this is something you have to accept as a breeder and deal with the fact that you are going to have a lot more kitties that are going to be placed in pet homes. What percentage of bi-colors do you get? **Halsey:** Every breeder is different depending on what his or her breeding program is. We show our bi-colors in CFA, we show our mitted and colorpoint in other organizations.

Everett: I think there was genetic information in past proposals when the Ragdolls were a miscellaneous breed. The numbers have gone up, the quality of the cats is superb. CFA only wants the best. When the Tonkinese people came to us, they brought everything at first because we said we wanted to see masses. So we saw all kind of looking cats. And we said, 'What are these?' We have a lot of breeds that come to us in smaller numbers such as the Korat, or the Singapura. Is this association after mass? Ragdolls are very popular worldwide, totally different than Birmans, and I think it would behoove this association to accept them. At the International Show did you see that exhibition? It was magnificent!

Rothermel complemented **Halsey** on the exhibition of cats they had the night before for the board. 'I guess that is my objection, I haven't had that many before last night. I contend that I have not seen the Ragdolls to make comparisons enough in the judging ring to truly make a valid judgement on accepting these cats as a breed. I disagree with Kim. I think we do need to see some of the inferior cats just to make comparisons.'

Malinen: I've seen some of the Ragdolls in the judging ring and when I see them I always go over the standard with them. And according to the standard, this breed is larger than a

Maine Coon. A Maine Coon is medium to large and the Ragdoll is large where there is no medium whatsoever. The Ragdolls that I see are smaller, usually the size of a Birman.

Miller: I think that all of us are concerned about the distinction of this breed and the things that make it important. The problem that I see with it has to do with the color. From the material that has been sent to me, and from what I know, the gloving pattern is a recessive and it is totally different from the bi-color. When we first saw these cats it was said to us that you needed to have the gloving pattern and pointed cats in order to get good bi-colors. Genetically, that doesn't make sense. The gloving pattern and the bi-color pattern are very different. So, I feel if you are still using these cats you eventually want to introduce the gloving pattern to CFA. Or, you need to keep these cats for gene pool size. Otherwise, I think you would begin to reduce the numbers. Another color question that I have is, you've listed cinnamon and fawn. Do any of these exist? That is a gene that I think would not ordinarily be part of the gene pool because it comes from the Abyssinians and the Orientals.

Halsey: If you breed bi-color Ragdoll to bi-color Ragdoll you are going to get too much white. You are going to get white ears and tails. You are going to get disqualifying factors, so we do need the other patterns in order to get good cats. **Miller:** I can see where you need the pointed pattern, but the gloving pattern should have absolutely no effect. **Halsey:** We don't have the gloving pattern, we have the white spotting pattern, which is completely different, as I understand it. **Miller:** But you call them 'mitted,' so do you mean that this is not the usual gloving pattern but just a restricted bi-color pattern? This is why people say there is Birman in the background. Gloving is a recessive gene, whereas piebald (the spotting pattern of the bi-color) is a dominant gene. Those genes just don't interact. You wouldn't need those mitted cats to breed good bi-colors. **Halsey:** We use the white spotting pattern. **Miller:** The white spotting pattern is the piebald gene. It would be very difficult to control the bi-color pattern on four white feet unless you were perfectly breeding for that. **Halsey:** I am not a geneticist, but as far as your fawn and cinnamon, I question that also. I was told that those colors could occur and that I should include it in the standard.

Eigenhauser said that he felt the best way to refine type is to put the cats in championship. He said he did not feel the Maine Coons took off until they started being exhibited in the championship division. He did, however, express concerns addressed to him by some of the Birman breeders in his region. They were okay with the bi-colors being shown but they felt allowing just the bi-colors was a 'Trojan Horse' ...The mitted are coming in next year. 'What can I say to reassure them that they are not going to be looking at mitted tomorrow?'

Halsey could not understand why the Birman breeders feel threatened by the Ragdolls.

Barnaby: After listening to Kim speak, I have to say that, no, the board doesn't need to have masses. On the other hand, I don't think we have to admit into championship everything that is born. It think it is important to ask these questions, like are we going to have the mitted? By Mrs. Halsey's own admission, she said she likes to come to CFA because of beautiful cats and we didn't just 'get there,' we earned that reputation.

Fuller explained that she had seen more Ragdoll colors while judging in Australia. She felt that we might be expecting more of the Ragdoll than some of the other breeds. She also felt that with the high entry fees it might be hard financially to show three or four cats. **Hoover:** The Ragdoll breed had 1255 kittens registered in 1996 but it only had 798 kittens registered in 1997. Where are these cats? We are not seeing them? **Everett** addressed the size issue comparing the Ragdoll to the Norwegian Forest Cat in size. She thought the size comparison was unfair. **Roy** talked about her experience with advancing a new breed. She said that putting their good, bad, and mediocre cats in the show ring was a double edged sword. It wasn't until they got the Tonkinese in championship that the breeders felt they had achieved something. **Rothermel** answered that 'by having a large number of cats in class you can use comparison and really understand what the standard says.' **DelaBar** said she had seen a very beautiful Ragdoll at last year's International Show. It is the perception of this board that one year as a provisional is just too soon. The Ragdolls not only need to be seen by more judges, but also by fellow exhibitors.

Doernberg: I think when we discussed this last year (and I agree with Pam, the bi-colors are very striking, I really like them), we brought this up (and it was a bone of contention) that 43% of your registrations were the mitted Ragdolls. That really concerns me. It think there needs to be a resolution to this. I think it is impossible to say, 'We are never going to accept these colors for show, we just register these colors.' I think that if you got more bi-colors out in the show ring and convinced the Birman breeders that they were a separate entity, then we would get more support.

White cautioned the board that there would be many new breeds coming to CFA for acceptance. We have made some mistakes in the past and we have to live with them. She felt Pam's point was very relevant. **Watson** said that she felt the new cats should be distinctive and that this was more of a color issue. **Higuchi** explained that she was instrumental in getting the Japanese Bobtails accepted. When they were first seen they were much more inferior than the Ragdolls exhibited at the board meeting. **DeBruhl**, speaking as an Ocicat breeder, said he understood what the Ragdoll breeders were going through and wished them well, his only concern was the lack of numbers shown and the small amount of breeders working with them. **Williams:** My concerns are the minimum requirements and the other colors. **Williams** called the motion on acceptance of the Ragdoll to championship status in the bi-color pattern only. **Motion failed.** Everett, Fuller, Berg, Watson, Higuchi, Eigenhauser, Roy, Malinen voting yes. **Doernberg** thanked Judy Kay Halsey adding that she had been most pleasant to work with. **Fuller** suggested that it would be nice if some of our CFA clubs would give a discounted entry fee for the provisional status cats. It would be easier to get more provisional cats in the show ring that way. **Everett:** Don't give up by a long shot. The Tonkinese people are a classic example. They had to battle like holy hell, they were told they would never breed true, they went through the gates of hell. Now they have national wins, they have look-alikes and gorgeous cats. They proved they could do it.

Doernberg suggested in our larger shows like the International Show, we might consider creating a more dramatic final for those cats in the Provisional class. Since CFA does things in the International that are a little bit different, it wouldn't hurt to do something extra for them.

SELKIRK REX JUDGES BREED REPORT

Motion for Permission to go from Provisional to Championship Status.

1. Is this the first time you have handled this breed in the judging ring?
Yes 4% No 96%

2. Were the cats in good physical condition?
Yes 95% No 5%

3. Were the cats well behaved in the judging ring?
Yes 100% No 0%

4. Were the cats consistent in type?
Yes 75% No 25%

5. Did the cats appear to meet the breed standard as written?
Yes 74% No 26%

6. Do you feel the present standard is basically well written and provides a good picture of what the breeders are working to achieve?
Yes 90% No 10%

7. Did these cats consistently fail to meet any part of the breed standard?
Yes 85% No 15%

8. Did you find any genetic problems in these cats; kinked tails, bone deformities, crossed eyes, etc.?
Yes 1% No 99%

9. Do you feel the coat color description(s) for this breed are well written and clearly define the color(s) of the breed?
Yes 95% No 5%

10. Do you feel the overall quality of these examples qualify them for Championship status in CFA?
Yes 85% No 15%

11. Do you feel that this breed is distinctive enough to set it apart from breeds already accepted for championship status by CFA?

Yes 65%

No 35%

12. Do you feel this breed would be an asset to CFA?

Yes 67%

No 33%

Discussion: British Shorthair Breed Council Secretary Erin Vosburgh sent the following letter: ‘As per Article XI of the CFA Constitution, it is allowed for breeds listed as an outcross on prospective breeds to comment on possible acceptance to full championship status. After learning that the Selkirk Rex is applying for Championship status in CFA at the upcoming board meeting, I received some comments from our breed council members. Some of our British Shorthair Breed Council members have concerns about being used as an outcross for the Selkirk Rex. These concerns are mostly no different than for any other breed that uses British Shorthairs.

Members have commented that (a) Selkirk Rex they have seen in their area look like curly coated British Shorthairs. This, of course, makes us uneasy about what the straight coated Selkirk Rex must look like. (b) Selkirk Rex have looked like Persians with a curly coat. This is a vast difference in styles from the above, neither of which brings to mind a ‘breed with characteristics all its own,’ but rather only a curly coated form of some other breed.

In the last 20 years CFA has increasingly allowed the practice of outcrossing. What we have now, as a result, is the upheaval of WIAB. In the middle of this debate are the terms of outcrossing. The British Shorthair is currently an outcross for three breeds, including the Selkirk Rex. Whenever you outcross, there will undoubtedly be animals that do not fit a given standard. What we’ve seen more often than not is pressure to create show classes for these animals, added divisions requested, breed mergings are made, and special allowances created for show purposes. All of these are done at the expense of the parent breed, though thankfully this has not yet happened to the British Shorthair (due respects to the Devon Rex and Scottish Fold for not moving in this direction). We are naturally concerned of precedence set in other breeds and cautious for our own. Not even the word of the provisional breed contributors is to be taken to heart any longer because we now have several breeds wishing to merge with other breeds and show animals that are the antithesis of what they presented to the board when they were accepted for Championship status. We are afraid that the Selkirk Rex will be no different.

The Selkirk Rex have the British Shorthair listed with an outcrossing date cut-off of 2015. This is five years longer than any other outcross they are using. We believe this to be an incredibly long time, especially considering this breed has used four legal outcrosses (American Shorthairs ended in 1998), retains three others, and has been in the CFA system with breeders working on it for the last six years. The Selkirk, unlike many breeds that are using an outcross, can be bred together and obtain 100% animals that meet their main showing criteria: i.e. curly coat. Other aspects of type would then need to be worked on as would be done in any other breed within CFA, either provisional or championship. There are no health issues with homozygous curly coats. Some breed council members wonder why this breed requires such long cut-off dates

when there are no obvious health obstructions barring them from relying on other Selkirk Rex. The reason CFA stipulates that a certain number of animals be exhibited in order to achieve championship status is to assure an existing gene pool BEFORE gaining championship status. A shorter outcrossing period of perhaps two years after reaching championship status is suggested. We would hope for a vote PREVENTING advancement of the Selkirk Rex until the issue of look-alike breeds has been fully resolved.

The British Shorthair breed council is very grateful to have this opportunity to comment prior to acceptance to championship status of any breeds that use us as an outcross. We understand the board has the right to authorize the use of outcrossing for any breed. Some members would like to suggest that now might be a good time for setting the precedent of getting breed councils' input when first authorizing the outcross. If done ahead of time perhaps some of these issues could be avoided and make the advancement of new breeds into CFA a bit more cooperative.'

Doernberg: I want to clear up one item here that has been the subject of intense dispute. There was a question about whether or not a provisional breed has a breed council. There was some misunderstanding in Central Office. When they sent out the breed council membership list they listed the Selkirk and I think they had three names on there. Provisional breeds, as of the 1979 rules, have a breed committee that is appointed by the president. They do not have a breed council, they do not have a breed council election. I received a very unpleasant communication from Donna Bass concerning this. I will read from it, 'Until someone without an agenda against new breeds and his or her cohorts tells me that we do not have a breed council the same as every other breed, I will urge all qualified members of our club to join the breed council. You obviously are not qualified to be the one to indicate such and neither is Tom Dent. I have become the victim of the Internet over this and because it has become so heated I have never responded, but this was not my decision. I did not establish it. We have breed council standing rules. There is an election. There is a declaration. I hope everyone who hears the other side of the story will understand that provisional breeds do not have a breed council, they have a breed committee.'

Donna Bass: My comment about the breed council is that in the standing rules it lists breed council and committee interchangeably. If you look in the 1992 minutes listed in the Almanac, you will notice that there is a breed council secretary listed for the American Curl. Their changes to their standard were also included with the rest of the breed council changes. That year they were a provisional breed asking for championship and were turned down. The next year those same changes were there along with the other breed council changes as if they were a regular breed council. My question is, 'How do we change our standard?' Do we walk into CFA and say we've made a change to our standard like we used to? Do we have to get board approval? How do we do it? The only reason we asked for advancement at this point is because we needed to change our standard. That is the only reason we are here. We know we have a lot more work to do and we know we have just the minimum number of cats being shown.

Rothermel: When did you realize you wanted to change your standard? **Bass:** It is an ongoing process. We found a typographical error in the standard last year that makes a fairly large difference in the description of the head. We also had other changes that needed to be made to the coat to make it a little more distinctive, that this was not a Persian coat, that this was not an

Exotic coat. **Rothermel** continued by saying that last year she had asked for direction. His comments were the same as for the Ragdoll. He had seen almost no Selkirk Rex exhibited until last weekend. He reiterated the comparison problem. He then asked her, since they didn't really want advancement, why she didn't come to the board or to the president with a letter asking how you could change the standard?

Doernberg: The provisional breed is pretty easy, all you do is request to make a change. If she would have called me, tried to contact me or have a dialog with me we might have been able to establish that. The breed committee just writes to CFA and requests to change their standard. Then the board will act on that. The board does have control of a provisional breed. It is not a breed council vote where you have to have .60% of your people agreeing to change your standard. That is why you have this committee.

Bass: That's the way it has been in the past. **Doernberg:** I don't think it has ever been that way in the past. **Bass** then went on to argue Rothermel's point on showing more cats for comparison. **Angell** prefaced her remarks with the fact since she had worked with a breed before it was accepted for championship status she knew the difficulties and was certainly in favor of new breeds. She then asked Ms. Bass the same questions she had asked the Ragdoll representative concerning history, genetics, did the Selkirk Rex people have geneticists working with them, etc. **Bass** answered that they were working with Lorraine Shelton and Dr. Solvig Pfluger. She also mentioned that Dr. Lyons drew blood on 8 or 10 cats for DNA studies to provide background information, but that study was not complete yet.

Williams: When we first accepted this breed we saw one unique example that was entirely different. In all of these years I have never seen anything that comes close to that cat. Can you tell me why? **Bass:** That was not the look that the Selkirk Rex people wanted. We didn't want a cat with a flowing coat, we wanted a curly coat, and sometimes you just can't get the two to go together. Regardless of whether you liked that look, can you accept the fact that they are a unique looking cat? **Williams:** That was the look that they asked us to accept! Why aren't you breeding for that look? **Bass:** That is not the look that our breed club has voted that we want.

At this point **Everett** admitted that she might be the most liberal member of the board in history, but 'You better not be coming at me with those Munchkins and Twisties.' She added that there was some resemblance of the Selkirk to the British, but she didn't think that one breed should dictate to another breed about a cut-off date. 'You have no intentions of sailing into the British, is this correct?' **Bass:** It never even crossed our mind. For one thing, the head standard is different. They allow for a flat spot; we refuse to allow that. We want a cat that, shaved, would not look like a British Shorthair, but would look like a Selkirk without the coat.

Williams called the motion to accept for championship. **Motion failed.** Everett, Higuchi voting yes. Fuller abstaining.

Rothermel asked if the changes to the standard were in the proposal. **Bass** said yes. **Rothermel** moved to accept the amended Selkirk Rex standard in its provisional status. **Bass** explained that the changes involved the coat texture, density and length. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.**

ABYSSINIAN

Total Members: 159
Ballots Received: 104
60% of Voting: 63

1. Are you in favor of adding the following clause to the penalty section of the Abyssinian Breed Standard?

White undercoat on blue or fawn Abyssinians.

Current PENALIZE: off-color pads. Long narrow head, short round head. Barring on legs, dark broken necklace markings, rings on tail. Coldness or grey tones in the coat.

RATIONALE: The combination of ticking and warm color is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Abyssinian breed. The presence of a white undercoat does not fit the standard's description of 'darker colored bands contrasting with lighter colored bands on the hair shafts,' or that the undercoat color should be 'bright to the skin.' Adding 'white undercoat' to the 'penalize' section would emphasize to judges that this trait is not considered desirable. (Rationale written by Betsy Bloom.)

YES: 79

NO: 24

BOARD ACTION: Carried.

2. Are you in favor of deleting the current 360 breed identification number for Ruddy and Red Abyssinians that have the dilute gene in their pedigrees?

RATIONALE: When dilute Abyssinians were accepted by CFA a special class coding in the 360 series was used to indicate ruddy and red Abys that had dilute ancestors. At that time there were very few Abys that fit this category. Over the years the number of dilute Abyssinians has grown considerably, and the number of ruddy and red Abys with dilute ancestors had grown even more quickly.

CFA statistics for 1997, as published in the March 1998 issue of the Almanac, indicate that the number of ruddy and red Abys with dilute ancestry registered in 1997 outnumbered the ruddy and red Abys with non-dilute ancestry -1040 to 810. The number of dilute litters outnumbered non-dilute litters 861 to 387. That's 69% dilute litters folks! The trend towards more dilute ancestry Abys will continue to grow since once a line has a dilute or suspected dilute carrier introduced, every cat in that line will carry the dilute 360 coding forever, for all future generations.

The 360 coding was originally introduced to identify dilute carriers. In fact it has never been an accurate coding method. There are many 360 Abys that do not carry the dilute gene, they only have dilute ancestry. Likewise, there are many 380 Abys that are dilute carriers but have not been discovered to carry the dilute gene. As time goes on, a greater and greater percentage of Abys will be coded as carrying the dilute gene. This is a mathematical

certainty. As this happens the 360 coding becomes less and less significant, and less and less accurate.

No coding was ever established to determine if a ruddy Aby carried the red (i.e., cinnamon) gene and breeders who wish to avoid it do what they should do - they examine pedigrees. There is no valid reason for continuing the special 360 coding. It will eventually become almost universal, and breeders who insist on excluding those Abys from their breeding programs will have to deal with an ever decreasing gene pool. The health consequences of this could be significant on the remaining 380 gene pool.

It is time to end this confusing and inaccurate dual coding system. Breeders who desire to exclude possible dilute carriers would be better served by examining pedigrees for dilute ancestry. It is at least as accurate a method as relying on 360 coding. And, after all, dilute is not a lethal gene. (Rationale written by Bruce Alexy.)

YES: 45

NO: 57

BOARD ACTION: No Action Taken.

AMERICAN CURL

Total Members: 25

Ballots Received: 19

60% of Voting: 12

1. Replace the current General description:

Current GENERAL: the distinctive feature of the American Curl, first noted in Southern California in 1981, is their uniquely attractive curled ears. Shulamith, the first American Curl, was first noted in Southern California in 1981. Selective breeding began in 1983. Curls are well balanced, moderately muscled, slender rather than massive in build. Females weigh 5 to 8 pounds, males weigh 7 to 10 pounds. Proper proportion and balance are more important than size. Allowance is to be made for normal male characteristics. They are alert, active, with gentle, even dispositions.

Proposed GENERAL: the distinctive feature of the American Curl is their attractive, uniquely curled ears. The original American Curl, a longhaired female named Shulamith, was first noted in Southern California in 1981. Selective breeding began in 1983. Curls are well balanced, moderately muscled, slender rather than massive in build. Females weigh 5 to 8 pounds, males weigh 7 to 10 pounds. Proper proportion and balance are more important than size. Allowance is to be made for normal male characteristics. They are alert, active, with gentle, even dispositions.

RATIONALE: to know that the standard was written for a longhaired female could facilitate a better understanding and interpretation of the standard. Also eliminates the redundant phrase 'was first noted in Southern California in 1981.'

YES: 16

NO: 3

BOARD ACTION: Carried.

AMERICAN SHORTHAIR

Total Members: 115

Ballots Received: 64

60% of Voting: 39

1. Delete from the disqualify section of the ASH Breed Standard, ‘unpatterned agouti’ and allow unpatterned tabbies to be accepted for CFA registration.

Current DISQUALIFY: cats showing evidence of hybridization resulting in the colors chocolate, sable, lavender, lilac, point-restricted (i.e. Siamese-type markings) or unpatterned agouti (i.e. Abyssinian-type ticked tabby). Any appearance of hybridization with any other breed – including long or fluffy fur, deep nose break, bulging eye set, brow ridge. Kinked or abnormal tail. Locket or button (white spots on colors not specifying same). Incorrect number of toes. Undershot or overshot bite. Tongue persistently protruding. Obesity or emaciation. Any feature so exaggerated as to foster weakness.

RATIONALE: The disqualifier phrase was not meant to restrict registration. The disqualifier for ‘unpatterned agouti,’ commonly referred to as ‘ticked tabbies,’ was meant to restrict cats of this pattern from Championship competition.

Unpatterned tabbies are part of the ASH breed. The shaded silver American Shorthair was one of the original colors of the American Shorthair breed, the first shaded cat was registered in 1913. Although infrequently seen today in the show ring, shaded silvers peaked in popularity in the late 1970s and currently rank as the 3rd most popular color after silver and brown classic tabbies. Genetic studies today indicate that essentially all shaded silver ASH remaining today, regardless of lineage, are unpatterned tabbies. Within the ASH breed, there is a movement to save the shaded pattern as part of the American Heritage. Because shaded cats have dwindled to very small numbers, the current strategy is to outcross shaded cats with unrelated classic tabbies of modern type, then to cross the kittens back to other shadeds to select for the shaded color again. Breeding a clear shaded silver to a classic tabby always produces kittens that are unpatterned tabbies with stripes on the head, neck, legs and tail, regardless of the lineage of the shaded or tabby cats. Although these kittens cannot be shown, they are necessary for the breeding programs and must be registered. It is more useful for them to be registered accurately as ticked tabbies, if that is what they resemble than to be registered as bad shaded or mackerel tabbies. More intensive genetic studies indicate that the shaded silver ASH lines remaining are all unpatterned tabbies.

Unpatterned ‘ticked tabbies’ will not be eligible for championship. The purpose of this change is to allow for the registration of all kittens from 2 registered ASH. The purpose is NOT to change the status of which colors and patterns are currently eligible for

championship. Any acceptance of ticked tabbies in championship will require further evaluation and consideration by the membership.

YES: 43

NO: 21

Discussion: Doernberg moved into the minutes an opinion from CFA genetic consultant Debbie Faryna on an article that was given to the board by Carol W. Johnson, DVM, Ph.D.

As requested, please find a review of the article 'Genetics of the Shaded American Shorthair (and Striped Tabbies too!!)' by Carol Johnson, DVM, Ph.D. I will keep this review brief and deal with only the most salient considerations.

The first portion of this article appears to be a basic description of why breeders might see what they see when they breed two cats of different patterns together. The article attempts simplistically to outline why breeders may not see what they might expect from certain breedings and to provide guidelines to breeders on the best breedings to use in a shaded ASH program. An attempt is made to introduce 'new terminology' as well as modify the terminology currently used when breeding shaded cats. Since it is the author's intent to have readers accept new terminology in order to understand the concepts being proposed, it would be clearer if the terminology were extracted from the text. For instance, a reader can be left uncertain what is meant by an 'unpatterned tabby' (which, to me, seems a contradiction in terms) and its relationship to the term 'ticked tabby' as used in this article.

It is unclear how the statement, 'The purpose of this article is to describe the genetics that make up the shaded ASH pattern based on actual breeding' is accomplished, since the article provides little data from actual breedings. Data could be more informative if the pattern and color of the parents of the F1 generation had been included. It is true in color genetics of all mammals that the background plays a role in the color we actually see. Furthermore, it appears that data from only one litter is included. A sampling of data from a number of breedings would provide a more compelling argument in support of a proposed hypothesis and might be more useful than the pictures of the animals in making the point.

Appropriate genetic reference sources have not been cited throughout. For example, the statement, 'The genetics governing mackerel and classic patterns are relatively simple and largely involve a single gene.' 'The term non-agouti is a misnomer - the cats still carry the genes for hair banding and because of this, often a faint tabby pattern can be seen on solid black cats. The agouti gene is still somewhat operative, but melanin synthesis remains hyperactive despite the activity of the gene.' There are a number of statements such as these on which further assumptions are based; the reader should be given the opportunity to look at the articles from which the conclusions are drawn to determine if these premises are ones the reader wishes to accept as fact.

Genetics terminology is not used appropriately. This could happen as a result of oversimplification for the reader, however this oversimplification renders the statements incorrect. Consider, 'Because a cat has paired chromosomes, a cat can carry only two genes at that site.' This statement is incorrect as written. A cat gene, like other mammals, has two 'forms'

of the gene (not two genes) – these two forms are termed alleles. While it is true that only two alleles can code at a single site, the fact is that one can have ‘many different alleles’ lined up that are party to coding for the particular gene product of interest. For instance, there are 17+ agouti alleles in mice (reference available upon request). Given this, I could not assume that there are only two alleles for agouti in cats. Also not taken into account here are contiguous genes coding for proteins of similar or different functions that may interact (epistasis). These are very important concepts of the genome and should not be lost in undertaking the hypothesis of any genetic theory.

When addressing the ‘U_’ gene, termed the major unpatterned tabby gene, the statement is made that, ‘The U_ gene is not a true complete dominant since the heterozygote allows the striping on the head and extremities to be expressed. Partial, incomplete, or co-dominance is probably closer to the truth.’ It is not clear or proven that ‘only one gene’ is controlling expression.

The data may suggest that ‘U’ is not a completely dominant gene, but other conclusions on the heritability of the U_ gene cannot be determined beyond this statement. The concept of epistasis has not been considered.

Coat color genetics are generally not simple genetics. The author recognizes this complexity by stating this in a number of different places throughout the article and recognizes the concept of polygenes in places. However, there is no data from which to draw any conclusions on mechanism of action – it cannot be determined whether there is interaction between several genes to get a gene product, interaction between several genes on a given background to get a gene product, interaction of a single gene on a given background.... Gene products have been shown NOT to be necessarily additive in nature – 1+1 does not equal 2 when looking at gene action.

The usefulness of this article falls apart when the concepts of Erase, Chaos and Confusion are introduced. There ARE phenomenon described in genetics literature one might relate peripherally to the paradigms described, but the concepts as presented here are far too simplistic to actually hypothesize mimicry of the known paradigms. There are no scientific data presented to suggest whether effects seen phenotypically are a result of multiple genes, epistatic effects, or both.

In my opinion, this article is in part a useful tool for describing why you may see phenotypes that are not expected in your breeding program, or for possible breeding advice on how to breed a good shaded ASH, but I would not view the information in this article as a resource on color genetics and heredity of tabby and shaded patterns in ASH.

(Consultation for review of this article with Edward Ginns, M.D., PhD)

*Debi Faryna
Genetics Consultant to Breeds and Standards*

Rothermel expressed dismay at the small amount of breed council members voting in both the American Shorthair and also the Maine Coon polls. **Miller** had a problem with the way the question was worded. She was in favor of registering the unpatterned agouti for use in certain breeding programs but also in not removing them from the disqualify section. She does not want to see Americans that look like Abyssinians only with a different body type (fat Abys). **DeBruhl**: I think it should be mentioned in the minutes that the breed council secretary did send us a letter in support of this measure.

I would like to urge you to vote in favor of the amendment to register the 'unpatterned agouti' American Shorthair that was approved by over 2/3 of the voting American Shorthair Breed Council. It is logical and it is the right thing to do.

With the variety of colors and patterns within the ASH breed, breeding two registered cats should produce a litter of registerable kittens. Breeding a brown tabby and a silver tabby produces a litter of registerable kittens. Breeding the same brown or silver tabby to a shaded silver ASH should also produce a litter of registerable kittens. The color or pattern may not be one that is eligible for championship, but as many judges have said on many occasions, 'you build your house and then you paint it.'

These cats are necessary to improve boning and type in the Shaded Silvers. It also provides for a pedigree that more accurately depicts the true type and color of cats in the pedigree.

With all the discussion about 'what is a breed' these days, it is important to make logical as opposed to emotional decisions regarding the breed standard. Any breeding within a breed that covers a span of colors and patterns should produce registerable kittens. By not accepting for registration unpatterned agouti litters born in a litter of American Shorthairs, we are forcing the breeders to falsify pedigrees in order to register their kittens. Please support the resolution to permit factual and honest registration of unpatterned agouti kittens parented by two registered American Shorthairs.

*Jim Kincaid,
American Shorthair Breed Council Secretary*

Everett: This is a naturally occurring pattern. They've done a lot of research. They have come to us and they want this vote.

Doernberg explained that right from the beginning of her letter, Carol Johnson tells you that it is not a scientific study. It is just what she has observed and believes to be happening. Then she has some opinions from Lorraine Shelton and Heather Lorimer (who is our other genetic consultant) and I think from Cathy Galfo also. There is just some difference of opinion.

DelaBar: Our existence is based upon that we record a history of cats. I think it would be terribly remiss if we did not provide the American Shorthairs with a registry of these cats. I am somewhat confused on the ticked tabby pattern. I see it occurring in nature and yet this is a breed that we still allow a foundation registry on. I feel it is incumbent upon the breed to tell us what

they want and what they do not want. In this case, they feel the non-agouti pattern is no longer offensive to them. We have to take our lead from them.

There was some discussion about letting the ticked tabbies be registered but also remain in the disqualify section. **Rothermel** asked our legal counsel if this was out of order.

Jacobberger: Pre-notice provisions are issues of self-restraint that the board imposes upon itself. But you don't have to follow it.

Barnaby said that when he was on the board 25 years ago, he tried to get the color torbie (patched tabby) accepted in all the breeds. He had a lot of problems because people said they didn't exist. They did exist but they couldn't be shown. I think that in the end result we know exactly what they want. They want to breed these cats, to register these cats, and probably to show them.

Williams called the motion.

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried. Fuller and Miller voting no. Doernberg abstained.

BALINESE

Balinese Breed Council Secretary Terri Smith gave the following speech:

There were no questions on our ballot because the outgoing breed council secretary, Bobbie Short, failed to put them on our ballot as submitted by Kris Willison. We were supposed to have the identical question on our ballot as the Javanese. Kris Willison will discuss those further with you. However, I would like to discuss with you now the two most pressing issues affecting the Balinese breed.

First, the What Is A Breed issue...The Balinese Breed Council was concerned with supporting the WIAB issue due to the fact that in its original form it required the deletion of our right to breed to our only allowable outcross, the Siamese. I am sure it is fair to say that the board would agree that the Balinese breed has come incredibly far over the last 10 years, to the point where our very best examples of Balinese are now truly longhaired Siamese and are Siamese cats in every way except for the length of their coat. As long as our ability to breed to the Siamese remains intact (as it has been since the acceptance of the Balinese in 1976), the Balinese Breed Council will support WIAB.

Secondly, I would like the board to know that both Debbi Stevenson (Siamese Breed Council Secretary) and I sent out a mailing to our breed councils relating to the possibility of a pointed Oriental division. The mailing simply stated, 'I would like to add my name to those who feel that a pointed Oriental division of any kind could ultimately harm the integrity of the Balinese breed. (Siamese breed in Debbi's case). Since I was notified several days (five to be exact) after the other breed council secretaries, that I was elected, I was under a limited time restraint, and have not received an entire mailing back from the breed council. Of the 15 I did receive back from the breed council, I have only 1 no vote on this matter. Therefore I feel it is safe to say that the Balinese Breed Council strongly opposes a pointed division of Orientals.

Certainly, the first breed to be affected by this would be the Siamese, but since the Oriental breed already has a longhair division, it follows suit that the next step would be for the Oriental Breed Council to ask for a pointed longhair division which exactly mimics a Balinese! This would adversely affect our breed, and could eventually lead to its extinction, and the elimination of our breed council, and the right to make our own decisions. We therefore request that you seriously consider now and in the future not allowing for a pointed division of Orientals of any kind. Orientals are supposed to be and were originally accepted as cats of full body color with Siamese type, not Siamese color. I'd also like to add that the Balinese Breed Council has never asked to show our AOVs which look exactly like Siamese, and we are happy not to. Shorthaired Balinese are for breeding purposes only, or to be sold as pets. Thank you for your time.

BIRMAN

Total Members: 131
Ballots Received: 109
60% of Voting: 66

Jan Gabbard spoke, substituting for **Gene Boroff, Birman Breed Council Secretary.**

I hope everybody received our mailing and has had a chance to familiarize yourselves with the content.

The most important issue to Birman breeders is the health and vigor of our Birmans. Dr. Leslie Lyons was invited to speak to our breed council about this topic at the June 1997 annual meeting. As the numbers in our gene pool are diminishing, she told us the best thing we could do for our breed would be to incorporate an outcross into the breeding program – any outcross, even if it is another pedigreed cat. Because other countries and other registries have incorporated these colors into their Birman lines, CFA Birman breeders have been isolated and have had to use only CFA Birmans, whereas many years ago, we were able to readily import cats which we could use with our CFA lines. This causes a limited gene pool for us. As a result, many believe we have lost size in our Birmans and many feel they are not as hardy as they once were.

The second issue is the growth or lack of growth of our breed. There was a steady growth of kittens and litters through 1989. After that you can see only a limited amount of growth. If you remember in our brochure (under history) you'll see that four years after the English tabby/lynx point began showing in championship, they had phenomenal growth with a database of 800 lynx points. There was a corresponding growth spike in the red spectrum Birmans as well. This number does not include solid point color offspring. Before the passage of these colors, the number of Birmans being shown each year in England was 200. There are now 800 Birmans on the show bench each year. Long-established English Birman breeders agree that this was a direct result of their new colors being shown.

The addition of the red and lynx colors would be beneficial to CFA, we believe. In the brochure you received you'll see that I end with a fax from Argentina. The person states 'maybe

now CFA will come to Argentina for her Birmans.’ In the twelve months following acceptance into championship, we project that there will be registrations of 200 lynx and solid points resulting from lynx matings, a like number of red spectrum Birmans and their traditional color offspring and at least 300 registrations from European and other international breeders.

These colors are popular with many Birman breeders, although there are some who have to wait until we reach championship status before they can comfortably add these colors to their gene pool. The red and lynx Birmans have been exhibited in the National Birman Fanciers Club show (NAR) every year since 1987. The largest number of exhibits happened in 1998. In the NBF shows (NAR and GSR) there were 14 exhibition cats with 14 different breeders involved. The breeders at just these two shows were from five of the seven domestic regions, and we know that we have breeders from CFA registered catteries in every region but Japan, which indicates that support for these colors is broadly based. Through our newsletters we know that there are 34 CFA catteries breeding the red factor Birmans and there are almost as many catteries breeding the lynx points. There are only a few who cross over and breed both colors. Many breeders have been working a lot of years with these colors and indeed these cats fit our breed standards. We have the support of the breed council (more than 60%) and now we’d like your support to show these Birmans for championship!’

1. **PROPOSAL:** That traditional color lynx point Birmans of the colors listed below be accepted for registration. Requirements for transferring cats from another registry will require a five generation certified pedigree which lists only those colors and patterns acceptable to CFA.

Color standard for traditional color lynx point Birmans:

There should be a clearly defined ‘M’ marking on the forehead, light colored ‘spectacle’ markings around the eyes with spotted whisker pads. Ears solid with no stripes. ‘Thumb marks,’ which are less apparent in dilute colors and kittens should be visible on the back of the ears. Ear furnishings in front of the ears should be off white in color. The legs should have clearly defined, varied sized broken stripes and/or rings. There should be solid markings on the back of the hind legs above the gauntlets. A tail showing lighter and darker rings is preferred, but such markings may only occur on the underside and should not then be faulted. The tail may be ticked. The chin may be light colored. A light colored ‘bow tie’ should be evident just below the nose.

SEAL LYNX POINT: Body even pale fawn to cream, warm in tone, shading gradually to lighter color on the stomach and chest. Pale body coat is desirable, preferably free from body markings; however, body shading of light ghost striping toning with the points is acceptable. Points, except for gloves, seal brown markings on a pale brown agouti background. Solid marking on back of hind legs should be deep seal brown. Tail color, with the exception of the rings, should be deep seal brown. Gloves pure white. **Paw pads:** pink or bi-colored. **Eye color:** blue, the deeper and more violet the better. The **nose leather** should be pink to brick colored outlined in seal to tone with the points. A solid color nose leather to tone with the point color is acceptable.

BLUE LYNX POINT: Body bluish white to pale ivory, shading gradually to almost white on stomach and chest. Pale body coat is desirable, preferably free from body markings; however, body shading of light ghost striping toning with the points is acceptable. Points, except for gloves, blue markings on a light beige agouti background. Solid markings on back of hind legs should be solid blue. Tail color, with the exception of the rings, should be blue. Gloves pure white. **Paw pads:** pink or bi-colored. **Eye color:** blue, the deeper and more violet the better. The **nose leather** should be pink to brick colored outlined in blue to tone with the points. A solid color nose leather to tone with the point color is acceptable.

CHOCOLATE LYNX POINT: Body ivory with little shading. Pale body coat is desirable, preferably free from body markings; however, body shading of light ghost striping toning with the points is acceptable. Points, except for gloves, milk chocolate on a light bronze agouti background. Solid markings on the back of the hind legs should be a milk chocolate color, warm in tone. Tail color, with the exception of the rings, should be milk chocolate in color. Gloves pure white. **Paw pads:** pink or bi-colored. **Eye color:** blue, the deeper and more violet the better. The **nose leather** should be pink to brick colored outlined in chocolate to tone with the points. A solid color nose leather to tone with the point color is acceptable.

LILAC LYNX POINT: Body almost white (magnolia color). Pale body coat is desirable, preferably free from body markings; however, body shading of light ghost striping toning with the points is acceptable. Points, except for gloves, frosty grey with pinkish tone on a pale beige agouti background. Solid markings on the back of the hind legs should be frosty grey with a pinkish tone. Tail color, with the exception of the rings, should be frosty grey with a pinkish tone. Gloves pure white. **Paw pads:** pink or bi-colored. **Eye color:** blue, the deeper and more violet the better. The **nose leather** should be pink to brick colored outlined in grey-pink to tone with the points. A solid color nose leather to tone with the point color is acceptable.

In addition, we request that a lynx point identifier, be it a letter or number, be shown on the registration of any solid point color Birman coming from a traditional color lynx point mating.

When championship status for the lynx points has been achieved, these solid point color Birmans coming from lynx point matings would be judged in their appropriate color classes along with the other traditional solid point color Birmans.

OUTCROSSES: There is no need for any more out-crossing.

RATIONALE: For the following reasons, we believe it is appropriate for CFA to give the traditional color lynx point Birmans registration numbers in AOV status:

1. Most traditional color lynx point Birmans in the United States and Canada are able to obtain five generation certified pedigrees.

2. Most of the traditional color lynx point Birmans have their origin in Europe. England has had their lynx point breeding program for over 25 years. Germany started their lynx point breeding program in 1979, 19 years ago.
3. Most of western Europe obtained their traditional color lynx points from England and Germany.
4. We are not the pioneers for this color and the traditional color lynx points in our breeding programs are not new colors. These cats/kittens are many generations away from the original outcross and the Birman genes have been established in these cats for so many years, there is no question they are truly Birmans.

This new color has been increasingly popular with breeders, show spectators and prospective kitten buyers. The breeders working with these colors have found they must join other registries to show or exhibit these Birmans. Since CFA does not recognize these colors, it would be appropriate for CFA to include the traditional color lynx point Birmans as one of the Birman colors. It would make it easier for all Birman breeders to import and expand our gene pool and to make the breed more vigorous.

At this point, it needs to be mentioned that Birmans in CFA have a limited gene pool, since all pedigrees go ultimately back to the same few cats. Professionals in animal husbandry recognize that the health of animals depends on their immune systems. They also recognize that outcross breeding brings to all animals strengthened immune responses. This is an important consideration for the future health and size of our breed.

It is understood that there are some breeders who do not wish to work with these colors. Since the lynx gene is dominant and will show in the phenotype if it is in the genotype, there should be no concern that a Birman could be 'carrying' a lynx gene and a breeder could find an unwanted lynx kitten in a litter. In other words, 'What you see is what you get.' We have already mentioned identifying the solid color offspring of lynx parents with an appropriate registration number or letter in case someone would object to having any lynx points in their pedigrees.

CFA is the largest feline registry in the world. For many years there have been many breeders who have been working with these colors, awaiting CFA's acceptance, so they may register and show their Birmans in this most prestigious registry. We know there are always ways to improve on our beautiful Birmans. We would like to have the opportunity to do this with this new color under CFA auspices.

YES: 76

NO: 33

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

2. **PROPOSAL:** That red factor Birmans in the colors listed below be accepted for registration and AOV status. Transfer from another registry will require a five generation certified pedigree which lists only those Birman colors and patterns accepted by CFA at the time of registration. Registration numbers of non-red factor kittens resulting from red factor ancestry

will include an identifier. Birman colors include red, cream, seal-tortie, blue-tortie, chocolate-tortie and lilac-tortie points. Red factor Birmans are to be held to the current CFA Birman breed standard except as pertains to color.

Red Factor Birman Color Descriptions:

RED POINT: Body creamy white, shading gradually to white on stomach and chest. Points, except for gloves, deep red. Gloves pure white. **Nose leather:** bright pink. **Paw pads:** pink or bi-colored. **Eye color:** blue, the deeper and more violet the better.

CREAM POINT: Body creamy white to clear white with no shading. Points, except for gloves, buff cream. Gloves pure white. **Nose leather:** flesh pink. **Paw pads:** pink or bi-colored. **Eye color:** blue, the deeper and more violet the better.

SEAL-TORTIE POINT: Body mottled pale fawn to creamy white, shading gradually to lighter color on stomach and chest. Points, except for gloves, seal brown, mottled with red. Gloves pure white. **Nose leather:** in accordance with one or both point colors. **Paw pads:** in accordance with one or both point colors. **Eye color:** blue, the deeper and more violet the better.

BLUE-CREAM POINT: Body mottled bluish white to clear white, shading gradually to almost white on stomach and chest. Points, except for gloves, deep blue mottled with cream. Gloves pure white. **Nose leather:** in accordance with one or both point colors. **Paw pads:** in accordance with one or both point colors. **Eye color:** blue, the deeper and more violet the better.

CHOCOLATE-TORTIE POINT: Body mottled ivory to creamy white, shading gradually to white on stomach and chest. Points, except for gloves, milk chocolate mottled with red. Gloves pure white. **Nose leather:** in accordance with one or both point colors. **Paw pads:** in accordance with one or both point colors. **Eye color:** blue, the deeper and more violet the better.

LILAC-CREAM POINT: Body almost white with no shading. Points, except for gloves, frosty gray with pinkish tone, mottled with cream. Gloves pure white. **Nose leather:** in accordance with one or both point colors. **Paw pads:** in accordance with one or both point colors. **Eye color:** blue, the deeper and more violet the better.

NOTE: On red points and cream points, small dark ‘freckles’ may occur on nose, lips, eyelids and ears. Slight freckling in a mature cat should not be penalized.

In addition, we request that a red factor identifier, be it a letter or number, be shown on the registration of any solid point color Birman coming from a red factor point mating.

When championship status for the red factor Birmans has been achieved, these solid point color Birmans coming from red factor matings would be judged in their appropriate color classes along with the other traditional solid point color Birmans.

RATIONALE: Acceptance for registration of the red factor Birman in CFA follows a long-standing tradition in the history of the Birman breed. This history starts in France some 75 years ago. At that time, only seal point Birmans were accepted. In fact, according to the well-known Birman legend, seal point was the only true Birman color to be found in the sacred temples of Burma. When the blue point Birman was later introduced in France, through outcrossing to other breeds after the devastation of World War II, it was not considered to be a true Birman by all breeders. Eventually, of course, blue point Birmans were accepted as Birmans of equal standing with the seal point Birmans. It took another 30 years or so after WW II for chocolate and lilac point Birmans to be introduced, again through outcrossing, in England. These two colors were always genetically possible, given the Birman breed's post WW II outcrossing to other breeds, but they rarely appeared. Once the initial outcrosses were made in England, chocolate and lilac point Birmans were eventually accepted, but not without some resistance, similar to that seen with the addition of blue point to the original seal point Birmans in France many years earlier. CFA has long accepted chocolate and lilac point Birmans; however, these colors did not become numerous until their importation from England in the mid-1980s.

About ten years ago, American Birman breeders again looked to Europe for new colors to be added to the Birman spectrum. For more than two decades, breeders overseas had been working with red factor Birmans. Starting with England and France, red factor Birmans have spread all over the globe. Again, this was not without the now familiar initial resistance. Red factor Birmans are currently accepted for championship status in England, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America. There are now a number of CFA Birman breeders working with red factor Birmans, and many more who want to work with them, once acceptance in CFA is offered. No more outcrosses are needed or desired, because Birman characteristics have already been firmly established in these lines.

Acceptance of the red factor Birmans in CFA would allow CFA breeders to improve the Birman breed by continuing the worldwide exchange of Birman bloodlines, which is so necessary for the genetic diversity, and thus the health, of the cats we so dearly love. Genetic isolation from the rest of the world will prevent our CFA Birmans from enjoying the preeminence for which CFA is so justifiably famous. The time for acceptance of red factor Birmans in CFA has come.

YES: 72

NO: 36

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

3. **PROPOSAL:** That red spectrum lynx point Birmans of the colors listed below be accepted for registration. Requirements for transferring cats from another registry will require a five generation certified pedigree which lists only those colors and patterns acceptable to CFA.

Color standard for red spectrum lynx point Birmans:

There should be a clearly defined 'M' marking on the forehead, light colored 'spectacle' markings around the eyes with spotted whisker pads. Ears solid with no stripes. 'Thumb

marks,' which are less apparent in cream lynx point Birman and mottled in tortie lynx point Birman should be visible on the back of the ears. Ear furnishings in front of the ears should be off white in color. The legs should have clearly defined, varied sized broken stripes and/or rings. There should be solid markings on the back of the hind legs above the gauntlets. A tail showing lighter and darker rings is preferred but such markings may only occur on the underside and should not then be faulted. The tail may be ticked. The chin may be light colored. The nose leather should be pink to brick colored outlined in pigment to tone with the points except in tortie lynx point Birman. A solid color nose leather to tone with the point color is acceptable. A light colored 'bow tie' should be evident just below the nose.

RED LYNX POINT: Body creamy white, shading gradually to white on stomach and chest. Pale body coat is desirable, preferably free from body markings; however, body shading of light ghost striping toning with the points is acceptable. Points, except for gloves, deep red on a light apricot agouti background. Solid markings on the back of the hind legs should be deep red. The tail color, with the exception of the rings, should be deep red. **Paw pads:** pink or bi-colored. **Eye color:** blue, the deeper and more violet the better. The **nose leather** should be pink to brick colored outlined in red to tone with the points. A solid color nose leather to tone with the point color is acceptable.

CREAM LYNX POINT: Body clear white to creamy with no shading. Pale body coat is desirable, preferably free from body markings; however, body shading of light ghost striping toning with the points is acceptable. Points, except for gloves, buff cream on a paler cream agouti background. **Paw pads:** pink or bi-colored. **Eye color:** blue, the deeper and more violet the better. The **nose leather** should be pink to brick colored outlined in cream to tone with the points. A solid color nose leather to tone with the point color is acceptable.

NOTE: On red and cream lynx points, 'freckles' may occur on nose, lips, eyelids and ears. Slight freckling in a mature cat should not be penalized.

Color standard for tortie lynx point Birman:

NOTE: These colors show the normal lynx point pattern which has been overlaid with shades of light and dark red or cream. The extent and distribution of the tortie areas are not important providing that both elements, tortie and lynx, are clearly visible.

SEAL TORTIE LYNX POINT: Body mottled pale fawn to creamy white, shading gradually to lighter color on stomach and chest. Points, except for gloves, seal brown markings on a pale brown agouti background overlaid and intermingled with shades of light and dark red. Gloves pure white. **Paw pads:** pink or bi-colored. **Eye color:** blue, the deeper and more violet the better. The **nose leather** should be pink, mottled pink or seal.

CHOCOLATE TORTIE LYNX POINT: Body mottled ivory to creamy white, shading gradually to white on stomach and chest. Points, except for gloves, milk chocolate markings on a light bronze agouti background overlaid and intermingled with shades of light and dark red. Gloves pure white. **Paw pads:** pink or bi-colored. **Eye color:** blue, the deeper and more

violet the better. The **nose leather** should be pink, mottled pink and chocolate or solid chocolate.

BLUE TORTIE LYNX POINT: Body mottled bluish white to clear white, shading gradually to almost white on stomach and chest. Points, except for gloves, blue markings on a light beige agouti background overlaid and intermingled with shades of light and dark cream. **Paw pads:** pink or bi-colored. **Eye color:** blue, the deeper and more violet the better. The **nose leather** should be pink, mottled pink and blue or solid blue.

LILAC TORTIE LYNX POINT: Body almost white with no shading. Points, except for gloves, lilac markings on a pale beige agouti background overlaid and intermingled with shades of cream. **Paw pads:** pink or bi-colored. **Eye color:** blue, the deeper and more violet the better. The **nose leather** should be pink, mottled pink and light grey or solid pink-grey.

In addition, we request that a red spectrum lynx point identifier, be it a letter or number, be shown on the registration of any solid point color Birman coming from a red spectrum lynx point mating.

When championship status for the red spectrum lynx points has been achieved, these solid point color Birmans coming from red spectrum lynx point matings would be judged in their appropriate color classes along with the other traditional solid point color Birmans

OUTCROSSES: There is no need for any more out-crossing.

RATIONALE: For the following reasons, we believe it is appropriate for CFA to give the red factor lynx point Birman colors registration numbers:

1. Most red factor lynx point Birmans in the United States and Canada have certified pedigrees of more than five generations.
2. Same as number two under the rationale for the traditional color lynx point Birmans.
3. Same as number three under the rationale for the traditional color lynx point Birmans.
4. We are not the pioneers for this color and the red factor lynx points in our breeding programs are not new colors. These cats/kittens are many generations away from the original outcross and the Birman genes have been established in these cats for so many years, there is no question they are truly Birmans.

The rationale for registering the red spectrum lynx point Birmans would be the same as for the traditional color lynx point Birmans and the red spectrum Birmans.

YES: 71

NO: 38

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

Discussion: Rothermel complemented the breed council on the numbers that voted. He also felt that the new genes would add to the Birman breed, especially in matters of health. **Everett** spoke in favor of the new colors and added that those who only want to work with the four original colors will have that option because there will be identifier numbers. **Doernberg** spoke in favor of the breed and especially how hard Jan Gabbard and her committee worked and how they went the extra mile.

BRITISH SHORTHAIR

Total Members: 55
Ballots Received: 50
60% of Voting: 30

1. Add to our Bi-color definition after 'black and white, blue and white, red and white and cream and white.' As a preferred minimum, the cat should have some white on the feet, legs, undersides, chest and muzzle. Less white than this should be penalized proportionately. Symmetry of those markings no matter the amount of color vs. white is desired.

Therefore our Bi-color definition will read as follows (added text in italics): **black and white, blue and white, red and white or cream and white.** *As a preferred minimum, the cat should have some white on the feet, legs, undersides, chest and muzzle. Less white than this should be penalized proportionately. Symmetry of those markings, no matter the amount of color vs. white is desired. White blaze desirable.* **Eye color:** gold or copper. **Penalize:** brindling or tabby markings.

RATIONALE: Adding further definition to our bi-color standard gives our breeders higher goals to breed towards within these colors. Similar color marking specifics already exist in our calico and dilute calico definitions.

YES: 30

NO: 20

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

2. Add to our Tabby and white definition after red tabby, cream tabby, blue tabby, silver tabby, brown tabby with white. As a preferred minimum, the cat should have some white on the feet, legs, undersides, chest and muzzle. Less white than this should be penalized proportionately. Symmetry of those markings, no matter the amount of color vs. white is desired.

Therefore our tabby and white definition will read as follows (added text in italics) : (classic, mackerel, and spotted): red tabby, cream tabby, blue tabby, silver tabby, brown tabby with white. *As a preferred minimum there should be some white on the feet, legs, undersides, chest and muzzle. Less white than this should be penalized proportionately. Symmetry of those markings, no matter the amount of color vs. white is desired.* White blaze desirable. **Nose leather, paw pads and eye color:** to conform to the already established tabby requirements.

RATIONALE: Adding further definition to our tabby and white standard gives our breeders higher goals to breed towards within these colors.

YES: 30

NO: 20

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

3. Add to our British Shorthair Colors

VAN BI-COLOR: black and white, blue and white, red and white, and cream and white. White cat with color confined to the extremities: head, tail, and legs. One or two small colored patches on body allowable. Eye color: gold or copper.

RATIONALE: Last year this description on the ballot passed the Breed Council but was not accepted by the board. Last year there was an inconsistency by omitting the van calico and van dilute calico which are now separate options below. By defining these colors and patterns, our judges will not have to rely on other breeds' written standards when judging a British Shorthair. These colors are readily obtained genetically from the existing British Shorthair gene pool and as such should be defined: no new hybridization is being introduced.

YES: 48

NO: 2

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

4. Add to our British Shorthair Colors

VAN CALICO: white cat with unbrindled patches of black and red confined to the extremities; head, tail, and legs. One or two small colored patches on body allowable. Eye color: gold or copper.

RATIONALE: Last year this definition was omitted by error. By defining these colors and patterns, our judges will not have to rely on other breeds' written standards when judging a British Shorthair. These colors are readily obtained genetically from the existing British Shorthair gene pool and as such should be defined; no new hybridization is being introduced.

YES: 48

NO: 2

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

5. Add to our British Shorthair Colors

VAN DILUTE CALICO: white cat with unbrindled patches of blue and cream confined to the extremities; head, tail, and legs. One or two small colored patches on body allowable. Eye color: gold or copper.

RATIONALE: Last year this definition was omitted by error. By defining these colors and patterns, our judges will not have to rely on other breeds' written standards when judging a

British Shorthair. These colors are readily obtained genetically from the existing British Shorthair gene pool and as such should be defined; no new hybridization is being introduced.

YES: 48

NO: 2

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

6. Should 3 through 5 pass:

Change our parti-color class to read as follows (added text in italics): Bi-color *and Van bi-color* (black & white, blue & white, red & white or cream & white), Blue Cream, Tortoiseshell, Calico, *Van Calico*, Dilute Calico *and Van Dilute Calico*.

RATIONALE: By adding the van bi-color, van calico and van dilute calico to the parti-color class (and therefore the bi-color class) this will bring the British Shorthair in conformance with other breeds within CFA that show these colors. Hopefully this will eliminate any confusion judging these colors in the past has created.

YES: 46

NO: 3

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

7. Add to our British Shorthair Colors

VAN TABBY AND WHITE: white cat with colored portions confined to the extremities; head, tail, and legs. The colored portions conform to the currently established classic, mackerel, spotted and patched tabby color definitions. One or two small colored patches on body allowable. Nose Leather, Paw Pads, and Eye color: to conform to the already established tabby requirements.

RATIONALE: By defining these colors and patterns, our judges will not have to rely on other breeds' written standards when judging a British Shorthair. These colors are readily obtained genetically from the existing British Shorthair gene pool and as such should be defined; no new hybridization is being introduced.

YES: 48

NO: 2

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

8. Add to our British Shorthair colors:

Red Solid; deep, brilliant red, level in color, sound to the roots. No white anywhere. **Nose Leather and Paw Pads:** brick red. Eye Color: gold or copper. Disqualify: Heavy tabby markings.

RATIONALE: It is inconsistent to have a color definition for cream solid and not have one for red solid. The addition of the red solid definition will simply round out our existing solid colors.

YES: 38

NO: 11

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

9. Under the calico and dilute calico color descriptions, add the following: ‘Some evidence of slight tabby markings are allowed in the red/cream patches.’ Delete within the calico and dilute calico color descriptions: the areas in bold underline: patches of black and rich red on white (calico) and blue and cream on white (dilute calico), equally balanced. Colors to be brilliant and absolutely free from brindling **and tabby markings**. The tri-color patching should cover the top of the head, ears, cheeks, back, tail, and part of the flanks. Patches to be clear and defined. White blaze desirable. Nose leather and paw pads: pink and/or black. Eye Color: gold or copper. Penalize: brindling, **tabby markings**, unbroken color on paws, and unequal balance of color.

Passing this option will make our calico color definition read as follows:

CALICO: patches of black and rich red on white, equally balanced. Colors to be brilliant and absolutely free from brindling. The tri-color patching should cover the top of the head, ears, cheeks, back, tail, and part of the flanks. Patches to be clear and defined. White blaze desirable. Some evidence of slight tabby markings are allowed in the red patches. **NOSE LEATHER AND PAW PADS:** pink and/or black. **EYE COLOR:** gold or copper. **PENALIZE:** brindling, unbroken color on paws. Unequal balance of color.

DILUTE CALICO: patches of blue and cream- on white, equally balanced. Colors to be brilliant and absolutely free from brindling. The tri-color patching should cover the top of the head, ears, cheeks, back, tail, and part of the flanks. Patches to be clear and defined. White blaze desirable. Some evidence of slight tabby markings are allowed in the cream patches. **NOSE LEATHER AND PAW PADS:** pink and/or blue. **EYE COLOR:** gold or copper. **PENALIZE:** brindling, unbroken color on paws. Unequal balance of color.

RATIONALE: The allowances of tabby markings in the red/cream patches recognizes the genetic principle that the non-agouti gene does not operate fully on the red pigment, i.e. the calico is a non-agouti cat and therefore the red will show the cat’s underlying tabby pattern. This option does not affect (and therefore does not include) tortie and blue cream because they are not colorations with white (which creates the patching on a calico and dilute calico) and patched tabby and whites because they are indeed agouti pattern cats. This option passed the breed council last year but was not accepted by the CFA Board. We feel this was a simple oversight as this option was just passed for the American Shorthair just one year prior to that. This change will also make our Calico and Dilute Calico standard more similar to other breeds’ definitions. Nowhere else in CFA does a calico or dilute calico get penalized for tabby markings in the red and cream areas respectively.

YES: 42

NO: 8

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

BURMESE

Total Members: 106

Ballots Received: 66

60% of Voting: 40

Although the following is not an official ballot item, the decision of the Board would have a significant impact on the Burmese and therefore a poll should be taken of the Breed Council members.

1. Are you in favor of having solid color Tonkinese, (Burmese look-alikes) accepted for Championship status?

YES: 8

NO: 58

BOARD ACTION: No action taken.

CHARTREUX

Total Members: 32

Ballots Received: 28

60% of Voting: 17

1. Amend GENERAL section as follows:

Current GENERAL: the Chartreux is a sturdy French breed coveted since antiquity for its hunting prowess and its dense, water repellent fur. Its husky, robust type is sometimes termed primitive, neither cobby nor classic. Though amply built, Chartreux are extremely supple and agile cats; refined, never coarse nor clumsy. Males are much larger than females and slower to mature. Coat texture, coat color and eye color are affected by sex, age and natural factors which should not penalize.

The qualities of strength, intelligence and amenability, which have enabled the Chartreux to survive the centuries unaided, should be evident in all exhibition animals and preserved through careful selection.

Proposed GENERAL: the Chartreux is a sturdy, **short-haired** French breed coveted since antiquity for its hunting prowess and its dense, water repellent fur. Its husky, robust type is sometimes termed primitive, neither cobby nor classic. Though amply built, Chartreux are extremely supple and agile cats; refined, never coarse nor clumsy. Males are much larger than females and slower to mature. Coat texture, coat color and eye color are affected by sex, age and natural factors which should not penalize.

The qualities of strength, intelligence and amenability, which have enabled the Chartreux to survive the centuries unaided, should be evident in all exhibition animals and preserved through careful selection.

RATIONALE: The above change would be for housekeeping purposes.

YES: 18

NO: 10

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

2. Add the following to the DISQUALIFY section:

Current DISQUALIFY: white locket, visible tail kink, green eyes; any signs of lameness in the hindquarters.

Proposed DISQUALIFY: white locket, visible tail kink, green eyes; any signs of lameness in the hindquarters. **Any coat color other than blue, any coat length other than medium short.**

RATIONALE: The above change would be for housekeeping purposes.

YES: 12

NO: 16

BOARD ACTION: No action taken.

3. Add the following to the BODY and TAIL section:

Current BODY and TAIL: robust physique: medium-long with broad shoulders and deep chest. Strong boning; muscle mass is solid and dense. Females are medium; males are large. Tail of moderate length; heavy at base; tapering to oval tip. Lively and flexible.

Proposed BODY and TAIL: robust physique: medium-long with broad shoulders and deep chest. Strong boning; muscle mass is solid and dense. Females are medium; males are large. Tail of moderate length; heavy at base; tapering to oval tip. Lively and flexible. **Palpable, but not visible, tail defect acceptable. Perfect tail preferred.**

and

Remove reference to tail from PENALIZE to read as follows:

PENALIZE: severe nose break, snubbed or upturned nose, broad, heavy muzzle, ~~palpable tail fault~~, eyes too close together giving angry look.

RATIONALE: the original Chartreux standard contained similar wording in regard to nonvisible tail defects. There are only four points attributed to the tail, and placing nonvisible defects in the penalty section of the standard tends to suggest undue emphasis.

YES: 11

NO: 17

BOARD ACTION: No action taken.

COLORPOINT SHORTHAIR

Total Members: 50
Ballots Received: 42
60% of Voting: 26

1. **PROPOSAL:** Merging of the Colorpoint Shorthair and OSH Color Pointed Patterns - A Proposal

Introduction: This proposal is offered to CFA and the Colorpoint and OSH breeders as a resolution to allow the continued showing of the Oriental Shorthair off-spring that meet the allowable colors within the CPSH standard to be shown as they have been for the past 14 years. This proposal is unique in that it offers the opportunity for the CPSH breeders to continue to know which offspring is of Oriental parentage but also allows them access to those cats for breeding, thereby increasing their gene pool and by gaining the type to expand their breed. The proposal also clearly states to the OSH breeders that they must work within acceptable constraints of allowable breedings, colors within those breedings, and sets a clear, definitively limiting timeframe for these breedings to continue.

History: The origin of the Colorpoint Shorthairs and Oriental Shorthairs is the same. Both were created by breeding American Shorthair to Siamese many years ago. The Colorpoint breeders chose to breed away from the full body colored cats, and bred only to Siamese or to other lynx/tortie or red/cream pointed cats.

Fourteen years ago the CFA Board elected to allow lynx, tortie, red, and cream pointed cats of Oriental parentage to be shown in the Colorpoint division.

The thoughts at the time were that the Colorpoints and Orientals of this pattern would eventually merge into one breed. The Orientals were given a different registration number, and the Colorpoints were not allowed to outcross to Orientals. The lynx/tortie/red/cream pointed Orientals competed for Regional and National Wins as Colorpoints. Many Oriental breeders since then have bred specifically for these lynx/tortie/red/cream pointed patterns and have based their breeding programs on these cats. Many new Oriental breeders, whether unaware of the history, improperly mentored, or simply not realizing the implications, have been centering their breedings to produce CPSH like cats without the knowledge that there was reason for concern. This proposal offers all, in a fair and impartial manner, a clear end to the problem by a specific date. The CPSH breeders have made it clear how they feel about losing a breed win to a 'look alike' cat and their concerns are respected. This proposal allows them an opportunity if they so desire, to outcross to those cats with clear guidelines and restrictions with respect to the protection of the CPSH breed and the allowable colors and patterns encompassed within their breed standard requirements.

Proposal: In order to bring the Oriental lynx/tortie/red/cream pointed cats into the Colorpoint Shorthair class so that their pedigrees genetically conform to the stipulations within the

Colorpoint standard, yet not disenfranchise the Oriental breeders who have worked very hard for the past 14 years breeding these beautiful cats, and to enlarge the Colorpoint gene pool, we propose the following:

By the year 2008, in order for the breeders to show a lynx point, tortie-point, red point, or cream point of Oriental ancestry in the Colorpoint class, a five generation pedigree is required showing the cat to have only pointed patterns that have been bred to other Siamese or Colorpoints, or Oriental pointed cats whose colors conform to one of the 16 accepted CPSH colors. At the sixth generation, offspring of these cats would be merged, transferred and registered as 'true' Colorpoints. By the year 2008 any Oriental lynx/tortie/red or cream pointed cats who have pointed, patterned or solid Oriental parents within the five generations would then hold the status of AOV.

Specifics encompassed in this proposal are:

- 1) Any Oriental SH having either Silver, Shaded, Smoke, Cinnamon, Bi-color, within the five generations would not be eligible for this transition or outcrossing.
- 2) During this timeframe, CPSH may outcross to OSH lynx, tortie, red, and cream pointed cats with the offspring meeting the same registration criteria as the OSH offspring.
- 3) All offspring of these outcrossed breedings meeting the criteria of the CPSH standard will be eligible for competition in the CPSH class.
- 4) This Proposal does not apply to OLH, Balinese or Javanese AOVs or variants.
- 5) All solid seal point, chocolate point, blue point, or lilac point offspring of any of these breedings would remain AOVs.
- 6) Any other solid-pointed colors with the exception of red point or cream point offspring of any of these breedings would remain AOVs.
- 7) All offspring of these breedings, whether outcrossed to OSH solid/lynx/tortie/red/cream pointed, CPSH, or Siamese must meet the five generation pedigree requirement of breedings only between these cats to be eligible for merging and registration as pure CPSH.
- 8) After the year 2008, no offspring of OSH solid/lynx/tortie/red/cream pointed cats would be eligible for outcrossing or competition and would remain AOVs.

RATIONALE: This proposal offers a fair and impartial resolution to both the CPSH and OSH breeders with a clear agreement and end to the OSH AOV issue. By agreement to this proposal, the OSH breeders have to accept that the four solid pointed Siamese colors would remain AOVs and that after a certain time frame, the Oriental CPSH look-alikes would also be considered AOVs. The Siamese breeders will no longer have to be concerned about impending infringement on the parent breed. Because the Balinese, Javanese, and Oriental Longhair offspring have not been involved (shown in the CPSH classes), this proposal does

not encompass offspring of their breeds. This proposal allows more time for the breeders who have built a breeding program on lynx/tortie pointed cats to conduct their breeding programs within a restricted time frame, a restricted gene pool, and with the full knowledge that after a specific deadline, any other offspring would be AOVs. By the same token, this proposal offers an opportunity to the CPSH breeders to enhance their outcrossing capabilities and enlarge their gene pool while continuing competition with the cats and like pedigrees. This proposal offers both the continued enjoyment of competition among these cats and a clear cut-off date on future outcross considerations. It completes the original concept that these like cats would be merged, without harm to the CPSH breed. This proposal also recognizes that the scenario presently exists and may be accomplished currently by registering lynx/tortie pointed Orientals in other associations for the requisite number of generations and then introducing them back into CFA as CPSH. This proposal however, recognizes that the Silver, Shaded, Smokes, Cinnamon, Bi-colors, would have an adverse impact on the CPSH breed and protects them from that infringement. While this may not be a perfect proposal, it is a rational compromise that could benefit both breeds, the breeders, and CFA.

BREED COUNCIL SECRETARY'S NOTE: This proposal was submitted by an Oriental breeder as an attempt at compromise between the Oriental and Colorpoint Shorthair breeders. This question also appears on the Oriental ballot. Due to the passage of amendment #8 at the 1998 CFA Annual Meeting, this question would have to pass both ballots by a margin of 60% of the members of both breed councils in order to pass.

YES: 10

NO: 32

BOARD ACTION: No action taken.

Discussion: Howard Webster, Colorpoint Shorthair Breed Council Secretary, spoke first. 'Rodney King had a famous quote after he came out of the hospital: 'Can't we all just get along?' I certainly think that needs to be our motto, at least for the next two years. I want you to know that I will be working with the other breed secretaries to stop the holy wars that have been going on. I am willing to work on some compromise. The first proposal was clearly defeated. There were two other proposals that were not there and I want the board to know that I would not omit any proposals that anybody sends. I would like to re-ballot those two questions the 1st of June before the annual so we could get them on next year. I know that almost all the Colorpoint Shorthair breeders would prefer their own awards whichever way we can really get them. I know that most of us really do not want to compete with the Orientals. I do not want, nor do the majority of the Colorpoint Shorthairs, want the Orientals pushed off. As for the disqualify, I think that is fine and good, I think they should have had the same as the Siamese with the sternum. Our standard should be just like the Siamese standard. I will definitely be able to work with the sister breeds of the Colorpoint Shorthair.

Williams: The awards you were talking about, is that your regional and national awards?
Webster: I think all the Colorpoint people want their own awards. **Williams:** But would you care if the Orientals showed their pointed cats? Is there an objection to showing the Oriental pointed cats as long as they didn't take your regional and national awards? **Webster:** We would prefer to have them out of our classes and in their own class. **Williams:** Now, if the colorpoint Oriental

were Cat of the Year, it would have to be something and it would be competing for best Oriental, I guess. **Rothermel:** I proposed the situation to Debbie Kusy at the International Show 1 1/2 years ago. She took it under advisement, and said she didn't think it would fly, but I think it's something that really needs to be considered. I think Orientals should be scored as Orientals and compete for best Oriental. The Colorpoints registered for best Colorpoint should compete for best Colorpoint. Whichever one comes out best (if it were Best Cat) would be an Oriental or Colorpoint. If it is a colorpoint Oriental, then I think it should be the Best Oriental. **Miller:** But then it doesn't have to compete against any Orientals. **Rothermel:** You can be the highest scoring cat in the country and never have another cat in your division. I think a lot of this controversy has come over scoring and competition. If this board resolves this matter and allows these pointed cats to be shown against one another, I think it is incumbent to go one step further and score the Colorpoints and these pointed Orientals as different cats. **Williams:** I had that question put on the breed council ballots so that this board would have input on how the delegation feels about it. I have been given no results from Central Office, so I don't have any answers.

White: Any way you state it, Craig, that's a look-alike situation. **Rothermel:** Of course, just like the CPC, I agree. **White:** We can't go down that road because we can't go back. **Rothermel:** The identifiers are on the cats. If you feel that way about this issue then you must feel the same way about the Persian issue. **White:** As a matter of fact I do, but this board can't do anything about that because our hands are tied. 60% of the Himalayan Division would have to say to us, 'we want our breed back.' In which case something could be done about it. But we don't have to keep going down that road again and make more and more errors.

Doernberg: Spoke about Question #2, 'Where they are talking about a cut-off date, I would like to address it as presented. They are asking for 20 years with an option for an additional 10 years. These people have said, 'we're at least looking toward the future when we might be able to cut-off outcrossing.' I think they are addressing the problem as it originally was asked of them.'

2. Do you wish to continue outcrossing to the Siamese for a period of 20 years, with an option of allowing another 10 years at the conclusion of that first cut-off period?

RATIONALE: All hybrid breeds are to establish a cut-off for outcrossing. The Colorpoint Shorthair breed does not have an immense gene pool and will need time to continue to outcross to our Siamese cousins in order to expand that pool.

YES: 34

NO: 8

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

3. Revise the GENERAL section as follows:

Current GENERAL: a medium size, refined and svelte cat with long tapering lines, very lithe, but muscular. Males may be proportionately larger. Excellent physical condition, neither flabby nor bony. Eyes clear. Not fat.

Proposed GENERAL: The Colorpoint Shorthair is a medium sized, svelte, refined cat with long tapering lines, very lithe, but muscular. Males may be proportionately larger. Excellent physical condition, neither flabby nor bony. Eyes clear. Not fat. The ideal is a cat with type identical to the Siamese, but with its own distinct and unique colors. While the color differences set it apart as a unique breed, the purpose of the hybridization was to establish cats identical in type to the Siamese but with separate colors. The Colorpoint Shorthair standard reflects this objective and preserves it's unique colors.

RATIONALE: The current standard does not clearly state the original and continuing intent of the Colorpoint Shorthair. This proposed change defines the breed.

YES: 36

NO: 6

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

4. Revise the DISQUALIFY section as follows (addition underlined):

Current DISQUALIFY: any evidence of illness or poor health. Weak hind legs. Mouth breathing due to nasal obstruction or poor occlusion. Emaciation. Visible kink. Eyes other than blue. White toes and/or feet. Incorrect number of toes. Malocclusion resulting in either undershot or overshot chin.

Proposed DISQUALIFY: any evidence of illness or poor health. Weak hind legs. Mouth breathing due to nasal obstruction or poor occlusion. Emaciation. Visible kink. Eyes other than blue. White toes and/or feet. Incorrect number of toes. Malocclusion resulting in either undershot or overshot chin. Longhair. Point color other than the current 16 Colorpoint Shorthair colors, to include cats displaying cinnamon, fawn, smoke, silver or bi-color or any of these colors in lynx or parti-color.

RATIONALE: This proposed addition to the disqualify section establishes that there are only 16 accepted colors of Colorpoint Shorthairs and that cats displaying colors not possible from Colorpoint to Colorpoint or Colorpoint to Siamese breedings must be disqualified.

YES: 25

NO: 17

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried. Eigenhauser voting no.

Discussion: DelaBar: One thing I would like to say, it is very possible that some of these colors are in their gene pools. Silver was within the original grouping when the Colorpoint Shorthair was first accepted. And you won't know if you have it in your colors unless you breed it to something that produces a smoke. It's hard for us to decide what could be silver and what could be seal or even a dark blue. **Doernberg:** Well, if you couldn't tell then you couldn't make a decision and you wouldn't disqualify it.

Central Office Note: The board's passage of question #4 has been ruled out-of-order due to an error in computing the number of positive votes required to allow the board to consider a change to the Standard. After the board's decision to disallow the three disputed ballots, there

were 42 valid ballots cast. We reported that 25 positive votes were required to allow a proposed change to be considered. Question #4 received 25 ‘yes’ votes and, therefore, was considered (and passed) by the board. Unfortunately, the actual number of ‘yes’ votes required was 26 as determined by the following method: 42 (votes cast) x 60% (requirement threshold) = 25.2 votes. Because any amount less than 25.2 would not be 60%, the decimal value is rounded up – in this case to 26. This practice has been followed throughout the history of the current rules.

This situation was brought to the attention of Mr. Williams, CFA President and Mr. Jacobberger, CFA Legal Counsel, for analysis. After consideration, Mr. Williams has directed that the changes brought about by question #4 NOT be implemented at this time. The basis for the decision is the provision in The Cat Fanciers’ Association Constitution that states ‘the Executive Board shall not alter or amend any part of the standards for any breed, or add thereto, without first obtaining (within the prior 12 months) the approval of 60% of the members voting of the specific Breed Council(s) affected.’

CORNISH REX

Total Members: 50
Ballots Received: 29
60% of Voting: 18

Breed Council Secretary Dan Petty spoke to the board on behalf of the Cornish Rex.

The point I wanted to bring to the board was that we recognize we have a problem that has been 35 years in the making. We confess we have crappy color. We are just looking at addressing the problem now. The first logical step would be let’s get the color description right. Calling a smoke cat a cat with white undercoat seems redundant since our breed is all undercoat. Essentially what we are doing is to take the word ‘undercoat’ out of our smoke descriptions. We’ll be trying to figure out what the approach to fixing the color problem is over the long term. Hopefully, in the next 35 years!’

Discussion: White complemented the Cornish Rex breed council. ‘For the last several years I’ve been watching what you do and it is always to the point, well done and it just speaks to me!’

1. a) PROPOSAL: Replace the first three lines of each of the black smoke and blue smoke color descriptions as follows (change in bold italics): BLACK SMOKE: ~~white undercoat, deeply tipped with black. Cat in repose appears black. In motion, the white undercoat is clearly apparent.~~ ***Individual hair shafts white, each deeply tipped with black. In repose, the cat appears black. In motion, the white base of the hairs is readily apparent.*** Points and mask black with narrow band of white at base of hairs next to skin which may be seen only when fur is parted. **Nose leather and paw pads: black. Eye color: gold.**

BLUE SMOKE: ~~white undercoat, deeply tipped with blue. Cat in repose appears blue. In motion, the white undercoat is clearly apparent.~~ ***Individual hair shafts white, each deeply tipped with blue. In repose, the cat appears blue. In motion, the white base of the hairs is***

readily apparent. Points and mask blue with narrow band of white at base of hairs next to skin which may be seen only when fur is parted. **Nose leather and paw pads:** blue. **Eye color:** gold.

b) And replace the tortoiseshell smoke color descriptions as follows:

Proposed **TORTOISESHELL SMOKE:** Individual hair shafts white, each deeply tipped with red or black. In repose, cat appears tortoiseshell. When the coat is parted, the white base of the hairs is readily apparent. Points of the cat may exhibit deeper tipping than in the rest of the coat. **Nose leather and paw pads:** black and/or brick red. **Eye color:** gold.

Current **TORTOISESHELL SMOKE:** white undercoat, deeply tipped with black with patches of red or softly intermingled areas of red tipped hairs in the pattern of the tortoiseshell; however when the fur is parted the white undercoat is clearly apparent. Points of the cat may exhibit deeper tipping than in the rest of the coat. **Nose leather and paw pads:** black and/or brick red. **Eye color:** gold.

c) And replace the calico smoke color descriptions as follows:

Proposed **CALICO SMOKE:** White with unbrindled patches of black and red. In non-white areas, individual hair shafts are white, each deeply tipped with red or black. Cat in repose appears calico. When the coat is parted, the white base of the hairs is readily apparent. Points of the cat may exhibit deeper tipping than in the rest of the coat. **Eye color:** blue, gold, or odd-eyed.

Current **CALICO SMOKE:** white with unbrindled patches of black and red. Non-white areas have a white undercoat, deeply tipped with black or red. Cat in repose appears calico. When the coat is parted, the undercoat is clearly apparent. Points of the cat may exhibit deeper tipping than in the rest of the coat. **Eye color:** blue, gold, or odd-eyed.

RATIONALE: The line between Cornish Rex with the smoke gene and those with poor coat color has become blurred nearly to the point of indistinction. Many breeders have never seen a smoke and so assume the cats with unsound color must be smoke. So many generations of already registered cats have been misidentified as smoke that the Central Office has finally given up trying to enforce the genetics rules on smoke Cornish Rex. The problem is far too complex to try to correct in a single step, so the first step must be the proper description of the smoke colors in Cornish Rex. By the current definition, ‘...white undercoat...’ the only smoke Cornish Rex is a white one; a Cornish Rex is all undercoat. The current smoke definition was borrowed from other breeds who all have guard hairs to carry the tipping color: it has been incorrect since acceptance of the breed. This proposal changes the smoke description to conform to the Cornish Rex coat.

YES: 24

NO: 4

BOARD ACTION: Motion Carried.

EGYPTIAN MAU

Total Members: 44
Ballots Received: 37
60% of Voting: 23

1. Do you wish to accept the following change?

CURRENT: BRONZE: warm coppery brown ground color across head, shoulders, outer legs, back, and tail, being darkest on the saddle and lightening to a tawny-buff on the sides. Underside fades to a creamy ivory. All markings dark brown-black with a warm coppery brown undercoat, showing good contrast against the lighter ground color. Back of ears tawny-pink and tipped in dark brown-black. Nose, lips, and eyes outlined in dark brown, with bridge of nose brown. Upper throat area, chin, and around nostrils pale creamy white. **Nose leather:** brick red. **Paw pads:** black or dark brown, with same color between toes and extending beyond the paws of the hind legs.

PROPOSED: BRONZE: warm bronze ground color across head, shoulders, outer legs, back, and tail, being darkest on the saddle and lightening to a tawny-buff on the sides. Underside fades to a creamy ivory. All markings dark brown-black with a warm brown undercoat, showing good contrast against the lighter ground color. Back of ears tawny-pink and tipped in dark brown-black. Nose, lips, and eyes outlined in dark brown, with bridge of nose brown. Upper throat area, chin, and around nostrils pale creamy white. **Nose leather:** brick red. **Paw pads:** black or dark brown, with same color between toes and extending beyond the paws of the hind legs.

RATIONALE: This is basically a housekeeping adjustment intended to more accurately reflect proper color and give appropriate recognition to the varied degrees of warmth found in the bronze color.

YES: 30

NO: 7

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

2. Do you wish to have separate color classes for the Egyptian Mau?

RATIONALE: The numbers of all colors of Egyptian Maus being shown and registered in CFA has increased. Separate color classes will encourage this to continue by stimulating competition for the best of color awards: thus increasing show entries and registrations in the future, as well as giving deserved recognition to breeders and exhibitors of all colors.

YES: 35

NO: 1

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried. Fuller, DelaBar, Rothermel, Hoover voting no.

Discussion: Doernberg brought a message to the board that the breed council secretary feels that splitting the colors will encourage more people to show some of the colors that aren't

as popular to exhibit their cats. **Dent** read statistics on numbers of Egyptian Maus shown for the board's benefit. **Angell**: Well, for 21 years now the Scottish Folds have been shown in one color class. I would be happy if the Folds could even be given color divisions. I'm not sure I see enough Maus to warrant three color classes. **Everett**: Well, we split the Tonks up and it worked for them. We allowed the Maine Coons to split up into more divisions and let's remember the Persians. I think this would help this breed grow, it's a rare breed. **Rothermel**: I agree that it helped the Tonkinese breed. What I don't agree is that the Maus haven't earned the separation whereas the Tonkinese people did. We would see 8, 10, 12 Tonkinese being exhibited. I don't see that many Maus being exhibited. **Watson** said she didn't feel the Maus should be penalized because they don't have as many breeders as the Tonkinese.

DeBruhl feels they've earned it.

EXOTIC

Total Members: 79
Ballots Received: 60
60% of Voting: 36

The following color changes and additions are the same as those being presented to the Persian Breed Council. This is an attempt to align the Exotic Standard with that of the Persian: Since Persians are our allowable outcross, it follows that we can produce the same colors as the Persians.

1. Accept the following colors for Championship status

BLUE SILVER CHINCHILLA: undercoat white. Coat on back, flanks, head and tail sufficiently tipped with blue to give the characteristic sparkling appearance. Face and legs may be slightly shaded with tipping. Chin, ear tufts, stomach and chest, pure white. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with blue. **Nose leather**: old rose. **Paw pads**: blue or old rose. **Eye color**: green or blue-green. Disqualify for incorrect eye color, incorrect eye color being copper, yellow, gold, amber, or any color other than green or blue green.

BLUE SHADED SILVER: undercoat white with a mantle of blue tipping shading down from the side, face and tail from dark on the ridge to white on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. The general effect to be much darker than the chinchilla. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with blue. **Nose leather**: old rose. **Paw pads**: blue or old rose. **Eye color**: green or blue-green. Disqualify for incorrect eye color, incorrect eye color being copper, yellow, gold, amber, or any color other than green or blue green.

RATIONALE: Blue Silver is a genetically possible established color which is approved for championship status in other breeds. These colors can be obtained from colors already accepted in the Exotic breed. It is not a color fault. The color blue is due to a recessive gene, which can be carried for generations without manifestation. Blue is a naturally occurring color in Silver and Golden lines where the dilute gene is present. It can appear at any time

when both parents have the dilute factor. The BLUE SILVER can be produced directly from a 'SILVER' to 'SILVER' breeding even though one or both of the parents may have not had a dilute ancestor within as many as ten generations or more. Just as a solid blue is the dilute version of a solid black, the BLUE SILVER is a dilute version of a CHINCHILLA/ SHADED SLIVER.

Acceptance of the blue chinchilla and blue shaded for championship competition will allow these attractive cats recognition in the show ring and open up a larger gene pool.

YES: 48

NO: 10

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

2. Accept the following colors for Championship status:

BLUE CHINCHILLA GOLDEN: undercoat cream. Coat on back, flanks, head and tail sufficiently tipped with blue to give golden appearance. Face and legs may be slightly shaded with tipping. Chin, ear tufts, stomach and chest, cream. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with blue. **Nose leather:** old rose. **Paw pads:** blue or old rose. **Eye color:** green or blue-green. Disqualify for incorrect eye color, incorrect eye color being copper, yellow, gold, amber, or any color other than green or blue green.

BLUE SHADED GOLDEN: undercoat cream with a mantle of blue tipping shading down from the side, face and tail from dark on the ridge to cream on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. The general effect to be much darker than the chinchilla. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with blue. **Nose leather:** old rose. **Paw pads:** blue or old rose. **Eye color:** green or blue-green. Disqualify for incorrect eye color, incorrect eye color being copper, yellow, gold, amber, or any color other than green or blue green.

RATIONALE: These colors can be obtained from colors already recognized by CFA for championship status in the Exotic breed - Silver/Golden Division, the Chinchilla and Shaded Golden Exotic. Born from Golden to Golden breeding, the Blue Chinchilla Golden and the Blue Shaded Golden is a reality now seen in Canada and Europe. It is the result of the dilute gene in Golden-recessive-passing from generations behind. Blue is a naturally occurring color occurring in the Silver and Golden lines where the dilute gene is present and can appear at any time when present in both sire and dam. Just as a solid blue is the dilute of a solid black, the Blue-Golden is the dilute version of the Chinchilla/Shaded Golden with its black tipping. Genetically, the cat is as much a possibility as the Blue Silver Tabby (recognized by CFA) and would be the Golden alternative to the Blue-Silver Chinchilla/Shaded.

YES: 43

NO: 14

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

3. Accept the following colors for championship status:

SHELL CHOCOLATE: undercoat white, the coat on the back, flanks, head and tail to be lightly tipped with chocolate. Face and legs may be lightly shaded with tipping. Ear tufts, stomach and chest, white. **Nose leather:** brown. **Paw pads:** Cinnamon -pink. **Eye color:** Brilliant copper.

SHADED CHOCOLATE: Undercoat white with a mantle of chocolate shading down the sides, face and tail. Ear tufts, stomach and chest white. Face and legs may be a deeper shading. The general effect to be much darker than the shell chocolate. **Nose Leather:** brown. **Paw pads:** cinnamon-pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

CHOCOLATE SMOKE: Undercoat white, deeply tipped with chocolate. Cat in repose appears chocolate. In motion the white undercoat is clearly apparent. Face, legs and tail, chocolate with narrow band of white at base of hairs next to skin which may be seen only when fur is parted. White and ear tufts. **Nose leather:** brown. **Paw pads:** cinnamon-pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

SHELL LILAC: undercoat white, the coat on the back, flanks, head and tail to be lightly tipped with lilac. Face and legs may be lightly shaded with tipping. Ear tufts, stomach and chest white. **Nose leather:** lavender. **Paw pads:** pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

SHADED LILAC: Undercoat white with a mantle of lilac shading down the sides, face and tail. Ear tufts, stomach and chest white. Face and legs may be a deeper shading. The general effect to be much darker than the shell lilac. **Nose leather:** Lavender. **Paw Pads:** Pink. **Eye color:** Brilliant copper.

LILAC SMOKE: Undercoat white, deeply tipped in lilac. Cat in repose appears lilac. In motion the white undercoat is clearly apparent. Face, legs and tail with a narrow band of white at the base of the hairs next to the skin which may be seen only when the fur is parted. White and ear tufts. **Nose leather:** lavender. **Paw pads:** pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

SHELL CHOCOLATE TORTOISESHELL: undercoat white. The coat on the back, flanks, head and tail to be lightly tipped with chocolate and red. Face and legs may be lightly shaded with tipping. Ear tufts, stomach and chest white to lightly tipped. **Nose leather:** brown, brick red and/or pink. **Paw pads:** brick red, cinnamon-pink and/or pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

SHADED CHOCOLATE TORTOISESHELL: undercoat white. Mantle of chocolate and red shading down the sides, face, and tail. Ear tufts, stomach and chest white to lightly tipped. The general effect to be much darker than the shell chocolate tortoiseshell. **Nose leather:** brown, brick red and/or pink. **Paw pads:** brick red, cinnamon pink and/or pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

CHOCOLATE TORTOISESHELL SMOKE: white undercoat deeply tipped with chocolate, red and shades of red. Cat in repose appears chocolate tortoiseshell. In motion the white undercoat is clearly apparent. Face, legs and tail, chocolate tortoiseshell pattern with narrow band of white at base of the hairs next to skin which may only be seen when fur is

parted. White and ear tufts. **Nose leather:** brown, brick red, and/or pink. **Paw pads:** brick red, cinnamon-pink and/or pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

SHELL LILAC CREAM: Undercoat white. The coat on the back, flanks and tail to be lightly tipped with lilac and cream. Face and legs may be lightly shaded with tipping. Ear tufts, stomach and chest, white to lightly tipped. **Nose leather:** lavender, lavender-pink and/or pink. **Paw pads:** lavender-pink and/or pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

SHADED LILAC CREAM: Undercoat white. Mantle of lilac and cream shading down the sides, face and tail. Ear tufts, stomach and chest, white to lightly tipped. The general effect to be much darker than the shell lilac cream. **Nose leather:** lavender, lavender-pink and/or pink. **Paw pads:** lavender-pink and/or pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

LILAC CREAM SMOKE: white undercoat deeply tipped with lilac and cream. Cat in repose appears lilac cream. In motion the white undercoat is apparent. Face, legs and tail lilac cream pattern with narrow band of white at the base of hairs next to the skin which may only be seen when hair is parted. White and ear tufts. **Nose leather:** lavender, lavender-pink and/or pink. **Paw pads:** lavender-pink and/or pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

RATIONALE: These colors can be produced using colors that are already accepted for championship status in CFA.

YES: 46

NO: 12

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

4. Create the following new color classes:

SHADED AND WHITE: white with colored portions, the colored portions of the cat to conform to the currently established shaded and shell color standards. As a preferred minimum, the cat should have white feet, legs, undersides, chest, and muzzle. Less white than this minimum should be penalized proportionately. Inverted 'V' blaze on face desirable. **Eye color:** brilliant copper, blue or odd-eyed. Odd-eyed bi-colors shall have one blue and one copper eye with equal color depth.

VAN SHADED AND WHITE: white cat with colored portions confined to the extremities; head, tail, and legs. The colored portions conform to the currently established smoke color standards. One or two small colored patches on body allowable. **Eye color:** brilliant copper, blue or odd-eyed. Odd-eyed bi-colors shall have one blue and one copper eye with equal color depth.

RATIONALE: These colors can be produced using colors already accepted for championship status in CFA.

YES: 48

NO: 12

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

5. Accept the addition of spotted tabby pattern in the tabby Exotic color class.

SPOTTED TABBY EXOTIC: markings on the body to be dense, clearly defined and distinctly spotted. Spots may vary in size or shape with preference given to round, evenly distributed spots. Ideally, body spots should not run together in a broken mackerel line pattern but should subtly suggest a classic tabby pattern, a spot encircled by spots. A dorsal stripe runs down the length of the body to the tip of the tail. The dorsal stripe is ideally composed of spots with alternating horizontal 'brush strokes' and spots on the tail. There is an intricate tabby 'M' on the forehead, with markings extending over the head between the ears and breaking into spots on the lower neck and shoulders. An unbroken line runs back from the outer corner of the eye. Swirls on cheeks. Spots are scattered along the front shoulders and hind quarters extending as far as possible down the legs with broken bracelets further down on the lower legs and broken necklaces at the throat, the more broken the better. Buttons on belly desirable.

RATIONALE: Geneticists are not yet decided on whether the spotted tabby is a distinct mutation or a polygenetic variant of mackerel. The fact that some very distinctly spotted cats have been bred in other breeds (British, Ocicat, American Curl) is consistent with either understanding of the spotted cat. Many spotted tabbies have competed as mackerel tabbies and some as classic tabbies in Persian and Exotic tabby divisions. Allowing spotted tabbies to compete as spotted tabbies with their own standard will encourage breeders to select their best spotted tabbies for breeding. This will further develop the spotted tabby pattern in both Persians and Exotics.

YES: 45

NO: 13

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

6. Change the name of CREAM CAMEO TABBY to CREAM SILVER TABBY.

RATIONALE: The word cameo has always been used with the color red. This more accurately describes what the color actually is.

YES: 36

NO: 21

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

Exotic Discussion: DelaBar: I, for the life of me, have never seen anything even close to what they are describing. **Doernberg:** If it was a situation where they had to go outside their gene pool, then they had to address it according to the 1979 rule, because it was obvious hybridization.

Doernberg then made the motion, that the newly accepted colors be grouped into other appropriate color classes. The reason for this is because every time a new color class is created CFA is also creating two national color awards and 16 regional color awards. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.**

HAVANA BROWN

Total Members: 22
Ballots Received: 16
60% of Voting: 10

1. Shall the Havana Brown breed council establish a registration rule requiring a three (3) generation certified pedigree in order to register a cat or kitten from another registry association (domestic or foreign)?

RATIONALE: Currently, a five generation pedigree IS required before a cat or kitten may be registered from another registry, limiting our chances of utilizing cats from other registry associations to widen our breeding base. There are a number of Canadian or other US cat registry registered Havana cats that cannot meet the five generations needed for registration in CFA, but whom can meet the import/transfer requirements for a three generation pedigree. By setting our rule at three (3) generations, we can encourage sound expansion of our gene pool and adherence to our breed standard for the future.

YES: 9

NO: 6

BOARD ACTION: No action taken.

2. Should the Siamese, Seal and Chocolate only, be added as legal outcrosses?

RATIONALE: All Havana Browns in existence today were created by crossing Siamese to other shorthair breeds, to transfer the chocolate gene onto a full body colored cat of unique conformation. In order to re-create totally new lines of Havana Browns, not related to the current lines, it is necessary to use our original parent breed of Siamese to repeat the original breeding formulas used by our breed founders to establish the Havana Brown. The Siamese has the advantage of known health history, a range of type favorable to re-establishing current Havana type, known colors/patterns which already are limited to the same colors/patterns used to establish the original hybridization, so they will not introduce new colors or visible tabby patterns (Siamese carry mainly ticked tabby patterns which will improve chances of having 'clear-coated' Havana Brown offspring) to our gene pool. The pointed pattern can be bred out again by retaining only full-body colored homozygous offspring, and test breeding, as the originators did.

Breeders who avail themselves of the option to utilize legal outcrosses to the Siamese breed will be required to sign pledges that all Havana Brown Variants or AOV offspring resulting from such legal outcrosses will never be returned to the Siamese breed gene pool nor will petitions to show such offspring in the Siamese breed classes be entertained. Further, a signed copy of this pledge will be submitted along with the litter registration form for each such litter through the second generation down from such an outcross, as surety of our honorable intentions to responsibly deal with such variant or AOV kittens now and in the future.

This proposal insures that future breeders must sign the pledge for each litter and cannot later claim that they were not involved in the decision or ever petition the Siamese breed to allow

the AOV or Variant kittens/cats to be shown or bred back into the Siamese breed. Once a legal cross has been made, all kittens/cats descending from that cross will forever be designated as Havana Brown or Havana Brown AOV kittens/cats.

YES: 10

NO: 6

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried. Williams, Everett, Fuller, DeBruhl, White, Malinen voting no.

Discussion: DeBruhl feels the Havana Browns should work with the outcrosses they've already been given. **Rothermel** wants to know why this wasn't brought up last year when the board went through some turmoil over the outcrosses and not as an after-thought. **DelaBar:** I thought we had discussed Siamese as outcrosses for the Havana Browns and I thought this was just restricting the colors of seal and chocolate. And that is why they were held back, because when the Siamese were originally brought up we said 'Why would you want to use blue and lilac?' They have a chance of getting a clearer coated Havana by using the Siamese. **Doernberg** explained that when they first started into this outcrossing program, before they could establish guidelines, several people had already started a program. There are several Havana Brown breeders who felt they should use the Siamese. So, this is incorporating all factions of the Havana Brown breeders into what all of them think would be the perfect answer to an outcross.

Doernberg: One note I want to make. The Havana Brown has this special outcrossing program and we are sort of feeling our way because this is a new thing for CFA. In this program of outcrossing people are getting colors that have never been in the Havana Brown gene pool. There has been a request to register some of these colors as AOVs. What happens to an AOV is you put it into your gene pool and anybody can use it and we're going to be starting to create lots of colors in Havana Browns (torties, creams, etc.). What Tom and I feel should be done is to address this before these become AOV colors and say, 'You got the special program, but does this mean you want to create all these colors as AOV colors?' It is a difficult area. At this time we are registering them in the special program and they are not being put into the AOV classes. We think the breed council should address this. I move that we not register the new colors in the special program as official AOVs. That we keep them isolated in the special program. Williams called the motion. Motion carried.

JAVANESE

Total Members: 30
Ballots Received: 27
60% of Voting: 17

It is the position of the Javanese Breed Council that the outcross information is (and always has been) an integral part of the breed standard and as such is protected by the CFA Constitution and cannot be altered or amended without approval of the Javanese Breed Council membership.

Background: It has been determined that prior to the 1983/84 show season, personnel at CFA Central Office appended the outcross information (all or in part) from the CFA Rules of Registration to the end of each breed's standard. Although the intent had been that this be 'for reference purposes only,' no such disclaimer appeared anywhere in the official CFA Breed Standards until the 1997/98 show season. During the years 1983-1997, anyone requesting a copy of a specific breed's standard would have received a copy of the official standard for that breed. Each standard included outcross information and lacked any sort of disclaimer. Breeders, exhibitors in receipt of this document would have no cause to question its integrity.

The Javanese Breed was not advanced to Championship status until May 1986. In developing the Javanese Standard, the Breed Council Membership used (as reference) those documents represented by CFA Central Office as being the official standards for the Balinese and Colorpoint Shorthair Breeds. Outcross information was included in each of these standards (absent any disclaimer) and was thus believed to be an official part of each. Outcross information was therefore included as part of the Javanese Standard.

In 1995, item one on the Javanese Breed Council Ballot read as follows:

The Javanese standard now reads:

Javanese allowable outcross breeds: Balinese, Colorpoint Shorthair, or Siamese
for litters born before May 1, 2000.

PROPOSAL: That the standard be changed to read: Javanese allowable outcross breeds: Balinese, Colorpoint Shorthair, or Siamese.

This item was approved unanimously by the Javanese Breed Council Membership and was ratified by the CFA Board at the meeting held in Dallas/Ft Worth, February 1996.

1. We respectfully request that the Javanese Breed Standard be restored as it existed prior to the addition of the color classes from the show standards. (see attached - 1996 Javanese Breed Standard)

YES: 26

NO:1

Jacobberger ruled the question out of order.

BOARD ACTION: No action taken.

Discussion: Eigenhauser: Because we haven't included the outcrossing issue as part of the breed standard, we've never directly addressed the issue of what is an 'affected breed' for purposes of outcrossing. If we are going to make this part of the standard, then we need 60% not only of the breed voting but also of every affected breed. I submit that every breed they choose as an outcross is an affected breed.

Javanese Breed Council Secretary Kris Willison: It is our position that it has always been a part of standard. It was represented to us as being the standard. We incorporated the two

standards together, we were accepted, the outcross information was part of our standard.

Doernberg: This would put the control of this outcrossing in the hands of this breed although it affects the breeds to which it outcrosses. It removes the discretion of the board; it removes the discretion of any of the breeds being used as outcrosses. **Willison** argued the point further.

Thompson: The breed standard is a standard of perfection and a guideline for the judges when evaluating the animal presented to them. It is a guideline for the breeders and exhibitors on what they are to be breeding for. The addition of the color class numbers and the allowable outcrosses are put there simply for convenience. I really do not feel they should be part of the standard. They are registration issues; they are not standard issues. **Dent:** The very fact that you are having this discussion as to how they are affecting the breeds and affecting the standards of other breeds, and how the constitution comes into play, speaks against making them part of the standard.

The next 2 items are housekeeping measures:

2. Motion to ratify the CFA Board's request to include the Color Classes from the CFA Show Rules as part of the Javanese Breed Standard as follows: The following information is for reference purposes only, and is an official part of the CFA Show Rules.

Javanese Color Class Numbers

Solid Color Point	2078	2079
<i>(Cream, Red)</i>		
Lynx Point	2054	2055
<i>(Blue, Blue-Cream, Chocolate, Chocolate-Tortie, Cream, Lilac, Lilac-Cream, Red, Seal, Seal-Tortie)</i>		
Parti-Color Point	--	2047
<i>(Blue-Cream, Chocolate-Tortie, Lilac-Cream, Seal-Tortie)</i>		
AOV	2098	2099

OFFICE NOTE: The CFA Executive Board voted to include each breed's color class numbers as they appear in the Show Rules with each breed's standard. The board's action did not make the color class numbers a part of or a section of the standard nor did the motion include a request (to the breed council) to 'include the Color Classes from the CFA Show Rules as part of the Breed Standard.' See April 1997 Almanac, page 82, bottom left hand column.

YES: 26

NO: 1

Jacobberger ruled the motion out of order.

BOARD ACTION: No action taken.

Discussion: **Dent** reiterated that the allowable outcrosses and the color class numbers are not part of the standard.

3. Motion to re-order the paragraphs in the Javanese Breed Standard to conform with that of the Siamese Breed Standard. No wording is changed by this measure, simply the order in which it is presented... paragraphs EARS and EYES to follow paragraph SKULL and precede NOSE.

SKULL: that, in profile, a long straight line should be felt from the top of the head to the tip of the nose. No bulge over the eyes. No dip in nose.

EARS: strikingly large, pointed, wide at base, continuing the lines of the wedge.

EYES: almond shaped. Medium size. Neither protruding nor recessed. Slanted towards the nose in harmony with lines of wedge and ears. Uncrossed.

NOSE: long and straight. A continuation of the forehead with no break.

MUZZLE: fine, wedge-shaped.

CHIN and JAW: medium size. Tip of chin lines up with tip of nose in the same vertical plane. Neither receding nor excessively massive.

<move EARS and EYES>

BODY: medium size. Graceful, long, and svelte. A distinctive combination of fine bones and firm muscles. Shoulders and hips continue same sleek lines of tubular body. Hips never wider than shoulders. Abdomen tight. The male may be somewhat larger than the female.

YES: 21

NO: 0

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

The following items address additions and changes to the actual Standard:

4. Motion to add paragraph CONDITION, following COAT...quoting from the Siamese Breed Standard.:

CONDITION: excellent physical condition. Eyes clear. Muscular, strong, and lithe. Neither flabby nor boney. Not fat.

YES: 25

NO: 2

Board Action: Motion failed. DelaBar, Eigenhauser, Malinen voting yes.

Discussion: Miller spoke against the motion saying that she felt all cats should have excellent physical condition. Their eyes should be clear, they should all be muscular and strong, not flabby. The condition statement is in the beginning of the standards and to put it back into each breed standard would be redundant. It might lead the judges to feel that maybe only the Javanese were supposed to have excellent condition. **Eigenhauser** voiced his concern over the general statement of condition. At his regional meeting a week ago they were going over the

standard changes and they started talking about the general statement of condition at the beginning of the standards. A lot of people didn't know what they were talking about because we don't get the first few pages of the breed standards anymore. When Central Office cut down the breed standards to send out only the breeds each particular breeder worked with, they left out that part of the breed standard. People don't know that is in there, and unless it is included in every set of breed standards that we send out, they are not going to know it's there.

Williams: That can be corrected at Central Office, I'm sure. **DelaBar:** I think that if a breed wants to emphasize condition that they should have the right to do so. **Thompson:** Condition is a given and we have a disqualification: No Award/Condition.

5. Motion to revise PENALIZE/DISQUALIFY paragraphs, moving 'kink in tail' to PENALIZE: **PENALIZE:** lack of pigment in the nose leather and/or paw pads in part or in total, except as allowed in the color definitions for lynx and tortie points. Crossed eyes. Palpable and/or visible protrusion of the cartilage at the end of the sternum. Soft or mushy body. Kink in tail. **DISQUALIFY:** any evidence of illness or poor health. Weak hind legs. Mouth breathing due to nasal obstruction or poor occlusion. Malocclusion resulting in either undershot or overshot chin. Emaciation. ~~Kink in tail.~~ Eyes other than blue. White toes and/or feet. Incorrect number of toes. Definite double coat (i.e., downy undercoat).

Proposed Javanese Breed Standard - all changes indicated

POINT SCORE

HEAD (20)

Long flat profile.....	6
Wedge, fine muzzle, size	5
Ears	4
Chin	3
Width between eyes	2

EYES (5)

Shape, size, slant, and placement	5
---	---

BODY (30)

Structure and size, including neck.....	12
Muscle tone	10
Legs and Feet	5
Tail	3

COAT (20)

Length	10
Texture	10

COLOR (25)

Body color	10
Point color (matching points of dense color, proper foot pads and nose leather)	10
Eye color	5

GENERAL: the ideal Javanese is a svelte cat with long tapering lines, very lithe but strong and muscular. Excellent physical condition. Neither flabby nor bony. Not fat. Eyes clear. Because of the longer coat the Javanese appears to have softer lines and less extreme type than other breeds of cats with similar type.

HEAD: long, tapering wedge. Medium size in good proportion to body. The total wedge starts at the nose and flares out in straight lines to the tips of the ears forming a triangle, with no break at the whiskers. No less than the width of an eye between the eyes. When the whiskers and face hair are smoothed back, the underlying bone structure is apparent. Allowance must be made for jowls in the stud cat.

SKULL: flat. In profile, a long straight line should be felt from the top of the head to the tip of the nose. No bulge over the eyes. No dip in nose.

EARS: strikingly large, pointed, wide at base continuing the lines of the wedge.

EYES: almond shaped. Medium size. Neither protruding nor recessed. Slanted towards the nose in harmony with lines of wedge and ears. Uncrossed.

NOSE: long and straight. A continuation of the forehead with no break.

MUZZLE: fine, wedge-shaped.

CHIN and JAW: medium size. Tip of chin lines up with tip of nose in the same vertical plane. Neither receding nor excessively massive.

~~**EARS:** strikingly large, pointed, wide at base continuing the lines of the wedge.~~

~~**EYES:** almond shaped. Medium size. Neither protruding nor recessed. Slanted towards the nose in harmony with lines of wedge and ears. Uncrossed.~~

BODY: medium size. Graceful, long, and svelte. A distinctive combination of fine bones and firm muscles. Shoulders and hips continue same sleek lines of tubular body. Hips never wider than shoulders. Abdomen tight. The male may be somewhat larger than the female.

NECK: long and slender.

LEGS: bone structure long and slim. Hind legs higher than front, in good proportion to body.

PAWS: dainty, small, and oval. Toes: five in front and four behind.

TAIL: bone structure long, thin, tapering to a fine point. Tail hair spreads out like a plume.

COAT: medium length, fine, silky without downy undercoat lying close to the body, the coat may appear shorter than it is. Hair is longest on the tail.

CONDITION: excellent physical condition. Eyes clear. Muscular, strong, and lithe. Neither flabby nor boney. Not fat.

COLOR: Body even, with subtle shading when allowed. Allowance should be made for darker color in older cats as Javanese generally darken with age, but there must be definite contrast between body color and points. Points: mask, ears, legs, feet, tail dense and clearly defined. All of the same shade. Mask covers entire face including whisker pads and is connected to ears by tracings. Mask should not extend over top of head. No ticking or white hairs in points.

PENALIZE: lack of pigment in the nose leather and/or paw pads in part or in total, except as allowed in the color definitions for lynx and tortie points. Crossed eyes. Palpable and/or visible protrusion of the cartilage at the end of the sternum. Soft or mushy body. Kink in tail.

DISQUALIFY: any evidence of illness or poor health. Weak hind legs. Mouth breathing due to nasal obstruction or poor occlusion. Malocclusion resulting in either undershot or overshot chin. Emaciation. ~~Kink in tail.~~ Eyes other than blue. White toes and/or feet. Incorrect number of toes. Definite double coat (i.e., downy undercoat).

JAVANESE COLORS

RED POINT: body clear white with any shading in the same tone as points. Points: bright apricot to deep red, deeper shades preferred, with lack of barring desirable. Nose leather and paw pads: flesh or coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

CREAM POINT: body clear white with any shading in the same tone as points. Points: pale buff cream to light pinkish cream, lack of barring desirable. Nose leather and paw pads: flesh to coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

SEAL LYNX POINT: body cream or pale fawn, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body shading may take form of ghost striping. Points: seal brown bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears seal brown with paler thumbprint in center. Nose leather: seal brown permitted, pink edged in seal brown preferred. Paw pads: seal brown. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

CHOCOLATE LYNX POINT: body ivory. Body shading may take form of ghost striping. Points: warm milk-chocolate bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears warm milk-chocolate with paler thumbprint in center. Nose leather: cinnamon permitted, pink edged in cinnamon preferred. Paw pads: cinnamon. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

BLUE LYNX POINT: body bluish white to platinum grey, cold in tone, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body shading may take form of ghost striping. Points: deep blue-grey bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears deep blue-grey with paler thumbprint in, center. Nose leather: slate-colored permitted, pink edged in slate preferred. Paw pads: slate-colored. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

LILAC LYNX POINT: body glacial white. Body shading may take form of ghost striping. Points: frosty grey with pinkish tone bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears frosty grey with pinkish tone, paler thumbprint in center. Nose leather: lavender-pink permitted, pink edged in lavender-pink preferred. Paw pads: lavender-pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

RED LYNX POINT: body white. Body shading may take form of ghost striping. Points: deep red bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears deep red, paler thumbprint in center. Nose leather and paw pads: flesh or coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

CHOCOLATE-TORTIE LYNX POINT: body ivory. Body shading may take form of ghost striping and/or cream mottling. Points: warm milk-chocolate bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears warm milk-chocolate with paler thumbprint in center. Uniform mottling of red and/or cream overlays the markings of the points. Nose leather: cinnamon permitted, pink edged in cinnamon preferred, flesh or coral pink mottling may be present. Paw pads: cinnamon, or cinnamon mottled with flesh or coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue. NOTE: these cats resemble lynx points more than tortie points.

BLUE-CREAM LYNX POINT: body bluish white to platinum grey, cold in tone, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body shading may take form of ghost striping and/or cream mottling. Points: deep blue-grey bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears deep blue-grey with paler thumbprint in center. Uniform mottling of cream overlays the markings of the points. Nose leather: slate-colored permitted, pink edged in slate preferred, flesh or coral pink mottling may be present. Paw pads: slate-colored, or slate mottled with flesh or coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue. NOTE: these cats resemble lynx points more than tortie points.

LILAC-CREAM LYNX POINT: body glacial white. Body shading may take form of ghost striping and/or cream mottling. Points: frosty grey with pinkish tone bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears frosty grey with pinkish tone, paler thumbprint in center. Uniform mottling of cream overlays the markings of the points. Nose leather: lavender-pink permitted, pink edged in lavender-pink preferred, flesh or coral pink mottling may be present. Paw pads: lavender-pink, or lavender-pink mottled with flesh or coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue. NOTE: these cats resemble lynx points more than tortie points.

CREAM LYNX POINT: body clear white. Body shading may take form of ghost striping. Points: bars of pale buff cream to light pinkish cream, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears pale buff cream to light pinkish cream, paler thumbprint in center. Nose leather and paw pads: flesh to coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

SEAL-TORTIE LYNX POINT: body cream or pale fawn, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body shading may take form of ghost striping and/or cream mottling. Points: seal brown bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears seal brown with paler thumbprint in center. Uniform mottling of red and/or cream overlays the markings of the points. Nose leather: seal brown permitted, pink edged in seal brown preferred, flesh or

coral pink mottling may be present. Paw pads: seal brown, or seal brown mottled with flesh or coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue. NOTE: these cats resemble Lynx points more than tortie points.

SEAL-TORTIE POINT: body pale fawn to cream, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body color may be mottled with cream in older cats. Points: seal brown, uniformly mottled with red and/or cream; a blaze is desirable. Nose leather and paw pads: seal brown; flesh or coral pink mottling desirable. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

CHOCOLATE-TORTIE POINT: body ivory, may be mottled in older cats. Points: warm milk-chocolate uniformly mottled with red and/or cream; a blaze is desirable. Nose leather and paw pads: cinnamon; flesh or coral pink mottling desirable. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

BLUE-CREAM POINT: body bluish white to platinum grey, cold in tone, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body color may be mottled in older cats. Points: deep blue-grey uniformly mottled with cream; a blaze is desirable. Nose leather and paw pads: slate-colored; flesh or coral pink mottling desirable. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

LILAC-CREAM POINT: body glacial white; mottling, if any, in the shade of the points. Points: frosty grey with pinkish tone, uniformly mottled with pale cream; a blaze is desirable. Nose leather and paw pads: lavender-pink; flesh or coral pink mottling desirable. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

~~The following information is for reference purposes only and not an official part of the CFA Show Standard.~~

Javanese allowable outcross breeds: Balinese, Colorpoint Shorthair, or Siamese.

The following information is for reference purposes only, and is an official part of the CFA Show Rules.

Javanese Color Class Numbers

Solid Color Point	2078	2079
<i>(Cream, Red)</i>		
Lynx Point	2054	2055
<i>(Blue, Blue-Cream, Chocolate, Chocolate-Tortie, Cream, Lilac, Lilac-Cream, Red, Seal, Seal-Tortie)</i>		
Parti-Color Point	--	2047
<i>(Blue-Cream, Chocolate-Tortie, Lilac-Cream, Seal-Tortie)</i>		
AOV	2098	2099

~~Javanese allowable outcross breeds: Balinese, Colorpoint Shorthair, or Siamese.~~

YES: 25

NO: 2

Jacobberger ruled the motion out of order.

BOARD ACTION: No action.

Discussion: **Willison** said that this proposal was not as she submitted it. **Dent** mentioned that Central Office was always open to sending out a revised ballot. **Doernberg:** I think the board needs to know that I was going to compile a whole schedule of all the things that we dealt with when we first got the ballots in because it is a massive undertaking. Some of these ballots get very lengthy. They get into color questions. They get into nose leather questions where somebody has left out a word that would change the whole intent of the thing. What Tom and I do is we split them up and I take some and Tom takes some and we communicate with the secretaries to try to get these questions answered. In this situation, it didn't work. But that usually is not the case. It would be great if the secretaries had the ability to proofread them, and now with the communications we have, we can do that. We have definite guidelines now on how the wording has to be, on how they have to state the revisions, what you want to change, so that the board can rapidly understand what they are trying to do. **DelaBar:** If we would have been able to vote on this I still would have had problems with it. You had kink in tail in disqualify, you moved it to penalize. There is nothing in there that says visible kink disqualify and if you showed me a cat with four 90-degree turns in its tail, I wouldn't be able to disqualify it, I could only penalize.

Willison explained that this was brought up because one breeder pointed out that the kink in tail, the crossed eyes, the protruding sternum are all equal faults. She felt they should either be disqualify or penalize. She could not get sufficient breed council support to vote for disqualify. They said, 'Mimic the Siamese standard.' **Williams:** Any deformity in a cat should be a disqualify. **Doernberg** then made the **motion that the only person that can send things into the Central Office that affect their breed is the breed council secretary**. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.** **Doernberg** also made the **motion: CFA is stating that the outcross breeds and the color classes that are presently shown in the Standard are not part of the official Standard. They are for informational purposes only.** **Williams** called the motion. Motion carried.

KORAT

Total Members: 24
Ballots Received: 22
60% of Voting: 14

COLOR SECTION

Current **COLOR:** silver-tipped blue all over, the silver should be sufficient to produce a silver halo effect. The hair is usually lighter at the roots with a gradient of blue which is deepest just before the tips which are silver. Without shading or tabby markings. Where the coat is short, the sheen of the silver is intensified. Undesirable: coats with silver tipping on only the head, legs and feet. **Nose leather and lips:** dark blue or lavender. **Paw pads:** dark blue ranging to lavender with a pinkish tinge. **Eye color:** luminous green preferred, amber

cast acceptable. Kittens and adolescents have yellow or amber to amber-green eyes. Color is not usually true until the cat is mature, usually two to four years of age.

1. Replace the current Color description to read: (change in bold italics.)

COLOR: silver-tipped blue all over, the silver should be sufficient to produce a silver halo effect. The hair is usually lighter at the roots with a gradient of blue which is deepest just before the tips which are silver. ***Adults should be without shading or tabby markings. Allow for ghost tabby markings in kittens.*** Where the coat is short, the sheen of the silver is intensified. Undesirable: coats with silver tipping on only the head, legs and feet. **Nose leather and lips:** dark blue or lavender. **Paw pads:** dark blue ranging to lavender with a pinkish tinge. **Eye color:** luminous green preferred, amber cast acceptable. Kittens and adolescents have yellow or amber to amber-green eyes. Color is not usually true until the cat is mature, usually two to four years of age.

RATIONALE: this change is predominantly a housekeeping change. Most of our Korat kittens exhibit some form of ghost markings while they're growing, either on the body or on the tail. These markings disappear as they mature. Our best adult cats often have ghost tabby markings as kittens. This change reflects the growth pattern of our ideal specimens and is similar to that of other blue breeds. The Korat is the only single color cat that does not include this allowance in their standard for kittens.

YES: 21

NO: 0

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

MAINE COON CAT

Total Members: 147

Ballots Received: 83

60% of Voting: 50

1. Portions of the description to be deleted are underlined, ***portions to be added in bold italics***.
GENERAL: originally a working cat, the Maine Coon is solid, rugged, and can endure a harsh climate. A distinctive characteristic is its smooth, shaggy coat. A well proportioned and balanced appearance with no part of the cat being exaggerated. With an essentially amiable disposition, it has adapted to varied environments. **HEAD SHAPE:** medium in width and ***slightly longer in length than width*** medium long in length with a squareness to the muzzle. Allowance should be made for broadening in older studs. Cheekbones high. Chin firm and in line with nose and upper lip. Nose medium long in length: slight concavity when viewed in profile.

MUZZLE/CHIN. is visibly square, medium in length and blunt ended when viewed in profile. It may give the appearance of being a rectangle but should not appear to be tapering or pointed. Length and width of the muzzle should be proportionate to the rest of the head and present a pleasant, balanced appearance. The chin should be strong, firm

and in line with the upper lip and nose. When viewed in profile the chin depth should be observable and give the impression of a square, 90-degree angle. A chin lacking in depth, i.e. one that tapers from the jaw line to the lip, is not considered strong, firm or desirable.

***PROFILE.** should be proportionate to the overall length of the head and should exhibit a slight concavity when viewed in profile. The profile should be relatively smooth and free of pronounced bumps and/or humps. A profile that is straight from the brow line to the tip of the nose is not acceptable, nor should the profile show signs of having a ‘break’ or ‘stop.’*

All other descriptive head sections to remain the same.

RATIONALE:

- The Standard will more accurately reflect and describe Maine Coons currently being bred and shown.
- Breeders will have an enhanced tool to use in evaluating kittens and breed combinations.
- By providing better definition and description of the head, it may make it easier for judges to visualize and understand the Maine Coon head better.

YES: 58

NO: 25

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried. Miller voting no.

Discussion: Doernberg: Gail Frew, the Maine Coon Breed Council Secretary, called me. She pre-polls her breed council and she supports these changes. **Eigenhauser** said that, even though the voter turnout was meager, the motions were pre-pollled and there is a broad consensus for this among the Maine Coon people. **Miller** felt it was unfortunate when a breed description is done in negative terms. She felt there was some confusion in the muzzle and chin description especially when it is seen in conjunction with the head shape. She felt the chin and the profile description were negative in their wording. **Fuller:** I think they need to get that ‘not straight’ in there because I’ve been seeing some very straight profiled cats. **Angell:** I really like this change. It clarifies things. As a matter of fact, last week there was a Swedish judge at the show where I was judging. He was very interested in talking to me about the Maine Coons. I had him come into my ring and watch me handle some of the Maine Coons. I told him about the things we were considering on this change. It made it clear to him. I particularly liked the statement on the depth of the chin to be included.

Everett said she didn’t feel it was negative and that it made it clearer for the newer judges. **DelaBar:** I attended several different meetings on the Maine Coon and a lot of this is brought forth in example because what was written appeared not to be practiced in the ring. Cats with straight profiles were being rewarded, cats with malocclusions were being rewarded.

2. There is some discussion about malocclusions in the Maine Coon Cat.

Malocclusion is defined as improper occlusion; esp. abnormality in the coming together of teeth. The undershot chin has created the most discussion at this time.

The disqualify section of our standard reads:

DISQUALIFY: delicate bone structure. Undershot chin. Crossed eyes. Kinked tail. Incorrect number of toes. White buttons, white lockets, or white spots. Cats showing evidence of hybridization resulting in the colors chocolate, lavender, the Himalayan pattern; or unpatterned agouti on the body (i.e. Abyssinian type ticked tabby).

The following change has been suggested:

DISQUALIFY: delicate bone structure. Undershot chin, **i.e. the front teeth (incisors) of the lower jaw overlapping or projecting beyond the front teeth of the upper jaw when the mouth is closed.** Crossed eyes. Kinked tail. Incorrect number of toes. White buttons, white lockets, or white spots. Cats showing evidence of hybridization resulting in the colors chocolate, lavender, the Himalayan pattern; or unpatterned agouti on the body (i.e. Abyssinian type ticked tabby).

RATIONALE: To more clearly define the term undershot chin.

See attached definitions and illustrations of four malocclusions.

YES: 61

NO: 22

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

MANX

Total Members: 40

Ballots Received: 27

60% of Voting: 17

1. The colors Red Tabby and White, Blue Tabby and White, Cream Tabby and White and Brown Tabby and White in both the classic and mackerel tabby patterns are currently shown in the OMC color class in both the LH and SH divisions.

Would you like to move these colors from the OMC color classes to the Bi-Color color classes? The Bi-Color color class would then include: (Red & White, Blue & White, Cream & White, Black & White, Red Tabby & White, Blue Tabby & White, Cream Tabby & White and Brown Tabby & White).

RATIONALE: the proposed change will include the majority of the Bi-Color Manx being shown and remove the Tabby and White from the OMC class.

YES: 21

NO: 6

BOARD ACTION: Motion Carried.

NORWEGIAN FOREST CAT

Total Members: 34
Ballots Received: 19
60% of Voting: 12

1. Under Norwegian Forest Cat Colors add Blue-Silver Patched Tabby with the following description:

BLUE-SILVER PATCHED TABBYY: ground color pale, clear silver with classic or mackerel tabby markings of a deep blue affording a good contrast with the ground color. Patches of cream clearly defined on both body and extremities; a blaze of cream on the face is desirable. White trim around chin and lip allowed.

RATIONALE: The blue-silver tabby pattern is an accepted pattern within the breed. Additionally, the red and cream tabbies and solid are allowable patterns. The blue-silver patched tabby is a pattern that will result when breeding already accepted colors and patterns. This color and pattern was overlooked when the first standard was written.

YES: 14.

NO: 5

BOARD ACTION: Motion Carried.

2. Change the description of Patched Tabby Pattern.

CURRENT: a patched tabby (torbie) is an established silver, brown, or blue tabby with patches of red and/or cream. **White buttons and/or lockets allowed.**

PROPOSED: a patched tabby (torbie) is an established silver, brown, blue, or blue-silver tabby with patches of red and/or cream. **White buttons and/or lockets allowed.**

RATIONALE: if proposal 1 passes, this is a housekeeping issue that would include the blue-silver patched tabby in the general patched tabby pattern description.

YES: 15

NO: 4

BOARD ACTION: Motion Carried.

3. Under Norwegian Forest Cat Colors add Cream Silver Tabby with the following description:

CREAM SILVER TABBYY (classic, mackerel, spotted, ticked): Markings cream. Undercoat white. **Nose letter and paw pads:** pink desirable.

RATIONALE: Currently, Cameo Tabby is an accepted color for the Norwegian Forest Cat. The cream silver is the dilute of the cameo tabby. This color and pattern was overlooked when the first standard was written.

YES: 13

NO: 6

BOARD ACTION: Motion Carried.

4. Change the description of the Cameo Tabby.

CURRENT: ground color off-white. Markings red. **Nose leather and paw pads:** rose desirable.

PROPOSED: ~~ground color off-white~~. Markings red. Undercoat white. **Nose leather and paw pads:** rose desirable.

RATIONALE: The current description really defines a red tabby. A cameo or red-silver tabby is distinguished from the red tabby by the white undercoat caused by the silver gene. The undercoat color was missed when writing the original color standard.

YES: 13

NO: 5

Board action: Motion Carried.

OCICAT

Total Members: 52
Ballots Received: 36
60% of Voting: 22

1. Are you in favor of changing the title of the color description of the Silver Spotted Ocicat to Ebony Silver Spotted Ocicat?

SILVER: black spotting on a pale silver/white agouti ground. **Nose leather:** brick red rimmed with black. **Paw pads:** black. **Tail tip:** black.

RATIONALE: Currently the title for the color description of the Silver Spotted Ocicat does not include or refer to the spot color. All other Silver Spotted Ocicat color descriptions are described with the spot color followed by 'Silver,' i.e., Chocolate Silver Spotted, Cinnamon Silver Spotted, etc. The proposed change would bring the currently described Silver Spotted Ocicat, which is a black spotted cat with a white undercoat, into conformity with the other 'Silver' color descriptions. The Ebony Silver Spotted description would clarify while not changing in any way the actual color definition. The color definition as written for the Silver Spotted cats in the current Ocicat Breed Standard would remain unchanged – the name of the color would simply change to read Ebony Silver Spotted.

YES: 29

NO: 7

BOARD ACTION: Motion Carried.

Discussion: DeBruhl explained that this was a housekeeping measure.

ORIENTAL

Total Members: 133
Ballots Received: 91
60% of Voting: 55

BREED SECRETARY'S NOTE: *Because all of the text that will be added to our Standard MUST be included on the Ballot, these proposals are lengthy.*

The first group of three Proposals are intended to deal with the issue of the Pointed Orientals that are currently being show in the Colorpoint Color Classes. Three ideas were submitted, and all three have varying levels of merit.

Proposal 1: Creates a Pointed Oriental Division for the 16 colors we have been showing since 1984

Proposal 2: Proposes a merge of the Oriental and Colorpoint Breeds

Proposal 3: Extends the deadline for Oriental cutoff and provides a 'conversion plan' for registering Pointed Orientals as Colorpoints if they meet certain criteria during a ten year window.

You should vote for ALL proposals that you can accept, not just one of the three. There is no single right answer to this complex problem, and we should provide the board some latitude to resolve this dilemma. So, if two of the proposals are acceptable alternatives, vote IN FAVOR of BOTH of them, if all three meet your requirements, vote for ALL of them.

In addition to the above, the following three additional proposals are presented.

Proposal 4: Creates the Bi-Color (Pointed and White) versions of the 16 colors we have been showing since 1984

Proposal 5: Requests that all Outcross Information be included as part of our Standard

Proposal 6: Polls the membership about their position on Outcross Deadlines

Each proposal has been written so it can stand alone. There is duplicate language in many of the proposals in order to assure that all elements are part of each individual proposal, but the language is the same as the proposals that were passed on last year's ballot. Please read the language carefully.

FOR THE SAKE OF SIMPLICITY, ALL COLOR DESCRIPTIONS IN THE PROPOSALS HAVE BEEN DUPLICATED USING EXISTING BREED STANDARDS. THIS WAS DONE TO

MINIMIZE ANY OBJECTIONS THAT COUNCIL MEMBERS MIGHT HAVE TO MINOR ADJUSTMENTS IN THE DESCRIPTIONS. IF THERE ARE TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS, THE INTENT IS AND CONTINUES TO BE, TO ADOPT THE COLOR DESCRIPTIONS AS THEY CURRENTLY EXIST.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration.

*Bob Agresta,
Oriental Breed Secretary*

1. **PROPOSAL:** Establish an ORIENTAL – Pointed SH Division.

The following changes provide standard additions to the Oriental Breed Standard for Shorthair Pointed Orientals. This would allow them to be shown as a DIVISION of the Oriental breed, thus expanding our breed to have the following new Division:

Oriental – Pointed SH Division

This proposal adds the language to our base standard, and the 16 Color Descriptions that are necessary to accomplish this.

Addition to the Current Standard:

COAT COLOR: Add the underlined text to the first sentence, so it reads:

The Oriental's reason for being is the coat color whether it is solid, shaded, smoke, tabby patterned, bi-color, particolor or pointed.

Add the following paragraph to the Coat Color section:

POINTED: Body: even with subtle shading when allowed. Allowance should be made for darker color in older cats as Pointed Orientals generally darken with age, but there must be definite contrast between body color and points. Points: mask, ears, legs, feet, tail dense and clearly defined. All of the same shade. Mask covers entire face including whisker pads and is connected to ears by tracings. Mask should not extend over the top of the head. No ticking or white hairs in points.

EYE COLOR: Add the underlined text at the end of the paragraph so that it reads:

EYE COLOR: Green. White Orientals and Bi-Color Orientals may have Blue, Green or Odd-Eyed Eye Color. Pointed Orientals have deep vivid blue eye color.

OUTCROSSES: No change.

COLOR DESCRIPTIONS: Add the following color descriptions to the Oriental Standard:

POINTED ORIENTAL COLORS

Solid Point Colors

CREAM POINT: body clear white with any shading in the same tone as points. Points: pale buff cream to light pinkish cream, lack of barring desirable. **Nose leather and paw pads:** flesh to coral pink. **Eye color:** deep vivid blue.

RED POINT: body clear white with any shading in the same tone as the points. Points: bright apricot to deep red, deeper shades preferred, with lack of barring desirable. **Nose leather and paw pads:** flesh or coral pink. **Eye color:** deep vivid blue.

Lynx Point Colors

BLUE LYNX POINT: body bluish white to platinum grey, cold in tone, shading to lighter on stomach and chest. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking. Points: deep blue-grey bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears deep blue-grey with paler thumbprint in center. **Nose leather:** slate-colored permitted, pink edged in slate preferred. **Paw pads:** slate-colored. **Eye color:** deep vivid blue.

BLUE-CREAM LYNX POINT: body bluish white to platinum grey, cold in tone, shading to lighter on stomach and chest. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking and/or cream mottling. Points: deep blue-grey bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears deep blue-grey with paler thumbprint in center. Uniform mottling of cream overlays the marking of the points. **Nose leather:** slate-colored permitted, pink edged in slate preferred, flesh or coral pink mottling may be present. **Paw pads:** slate-colored, or slate mottled with flesh or coral pink. **Eye color:** deep vivid blue. NOTE: these cats resemble lynx points more than tortie points.

CHOCOLATE LYNX POINT: body ivory. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking. Points: warm milk-chocolate bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears warm milk-chocolate with paler thumbprint in center. **Nose leather:** cinnamon permitted, pink edged in cinnamon preferred. **Paw pads:** cinnamon. **Eye color:** deep vivid blue.

CHOCOLATE-TORTIE LYNX POINT: body ivory. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking and/or cream mottling. Points: warm milk-chocolate bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears warm milk-chocolate with paler thumbprint in center. Uniform mottling of red and/or cream overlays the marking of the points. **Nose leather:** cinnamon permitted, pink edged in cinnamon preferred, flesh or coral pink mottling may be present. **Paw pads:** cinnamon, or cinnamon mottled with flesh or coral pink. **Eye color:** deep vivid blue. NOTE: these cats resemble lynx points more than tortie points.

CREAM LYNX POINT: body clear white. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking. Points: bars of pale buff cream to light pinkish cream, distinct and separated by

lighter background color; ears pale buff cream to light pinkish cream, paler thumbprint in center. **Nose leather and paw pads:** flesh or coral pink. **Eye color:** deep vivid blue.

LILAC LYNX POINT: body glacial white. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking. Points: frosty grey with pinkish tone bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears frosty grey with pinkish tone, paler thumbprint in center. **Nose leather:** lavender-pink permitted, pink edged in lavender-pink preferred. **Paw pads:** lavender-pink. **Eye color:** deep vivid blue.

LILAC-CREAM LYNX POINT: body glacial white. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking and/or cream mottling. Points: frosty grey with pinkish tone bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears frosty grey with pinkish tone, paler thumbprint in center. Uniform mottling of cream overlays the marking of the points. **Nose leather:** lavender-pink permitted, pink edged in lavender-pink preferred, flesh or coral pink mottling may be present. **Paw pads:** lavender-pink, or lavender-pink mottled with flesh or coral pink. **Eye color:** deep vivid blue. NOTE: these cats resemble lynx points more than tortie points.

RED LYNX POINT: body white. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking. Points: deep red bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears deep red with paler thumbprint in center. **Nose leather and paw pads:** flesh or coral pink. **Eye color:** deep vivid blue.

SEAL LYNX POINT: cream or pale fawn, shading to lighter on stomach and chest. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking. Points: seal brown bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears seal brown with paler thumbprint in center. **Nose leather:** seal brown permitted, pink edged in seal brown preferred. **Paw pads:** seal brown. **Eye color:** deep vivid blue.

SEAL-TORTIE LYNX POINT: body cream or pale fawn, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking and/or cream mottling. Points: seal brown bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears seal brown with paler thumbprint in center. Uniform mottling of red and/or cream overlays the marking of the points. **Nose leather:** seal brown permitted, pink edged in seal brown preferred, flesh or coral pink mottling may be present. **Paw pads:** seal brown, or seal brown mottled with flesh or coral pink. **Eye color:** deep vivid blue. NOTE: these cats resemble lynx points more than tortie points.

Parti-Color Point Colors

BLUE-CREAM POINT: body bluish white to platinum grey, cold in tone, shading to lighter on stomach and chest. Body color may be mottled in older cats. Points: deep blue-grey uniformly mottled with cream. **Nose leather and paw pads:** slate-colored flesh or coral pink mottling desirable. **Eye color:** deep vivid blue.

CHOCOLATE-TORTIE POINT: body ivory, may be mottled in older cats. Points: warm milk-chocolate uniformly mottled with red and/or cream. **Nose leather and paw pads:** cinnamon; flesh or coral pink mottling desirable. **Eye color:** deep vivid blue.

LILAC CREAM POINT: body glacial white; mottling, if any, in the shade of the points. Points: frosty grey with pinkish tone, uniformly mottled with pale cream. **Nose leather and paw pads:** lavender-pink; flesh or coral pink mottling desirable. **Eye color:** deep vivid blue.

SEAL-TORTIE POINT: body pale fawn to cream, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body color may be mottled with cream in older cats. Points: seal brown, uniformly mottled with red and/or cream. **Nose leather and paw pads:** seal brown; flesh or coral pink mottling desirable. **Eye color:** deep vivid blue.

RATIONALE: The Oriental Breed Council proposes that we create a Pointed Oriental – SH Division that would allow for the showing of these fine pedigreed animals in Kitten, Championship and Premiership competition.

This would resolve several conflicts amongst the Oriental and Colorpoint Breed Councils. Currently breeders of Pointed Orientals have the ability to show some of their progeny in the Colorpoint color classes, and do it with a significant degree of success. Over sixty-five percent of last year's top ten Kitten, Champion and Premier Colorpoint winners are Orientals being shown in that class; a tribute to the ability of Pointed Orientals to compete successfully on the judging table. Pointed Orientals are very much a part of the Oriental breed. It is a matter of record that Pointed Orientals represent approximately 28% of Oriental Registrations, and 60% of cats receiving Regional Points in the Colorpoint Color Classes. Yet at the same time, breeders of these fine specimens are denied access to the Colorpoint Breed Council, even when their cats are Grand Champions, Grand Premiers, Regional and National Award Winners.

The Colorpoint Council wishes to maintain a separate registry, and we both respect and encourage that privilege, as we have the utmost respect for their breed, breeders and their breeding programs. However, they do not have the right to monopolize the colors we also produce, or restrict the colors that are unique to our breed. We have many magnificent cats, and they deserve the opportunity to compete on the show bench

During a discussion at the 1997 Annual, the Oriental and Colorpoint Breed secretaries and two of the WIABC members discussed the alternatives. The solution that was proposed by myself for consideration was to establish a competitive class of pointed Orientals that is separate from Colorpoints. I required that the provision to end the showing of Orientals in the Colorpoint class could be done if an Oriental competitive class were established that provided an equivalent level of recognition. That is, Pointed Orientals should earn Best of Breed and Best of Color awards in a Division of Orientals. This allows the Colorpoints to achieve their goal to compete on their own and win their awards, while preserving the 15 years of Pointed Orientals competing in CFA.

Since the only way to effect this change is by modifying the Oriental standard, it is the Oriental Breed Secretary's responsibility to present the change to the Oriental Breed Council, and upon successful passage, to have it presented to the Board in February. It is also being presented to the Colorpoint Breed Council for their comment. It is important to note that during the February 1998 Board meeting, the Board of Directors passed a resolution that would end the showing of Pointed Orientals in the Colorpoint Classes effective May 1, 1999. Without the passage of this Proposal, the Pointed Oriental will cease to be shown.

We therefore petition the CFA Board to recognize these Oriental Colors and allow us to continue to show Orientals in a manner that benefits all of CFA.

YES: 66

NO: 25

Jacobberger ruled out of order.

BOARD ACTION: No Action Taken.

2. PROPOSAL: Join the Oriental and Colorpoint Breeds.

This proposal creates a Colorpoint Division within the Oriental Breed. The following Standard is submitted for your consideration:

A key for identifying language in this joint Standard is provided below. Color Standards are duplicated directly from the Original Breed Standards and are intended to be exact duplicates of this language.

Normal Type – Language Common to both the 1998 Oriental and 1998 Colorpoint Standards

Bold Type – Unique Language from the Colorpoint Standard that has been retained in the new Standard

Bold Italic Type – Unique Language from the Oriental Standard that has been retained in the new Standard

Underlined Type – New Language added for clarity or to highlight specific differences.

ORIENTAL BREED STANDARD

POINT SCORE

HEAD (20)

Long, flat profile	6
Wedge, fine muzzle, size	5
Ears	4
Chin	3
Width between eyes	2

EYES (10)

Shape, size, slant, and placement	10
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BODY (30)	
Structure and size, including neck	12
Muscle tone	10
Legs and Feet	5
Tail	3
COAT	10
COLOR (30)	
Eye color (All Divisions)	10
Oriental SH and LH Divisions	
Coat color (color 10; pattern 10)	20
Colorpoint Division	
Body color	10
Point color (matching points of	10
Dense color, proper foot pads and nose leather)	

GENERAL: a medium size refined and svelte cat with long, tapering lines, very lithe but muscular. Excellent physical condition. Eyes clear. ***Strong and lithe***, neither bony nor flabby. Not fat. ***Males may be proportionately larger. Because of the longer coat the Longhair Division appears to have softer lines and less extreme type than the Shorthair Division.***

HEAD: long tapering wedge. **Medium in size** in good relation to body. The total wedge starts at the nose and flares out in straight lines to the tips of the ears forming an **approximate equilateral** triangle, with no break at the whiskers. No less than the width of an eye between the eyes. When the whiskers (***and face hair for the Longhair Division***) are smoothed back, the underlying bone structure is apparent. Allowance must be made for jowls in the stud cat.

SKULL: flat. In profile, a long straight line is seen from the top of the head to the tip of the nose. No bulge over eyes. No dip in nose.

NECK: long and slender.

NOSE: long and straight. A continuation of the forehead with no break.

MU77LE: fine, wedge-shaped.

EARS: strikingly large, pointed, wide at the base, continuing the lines of the wedge.

EYES: almond shaped, medium size. Neither protruding nor recessed. Slanted towards the nose in harmony with lines of wedge and ears. Uncrossed.

CHIN and JAW: medium size. Tip of chin lines up with tip of nose in the same vertical plane. Neither receding nor excessively massive.

BODY: **medium size**, long and svelte. A distinctive combination of fine bones and firm muscles. Shoulders and hips continue the same sleek lines of tubular body. Hips never wider than shoulders. Abdomen tight. *Males may be somewhat larger than females.*

LEGS: long and slim. Hind legs higher than front. In good proportion to body.

PAWS: dainty, small, and oval. Toes: five in front and four behind.

TAIL: long, thin *at the base*, and tapered to a fine point. *Longhair Division: tail hair spreads out like a plume.*

COAT (Shorthair Division and Colorpoint Division): short, fine textured, glossy *or satin-like*, lying close to body.

COAT (Longhair Division): *medium length, fine, silky, without downy undercoat, lying close to the body, the coat may appear shorter than it is. Hair is longest on the tail.*

COAT COLOR: *the Oriental's reason for being is the coat color whether it is solid, shaded, smoke, parti-color, bi-color, tabby patterned or Colorpoint.*

Solid: *In the solid color cat, the coat color should be of uniform density and color from the tip to the root of each hair and from the nose to the tail. The full coat color score (20) should be used to assess the quality and the correctness of the color.*

Shaded: *The shaded cat has a white undercoat, with a mantle of colored tipping shading down from the sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to white on the chin, chest underside and under the tail.*

Smoke: *Cat in repose appears solid in color. In motion the color is clearly apparent. Extremities are solid in color, and have a narrow band of white at the base of hairs next to the skin which may be seen only when the fur is parted.*

Parti-Color: *A solid* cat with patches of red or softly intermingled areas of red on both body and extremities (presence of several shades of red acceptable; *dilute colors exhibit cream instead of red).*

Bi-Color: *Bi-Colors should conform to the established standard for their co-existing pattern, with the addition of white feet, legs, underside, chest and muzzle, including an inverted 'V' blaze on the face.*

Tabby: *In the tabby patterned cat, the quality of the pattern is an essential part of the cat. The pattern should match the description for the particular pattern and be well defined. The pattern should be viewed while the cat is in a natural standing position. The remaining ten points are allotted to the correctness of the color, it matches the color description.*

Colorpoint Colors: **Body:** subtle shading is permissible, but clear color is preferable. Allowance should be made for darker color in older cats as Colorpoint Shorthairs

generally darken with age, but there must be definite contrast between body color and points. Points: mask, ears, feet, legs, and tail dense and clearly defined. All of the same shade. Mask covers entire face including whisker pads and is connected to ears by tracings. Mask should not extend over the top of the head. No white hairs in points.

EYE COLOR: *green. White Orientals and bi-color Orientals may have blue, green or odd-eyed eye color. Colorpoints have deep vivid blue eye color.*

PENALIZE: crossed eyes. Palpable and/or visible protrusion of the cartilage at the end of the sternum. **In Colorpoints, pigmentation of nose leather and/or paw pads which is not consistent with the cats particular color description.**

DISQUALIFY: any evidence of illness or poor health. Weak hind legs. Mouth breathing due to nasal obstruction or poor occlusion. Emaciation. Visible kink *in tail. Miniaturization. Locketts and buttons.* Incorrect number of toes. **Malocclusion resulting in either undershot or overshot chin. In Colorpoints, eyes other than blue. White toes and/or feet. Longhair Division: definite double coat (i.e. downy undercoat).**

(Note: The following color descriptions are intended to be identical to the current color descriptions in the respective breeds' Standards.)

Colorpoint Division Colors

RED POINT: body clear white with any shading in the same tone as points. Points: bright apricot to deep red, deeper shades preferred, with lack of barring desirable. Nose leather and paw pads: flesh or coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

CREAM POINT: body clear white with any shading in the same tone as points. Points: pale buff cream to light pinkish cream, lack of barring desirable. Nose leather and paw pads: flesh to coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

SEAL LYNX POINT: body cream or pale fawn, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking. Points: seal brown bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears seal brown with paler thumbprint in center. Nose leather: seal brown permitted, pink edged in seal brown preferred. Paw pads: seal brown. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

CHOCOLATE LYNX POINT: body ivory. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking. Points: warm milk-chocolate bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears warm milk-chocolate with paler thumbprint in center. Nose leather: cinnamon permitted, pink edged in cinnamon preferred. Paw pads: cinnamon. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

BLUE LYNX POINT: body bluish white to platinum grey, cold in tone, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking. Points: deep blue-grey bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears deep blue-grey with paler thumbprint in center. Nose leather: slate-colored permitted, pink edged in slate preferred. Paw pads: slate-colored. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

LILAC LYNX POINT: body glacial white. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking. Points: frosty grey with pinkish tone bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears frosty grey with pinkish tone, paler thumbprint in center. Nose leather: lavender-pink permitted, pink edged in lavender-pink preferred. Paw pads: lavender-pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

RED LYNX POINT: body white. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking. Points: deep red bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears deep red, paler thumbprint in center. Nose leather and paw pads: flesh or coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

CREAM LYNX POINT: body clear white. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking. Points: bars of pale buff cream to light pinkish cream, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears pale buff cream to light pinkish cream, paler thumbprint in center. Nose leather and paw pads: flesh to coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

SEAL-TORTIE POINT: body pale fawn to cream, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body color may be mottled with cream in older cats. Points: seal brown, uniformly mottled with red and/or cream. Nose leather and paw pads: seal brown; flesh or coral pink mottling desirable. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

CHOCOLATE-TORTIE POINT: body ivory, may be mottled in older cats. Points: warm milk-chocolate uniformly mottled with red and/or cream. Nose leather and paw pads: cinnamon; flesh or coral pink mottling desirable. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

BLUE-CREAM POINT: body bluish white to platinum grey, cold in tone, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body color may be mottled in older cats. Points: deep blue-grey uniformly mottled with cream. Nose leather and paw pads: slate-colored; flesh or coral pink mottling desirable. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

LILAC-CREAM POINT: body glacial white; mottling, if any, in the shade of the points. Points: frosty grey with pinkish tone, uniformly mottled with pale cream. Nose leather and paw pads: lavender-pink; flesh or coral pink mottling desirable. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

SEAL-TORTIE LYNX POINT: body cream or pale fawn, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking and/or cream mottling. Points: seal brown bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears seal brown with paler thumbprint in center. Uniform mottling of red and/or cream overlays the markings of the points. Nose leather: seal brown permitted, pink edged in seal brown preferred, flesh or coral pink mottling may be present. Paw pads: seal brown, or seal brown mottled with flesh or coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue. NOTE: these cats resemble lynx points more than tortie points.

CHOCOLATE-TORTIE LYNX POINT: body ivory. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking and/or cream mottling. Points: warm milk-chocolate bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears warm milk-chocolate with paler thumbprint in

center. Uniform mottling of red and/or cream overlays the markings of the points. Nose leather: cinnamon permitted, pink edged in cinnamon preferred, flesh or coral pink mottling may be present. Paw pads: cinnamon, or cinnamon mottled with flesh or coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue. NOTE: these cats resemble lynx points more than tortie points.

BLUE-CREAM LYNX POINT: body bluish white to platinum grey, cold in tone, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking and/or cream mottling. Points: deep blue-grey bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears deep blue-grey with paler thumbprint in center. Uniform mottling of cream overlays the markings of the points. Nose leather: slate-colored permitted, pink edged in slate preferred, flesh or coral pink mottling may be present. Paw pads: slate-colored, or slate mottled with flesh or coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue. NOTE: these cats resemble lynx points more than tortie points.

LILAC-CREAM LYNX POINT: body glacial white. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking and/or cream mottling. Points: frosty grey with pinkish tone bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears frosty grey with pinkish tone, paler thumbprint in center. Uniform mottling of cream overlays the markings of the points. Nose leather: lavender-pink permitted, pink edged in lavender-pink preferred, flesh or coral pink mottling may be present. Paw pads: lavender-pink, or lavender-pink mottled with flesh or coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue. NOTE: these cats resemble lynx points more than tortie points.

ORIENTAL SH and LH Division Colors

Solid Color Class

BLUE: blue, one level tone from nose to tip of tail. Sound to the roots. Nose leather and paw pads: blue.

CHESTNUT: rich chestnut brown, sound throughout. Whiskers and Nose leather: same color as coat. Paw pads: cinnamon.

CINNAMON: a light reddish brown, distinctly warmer and lighter than chestnut, sound and even throughout. Whiskers same color as coat. Nose leather and paw pads: tan to pinkish beige.

CREAM: one level shade of buff cream, without markings. Sound to the roots. Lighter shades preferred. Nose leather and paw pads: pink.

EBONY: dense coal black, sound from roots to tip of fur. Free from any tinge of rust on tips or smoke undercoat. Nose leather: black. Paw pads: black or brown.

FAWN: a light lavender with pale cocoa overtones, sound and even throughout. Nose leather and paw pads: a light shade of dusty rose pink (no blue or lavender tones). Whiskers same color as coat.

LAVENDER: frosty-grey with a pinkish tone, sound and even throughout. Nose leather and paw pads: lavender-pink.

RED: deep, rich, clear, brilliant red; without shading, markings, or ticking. Lips and chin the same color as coat. Nose leather and paw pads: flesh or coral pink.

WHITE: pure, glistening white. Nose leather and paw pads: pink.

Shaded Color Class

BLUE SILVER: undercoat white with a mantle of blue tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to white on the chin, chest, underside and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with blue. Nose leather: old rose. Paw pads: blue.

CHESTNUT SILVER: undercoat white with a mantle of chestnut tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to white on the chin, chest, underside and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with chestnut. Nose leather: pink. Paw pads: coral pink.

CINNAMON SILVER: undercoat white with a mantle of cinnamon tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to white on the chin, chest, underside and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with cinnamon. Nose leather: pink. Paw pads: coral pink.

CREAM SILVER (Dilute Cameo): undercoat white with a mantle of cream tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to white on the chin, chest, underside and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Nose leather, rims of eyes and paw pads: pink.

EBONY SILVER: undercoat white with a mantle of black tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to white on the chin, chest, underside and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with black. Nose leather: brick red. Paw pads: black.

FAWN SILVER: undercoat white with a mantle of fawn tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to white on the chin, chest, underside and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with fawn. Nose leather: pink. Paw pads: pink.

LAVENDER SILVER: undercoat white with a mantle of lavender tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to white on the chin, chest, underside and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with lavender. Nose leather: lavender pink. Paw pads: lavender pink.

PARTI-COLOR SILVER: undercoat white with a mantle of black, blue*, chestnut, cinnamon, fawn* or lavender* tipping with patches of red or softly intermingled areas of red

on both body and extremities (presence of several shades of red acceptable; *dilute colors exhibit cream instead of red), shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to white on the chin, chest, underside and under the tail. Nose leather: may be mottled with pink. Paw pads: may be mottled with pink.

RED SILVER (Cameo): undercoat white with a mantle of red tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to white on the chin, chest, underside and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Nose leather, rims of eyes and paw pads: rose.

Smoke Color Class

BLUE SMOKE: white undercoat, deeply tipped with blue. Cat in repose appears blue. In motion the white undercoat is clearly apparent. Points and mask blue with narrow band of white at base of hairs next to skin which may be seen only when fur is parted. Nose leather and paw pads: blue.

RED SMOKE (Cameo Smoke): white undercoat, deeply tipped with red. Cat in repose appears red. In motion the white undercoat is clearly apparent. Points and mask red with narrow band of white at base of hairs next to skin which may be seen only when fur is parted. Nose leather, rims of eyes and paw pads: rose.

CHESTNUT SMOKE: white undercoat, deeply tipped with chestnut brown. Cat in repose appears chestnut brown. In motion the white undercoat is clearly apparent. Points and mask chestnut brown with narrow band of white at base of hairs next to skin which may be seen only when fur is parted. Nose leather and paw pads: lavender-pink.

CINNAMON SMOKE: white undercoat, deeply tipped with cinnamon. Cat in repose appears cinnamon. In motion the white undercoat is clearly apparent. Points and mask cinnamon with narrow band of white at base of hairs which may be seen only when fur is parted. Nose leather: cinnamon. Paw pads: coral.

CREAM SMOKE (Dilute Cameo Smoke): white undercoat deeply tipped with cream. Cat in repose appears cream. In motion the white undercoat is clearly apparent. Points and mask cream with narrow base of white at base of hairs next to skin which may be seen only when the fur is parted. Nose leather, rims of eyes, and paw pads: pink.

EBONY SMOKE: white undercoat, deeply tipped with black. Cat in repose appears black. In motion the white undercoat is clearly apparent. Points and mask black with narrow band of white at base of hairs next to skin which may be seen only when fur is parted. Nose leather and paw pads: black.

FAWN SMOKE: white undercoat, deeply tipped with fawn. Cat in repose appears fawn. In motion the white undercoat is clearly apparent. Points and mask fawn with narrow band of white at base of hairs which may be seen only when fur, is parted. Nose leather: fawn. Paw pads: pink.

LAVENDER SMOKE: white undercoat, deeply tipped with lavender. Cat in repose appears lavender. In motion the white undercoat is clearly apparent. Points and mask lavender with narrow band of white at base of hairs next to skin which may be seen only when fur is parted. Nose leather and paw pads: lavender-pink.

PARTI-COLOR SMOKE: white undercoat deeply tipped with black, blue*, chestnut, cinnamon, fawn* or lavender* tipping with patches of red or softly intermingled areas of red on both body and extremities (presence of several shades of red acceptable; *dilute colors exhibit cream instead of red), as in the pattern of the Parti-Color. Cat in repose appears Parti-Color. In motion, the white undercoat is clearly apparent. Face and ears have Parti-Color pattern with a narrow band of white at the base of the hairs next to the skin, which may be seen only when the fur is parted. Nose leather and paw pads: may be mottled with pink.

Tabby Color Class

CLASSIC TABBY PATTERN: markings dense, clearly defined, and broad. Legs evenly barred with bracelets coming up to meet the body markings. Tail evenly ringed. Several unbroken necklaces on neck and upper chest, the more the better. Frown marks on forehead form an intricate letter 'M'. Unbroken line runs back from outer corner of eye. Swirls on cheeks. Vertical lines over back of head extend to shoulder markings which are in the shape of a butterfly with both upper and lower wings distinctly outlined and marked with dots inside outline. Back markings consist of a vertical line down the spine from butterfly to tail with a vertical stripe paralleling it on each side, the three stripes well separated by stripes of the ground color. Large solid blotch on each side to be encircled by one or more unbroken rings. Side markings should be the same on both sides. Double vertical rows of buttons on chest and stomach.

MACKEREL TABBY PATTERN: markings dense, clearly defined, and all narrow pencillings. Legs evenly barred with narrow bracelets coming up to meet the body markings. Tail barred. Necklaces on neck and chest distinct, like so many chains. Head barred with an 'M' on the forehead. Unbroken lines running back from the eyes. Lines running down the head to meet the shoulders. Spine lines run together to form a narrow saddle. Narrow pencillings run around body.

SPOTTED TABBY PATTERN: markings on the body to be spotted. May vary in size and shape with preference given to round, evenly distributed spots. Spots should not run together in a broken Mackerel pattern. A dorsal stripe runs the length of the body to the tip of the tail. The stripe is ideally composed of spots. The markings on the face and forehead shall be typically tabby markings. Underside of the body to have 'vest buttons'. Legs and tail are barred.

TICKED TABBY PATTERN: body hairs to be ticked with various shades of marking color and ground color. Body when viewed from top to be free from noticeable spots, stripes, or blotches, except for darker dorsal shading. Lighter underside may show tabby markings. Face, legs, and tail must show distinct tabby striping. Cat must have at least one distinct necklace.

PATCHED TABBY PATTERN: a patched tabby is an established Classic, Mackerel, Spotted or Ticked Tabby in blue*, chestnut, cinnamon, ebony, fawn* or lavender*, or any of these colors in silver, with patches of red or softly intermingled areas of red on both body and extremities (presence of several shades of red acceptable; *dilute colors exhibit cream instead of red). Nose leather and paw pads: same as non-patched tabbies, may be mottled with pink.

BLUE SILVER TABBY: ground color, including lips and chin, pale, clear bluish silver. Markings sound blue. Nose leather: blue or old rose trimmed with blue. paw pads: blue.

BLUE TABBY: ground color, including lips and chin, pale bluish ivory. Markings a very deep blue affording a good contrast with ground color. Warm fawn overtones or patina over the whole. Nose leather: blue, or old rose trimmed with blue. Paw pads: bluish rose.

RED SILVER TABBY (Cameo Tabby): ground color off-white. Markings red. Nose leather and paw pads: rose.

CREAM SILVER TABBY (Dilute Cameo Tabby): ground color off-white. Markings cream. Nose leather and paw pads: pink.

CINNAMON SILVER TABBY: ground color, including lips and chin, pale glistening silver. Markings dense cinnamon. Nose leather: cinnamon, or pink rimmed with cinnamon. Paw pads: coral pink.

CINNAMON TABBY: ground color, including lips and chin, a pale warm honey, markings a dense cinnamon, affording a good contrast with ground color. Nose leather: cinnamon or coral rimmed with cinnamon. Paw pads: cinnamon.

CHESTNUT SILVER TABBY: ground color, including lips and chin, a snowy silver. Markings rich chestnut. Nose leather: chestnut, or pink rimmed with chestnut. Paw pads: coral pink.

CHESTNUT TABBY: ground color warm fawn. Markings are rich chestnut. Nose leather: chestnut, or pink rimmed with chestnut. Paw pads: cinnamon.

CREAM TABBY: ground color, including lips and chin, very pale cream. Markings of buff or cream sufficiently darker than the ground color to afford good contrast but remaining within the dilute color range. Nose leather and paw pads: pink.

EBONY TABBY: ground color brilliant coppery brown. Markings dense black. Lips and chin the same shade as the rings around the eyes. Back of leg black from paw to heel. Nose leather: black, or brick red rimmed with black. Paw pads: black or brown.

FAWN TABBY: ground color, including lips and chin, pale ivory. Markings dense fawn, affording good contrast with ground color. Nose leather and paw pads: pale fawn.

FAWN SILVER TABBY: ground color, including lips and chin, pale glistening silver. Markings dense fawn. Nose leather: fawn, or pink rimmed with fawn. Paw pads: pink.

LAVENDER SILVER TABBY: ground color, including lips and chin, a cold clear silver. Markings sound lavender. Nose leather: lavender, or pink rimmed with lavender. Paw pads: lavender-pink.

LAVENDER TABBY: ground color is pale lavender. Markings are rich lavender affording a good contrast with the ground color. Nose leather: lavender, or pink rimmed with lavender. Paw pads: lavender-pink.

RED TABBY: ground color red. Markings deep, rich red. Lips and chin red. Nose leather and paw pads: flesh or coral pink.

EBONY SILVER TABBY: ground color, including lips and chin, pale clear silver. Markings dense black. Nose leather: black, or brick red rimmed with black. Paw pads: black.

Bi-Color Color Class

All cats conform to the established colors and patterns for Parti-colors, Shaded, Smokes, Solids and Tabbies with the addition of white. Calicos should be a white cat with unbrindled patches of blue*, chestnut, cinnamon, ebony, lavender* or fawn* with patches of red or softly intermingled areas of red (presence of several shades of red acceptable; *dilute colors exhibit cream instead of red). Van Calico color should be confined to the extremities, except that one or two small patches on the body are allowable. As a preferred minimum, all Bi-colors should have white feet, legs, underside, chest and muzzle. Less than this minimum should be penalized proportionally. Nose leather and paw pads conform to the established standards.

Parti-Color Color Class

BLUE-CREAM: blue mottled or patched with cream.

CINNAMON TORTOISESHELL: cinnamon with patches of red or softly intermingled areas of red on both body and extremities (presence of several shades of red acceptable).

CHESTNUT TORTOISESHELL: chestnut brown with patches of red or softly intermingled areas of red on both body and extremities (presence of several shades of red acceptable).

FAWN-CREAM: fawn mottled or patched with cream.

LAVENDER-CREAM: lavender mottled or patched with cream.

EBONY TORTOISESHELL: black with patches of red or softly intermingled areas of red on both body and extremities (presence of several shades of red acceptable).

Oriental allowable outcross breeds:

Shorthair Division and Colorpoint Division: Siamese.

Longhair Division: Siamese, Balinese or Javanese.

The following information is for reference purposes only, and not an official part of the CFA Show Standard.

ORIENTAL COLOR CLASS NUMBERS

COLORPOINT DIVISION COLOR CLASS NUMBERS

Solid Color Point	2278	2279
<i>(Cream, Red)</i>		
Lynx Point	2254	2255
<i>(Blue, Blue-Cream, Chocolate, Chocolate-Tortie, Cream, Lilac, Lilac-Cream, Red, Seal, Seal-Tortie)</i>		
Parti-Color Point	--	2247
<i>(Blue-Cream, Chocolate-Tortie, Lilac-Cream, Seal-Tortie)</i>		
AOV Colorpoint Division	2298	2299

LH Division COLOR CLASS NUMBERS

Solid Color Class	4300	4301
<i>(Blue, Chestnut, Cinnamon, Cream, Ebony, Fawn, Lavender, Red, White)</i>		
Shaded Class	4332	4333
<i>(Blue Silver, Chestnut Silver, Cinnamon Silver, Cream Silver [Dilute Cameo], Ebony Silver, Fawn Silver, Lavender Silver, Parti-Color Silver, Red Silver [Cameo])</i>		
Smoke Class.....	4334	4335
<i>(Blue, Red [Cameo], Cream [Dilute Cameo], Chestnut, Cinnamon, Ebony, Fawn, Lavender, Parti-Color Smoke)</i>		
Tabby Class	4336	4337
<i>(Blue, Blue-Silver, Chestnut, Chestnut-Silver, Cinnamon, Cinnamon-Silver, Ebony, Fawn, Fawn-Silver, Lavender, Lavender-Silver or Ebony-Silver in all patterns including Classic, Mackerel, Patched, Spotted, and Ticked. Red Silver [Cameo], Cream Silver [Dilute Cameo], Cream, Red in all patterns except Patched.)</i>		
Parti-Color Class	--	4347
<i>(Blue-Cream, Chestnut-Tortie, Cinnamon-Tortie, Ebony-Tortie, Fawn-Cream, Lavender-Cream)</i>		

Bi-Color Class	4390	4391
<i>(All established colors and patterns for parti-colors, shadeds, smokes, solids and tabbies with the addition of white.)</i>		
AOV-Oriental LH Divisions	4398	4399

SH Division COLOR CLASS NUMBERS

Solid Color Class	2300	2301
<i>(Blue, Chestnut, Cinnamon, Cream, Ebony, Fawn, Lavender, Red, White)</i>		
Shaded Class	2332	2333
<i>(Blue Silver, Chestnut Silver, Cinnamon Silver, Cream Silver [Dilute Cameo], Ebony Silver, Fawn Silver, Lavender Silver, Parti-Color Silver, Red Silver [Cameo])</i>		
Smoke Class.....	2334	2335
<i>(Blue, Red [Cameo], Cream [Dilute Cameo], Chestnut, Cinnamon, Ebony, Fawn, Lavender, Parti-Color Smoke)</i>		
Tabby Class	2336	2337
<i>(Blue, Blue-Silver, Chestnut, Chestnut-Silver, Cinnamon, Cinnamon-Silver, Ebony, Fawn, Fawn-Silver, Lavender, Lavender-Silver or Ebony-Silver in all patterns including Classic, Mackerel, Patched, Spotted, and Ticked. Red Silver [Cameo], Cream Silver [Dilute Cameo], Cream, Red in all patterns except Patched.)</i>		
Parti-Color Class	--	2347
<i>(Blue-Cream, Chestnut-Tortie, Cinnamon-Tortie, Ebony-Tortie, Fawn-Cream, Lavender-Cream)</i>		
Bi-Color Class	2390	2391
<i>(All established colors and patterns for parti-colors, shadeds, smokes, solids and tabbies with the addition of white.)</i>		
AOV-Oriental SH Divisions	2398	2399

RATIONALE: The merging of the Oriental and Colorpoint breeds is the fulfilment of efforts made through 1984 to bring these two hybrids together. While there are chicken and egg arguments about which colors, patterns and breeds emerged first, the fact remains that the cats are almost identical in appearance and type, have almost identical Standards of conformation, and differ in the expression of the color restriction gene. While some might assert selective breeding for clear coat, and the absence of certain genetic traits (Silver and

Bi-Color Expression) these are dominant traits that can still be selected against by the knowledgeable breeder.

The above combination of the two standards demonstrates the unmistakable common thread of these two breeds. By incorporating the unique elements into a single standard we form the basis of a new common beginning and joint effort to work for the benefit of both of our breeding programs.

The unique 22xx prefix of the Colorpoint will be retained for the purpose of identifying those cats with no Oriental background, allowing those who wish to continue their breeding preferences to do so, while at the same time, allowing those that wish to use other cats in their pedigrees an equal opportunity to selectively breed amongst the cats they choose.

YES: 60

NO: 25

Jacobberger ruled out of order.

BOARD ACTION: No Action Taken.

3. **PROPOSAL:** Merging of the Colorpoint Shorthair and OSH Color Pointed Patterns – A Proposal.

Introduction:

This proposal is offered to CFA and the Colorpoint and OSH breeders as a resolution to allow the continued showing of the Oriental Shorthair off-spring that meet the allowable colors within the CPSH standard to be shown as they have been for the past 14 years. This proposal is unique in that it offers the opportunity for the CPSH breeders to continue to know which offspring is of Oriental parentage but also allows them access to those cats for breeding, thereby increasing their gene pool and by gaining the type to expand their breed. The proposal also clearly states to the OSH breeders that they must work within acceptable constraints of allowable breedings, colors within those breedings, and sets a clear, definitively limiting timeframe for these breedings to continue.

History:

The origin of the Colorpoint Shorthairs and Oriental Shorthairs is the same. Both were created by breeding American Shorthair to Siamese many years ago. The Colorpoint breeders chose to breed away from the full body colored cats, and bred only to Siamese or to other lynx/tortie or red/cream pointed cats.

Fourteen years ago the CFA Board elected to allow lynx, tortie, red, and cream pointed cats of Oriental parentage to be shown in the Colorpoint division.

The thoughts at the time were that the Colorpoints and Orientals of this pattern would eventually merge into one breed. The Orientals were given a different registration number, and the Colorpoints were not allowed to outcross to Orientals. The lynx/tortie/red/cream

pointed Orientals competed for Regional and National Wins as Colorpoints. Many Oriental breeders since then have bred specifically for these lynx/tortie/red/cream pointed patterns and have based their breeding programs on these cats. Many new Oriental breeders, whether unaware of the history, improperly mentored, or simply not realizing the implications, have been centering their breedings to produce CPSH like cats without the knowledge that there was reason for concern. This proposal offers all, in a fair and impartial manner, a clear end to the problem by a specific date. The CPSH breeders have made it clear how they feel about losing a breed win to a 'look alike' cat and their concerns are respected. This proposal allows them an opportunity if they so desire, to outcross to those cats with clear guidelines and restrictions with respect to the protection of the CPSH breed and the allowable colors and patterns encompassed within their breed standard requirements.

Proposal:

In order to bring the Oriental lynx/tortie/red/cream pointed cats into the Colorpoint Shorthair class so that their pedigrees genetically conform to the stipulations within the Colorpoint standard, yet not disenfranchise the Oriental breeders who have worked very hard for the past 14 years breeding these beautiful cats, and to enlarge the Colorpoint gene pool, we propose the following:

By the year 2008, in order for the breeders to show a lynx point, tortie-point, red point, or cream point of Oriental ancestry in the Colorpoint class, a five generation pedigree is required showing the cat to have only pointed patterns that have been bred to other Siamese or Colorpoints, or Oriental pointed cats that meet the CPSH standard. At the sixth generation, offspring of these cats would be merged, transferred and registered as 'true' Colorpoints.

By the year 2008 any Oriental lynx/tortie/red or cream pointed cats who have pointed, patterned or solid Oriental parents within the five generations would then hold the status of AOV.

Specifics encompassed in this proposal are:

- 1) Any Oriental SH having either Silver, Shaded, Smoke, Cinnamon, Bi-color, within the five generations would not be eligible for this transition or outcrossing.
- 2) During this timeframe, CPSH may outcross to OSH lynx, tortie, red, and cream pointed cats with the offspring meeting the same registration criteria as the OSH offspring.
- 3) All offspring of these outcrossed breedings meeting the criteria of the CPSH standard will be eligible for competition in the CPSH class.
- 4) This Proposal does not apply to OLH, Balinese or Javanese AOVs or variants.
- 5) All solid seal point, chocolate point, blue point, or lilac point offspring of any of these breedings would remain AOVs.

- 6) Any other solid-pointed colors with the exception of red point or cream point offspring of any of these breedings would remain AOVs.
- 7) All offspring of these breedings, whether outcrossed to OSH solid/lynx/tortie/red/cream pointed, CPSH, or Siamese must meet the five generation pedigree requirement of breedings only between these cats to be eligible for merging and registration as pure CPSH.
- 8) After the year 2008, no offspring of OSH solid/lynx/tortie/red/cream pointed cats would be eligible for outcrossing or competition and would remain AOVs.

RATIONALE: This proposal offers a fair and impartial resolution to both the CPSH and OSH breeders with a clear agreement and end to the OSH AOV issue. By agreement to this proposal, the OSH breeders have to accept that the four solid pointed Siamese colors would remain AOVs and that after a certain time frame, the Oriental CPSH look-alikes would also be considered AOVs. The Siamese breeders will no longer have to be concerned about impending infringement on the parent breed. Because the Balinese, Javanese, and Oriental Longhair offspring have not been involved (shown in the CPSH classes), this proposal does not encompass offspring of their breeds. This proposal allows more time for the breeders who have built a breeding program on lynx/tortie pointed cats to conduct their breeding programs within a restricted time frame, a restricted gene pool, and with the full knowledge that after a specific deadline, any other offspring would be AOVs. By the same token, this proposal offers an opportunity to the CPSH breeders to enhance their outcrossing capabilities and enlarge their gene pool while continuing competition with like cats and like pedigrees. This proposal offers both the continued enjoyment of competition among these cats and a clear cut-off date on future outcross considerations. It completes the original concept that these like cats would be merged, without harm to the CPSH breed. This proposal also recognizes that the scenario presently exists and may be accomplished currently by registering lynx/tortie pointed Orientals in other associations for the requisite number of generations and then introducing them back into CFA as CPSH. This proposal however, recognizes that the Silver, Shaded, Smokes, Cinnamon, Bi-colors, would have an adverse impact on the CPSH breed and protects them from that infringement. While this may not be a perfect proposal, it is a rational compromise that could benefit both breeds, the breeders, and CFA.

YES: 28

NO: 60

BOARD ACTION: No Action Taken.

4. PROPOSAL: Adding the Pointed and White and Van Pointed and White Colors.

Add the following general color descriptions to the Bi-Color Color Class:

VAN POINTED AND WHITE: white cat with the coloration confined to the extremities; head, tail and legs. Coloration conforms to the established colors and patterns for Solid Point, Lynx Point, and Parti-color Point with white covering portions of the point coloration. One or two patches of body shading are allowable. All Van Pointed Bi-Colors should have white

feet, legs, underside, chest and muzzle, covering most of the point coloration. Less than this minimum amount of white should be penalized proportionally. A white, inverted 'V' blaze on the face is desirable. Shading on the back and sides may be darker than normally seen on a pointed, non-Bi-color cat. **Nose leather and paw pads:** predominantly pink combined with colors that conform to the established standards for pointed colors. **Eye color:** deep vivid blue.

POINTED AND WHITE: white cat with coloration that conforms to the established colors and patterns for Solid Point, Lynx Point, and Parti-color Point. All Pointed Bi-Colors should have white feet, legs, underside, chest and muzzle, covering portions of the point coloration. Less than this minimum amount of white should be penalized proportionally. A white, inverted 'V' blaze on the face is desirable. Shading on the back and sides may be darker than normally seen on a pointed, non-Bi-color. **Nose leather and paw pads:** pink combined with colors that conform to the established standards for pointed colors. **Eye color:** deep vivid blue.

In the body of the standard, add the following underlined language to the eye color description:

EYE COLOR: Green. White Orientals and Bi-Color Orientals may have blue, green or odd-eyed eye color. (Pointed Orientals and) Pointed Bi-Colors have deep vivid blue eye color.

NOTE: Language in parenthesis is dependent upon the passage of Proposal 1 on this ballot.

COLOR DESCRIPTIONS:

Pointed Oriental Colors (or Colorpoint Division Colors if Proposal 2 is passed and affirmed by the Board)

RED POINT: body clear white with any shading in the same tone as points. Points: bright apricot to deep red, deeper shades preferred, with lack of barring desirable. Nose leather and paw pads: flesh or coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

CREAM POINT: body clear white with any shading in the same tone as points. Points: pale buff cream to light pinkish cream, lack of barring desirable. Nose leather and paw pads: flesh to coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

SEAL LYNX POINT: body cream or pale fawn, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking. Points: seal brown bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears seal brown with paler thumbprint in center. Nose leather: seal brown permitted, pink edged in seal brown preferred. Paw pads: seal brown. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

CHOCOLATE LYNX POINT: body ivory. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking. Points: warm milk-chocolate bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears warm milk-chocolate with paler thumbprint in center. Nose leather: cinnamon permitted, pink edged in cinnamon preferred. Paw pads: cinnamon. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

BLUE LYNX POINT: body bluish white to platinum grey, cold in tone, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking. Points: deep blue-grey bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears deep blue-grey with paler thumbprint in center. Nose leather: slate-colored permitted, pink edged in slate preferred. Paw pads: slate-colored. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

LILAC LYNX POINT: body glacial white. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking. Points: frosty grey with pinkish tone bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears frosty grey with pinkish tone, paler thumbprint in center. Nose leather: lavender-pink permitted, pink edged in lavender-pink preferred. Paw pads: lavender-pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

RED LYNX POINT: body white. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking. Points: deep red bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears deep red, paler thumbprint in center. Nose leather and paw pads: flesh or coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

CREAM LYNX POINT: body clear white. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking. Points: bars of pale buff cream to light pinkish cream, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears pale buff cream to light pinkish cream, paler thumbprint in center. Nose leather and paw pads: flesh to coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

SEAL-TORTIE POINT: body pale fawn to cream, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body color may be mottled with cream in older cats. Points: seal brown, uniformly mottled with red and/or cream. Nose leather and paw pads: seal brown; flesh or coral pink mottling desirable. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

CHOCOLATE-TORTIE POINT: body ivory, may be mottled in older cats. Points: warm milk-chocolate uniformly mottled with red and/or cream. Nose leather and paw pads: cinnamon; flesh or coral pink mottling desirable. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

BLUE-CREAM POINT: body bluish white to platinum grey, cold in tone, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body color may be mottled in older cats. Points: deep blue-grey uniformly mottled with cream. Nose leather and paw pads: slate-colored; flesh or coral pink mottling desirable. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

LILAC-CREAM POINT: body glacial white; mottling, if any, in the shade of the points. Points: frosty grey with pinkish tone, uniformly mottled with pale cream. Nose leather and paw pads: lavender-pink; flesh or coral pink mottling desirable. Eye color: deep vivid blue.

SEAL-TORTIE LYNX POINT: body cream or pale fawn, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking and/or cream mottling. Points: seal brown bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears seal brown with paler thumbprint in center. Uniform mottling of red and/or cream overlays the markings of the points. Nose leather: seal brown permitted, pink edged in seal brown preferred, flesh or coral pink mottling may be present. Paw pads: seal brown, or seal brown

mottled with flesh or coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue. NOTE: these cats resemble lynx points more than tortie points.

CHOCOLATE-TORTIE LYNX POINT: body ivory. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking and/or cream mottling. Points: warm milk-chocolate bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears warm milk-chocolate with paler thumbprint in center. Uniform mottling of red and/or cream overlays the markings of the points. Nose leather: cinnamon permitted, pink edged in cinnamon preferred, flesh or coral pink mottling may be present. Paw pads: cinnamon, or cinnamon mottled with flesh or coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue. NOTE: these cats resemble lynx points more than tortie points.

BLUE-CREAM LYNX POINT: body bluish white to platinum grey, cold in tone, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking and/or cream mottling. Points: deep blue-grey bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears deep blue-grey with paler thumbprint in center. Uniform mottling of cream overlays the markings of the points. Nose leather: slate-colored permitted, pink edged in slate preferred, flesh or coral pink mottling may be present. Paw pads: slate-colored, or slate mottled with flesh or coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue. NOTE: these cats resemble lynx points more than tortie points.

LILAC-CREAM LYNX POINT: body glacial white. Body shading may take form of ghost striping or ticking and/or cream mottling. Points: frosty grey with pinkish tone bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears frosty grey with pinkish tone, paler thumbprint in center. Uniform mottling of cream overlays the markings of the points. Nose leather: lavender-pink permitted, pink edged in lavender-pink preferred, flesh or coral pink mottling may be present. Paw pads: lavender-pink, or lavender-pink mottled with flesh or coral pink. Eye color: deep vivid blue. NOTE: these cats resemble lynx points more than tortie points.

RATIONALE: The Bi-Color proposal submitted on the 1994 ballot included a provision for Pointed and White colors and patterns, and passed the breed council. Implementation of these color combinations were not approved by the Board partially because the proposal lacked color descriptions for pointed colors that could be married to the general Bi-color description. It passed again in 1995, 1996 and 1997 in a form similar to this, and with corresponding color descriptions, but the Board chose each time to decline championship status to these pedigreed offspring.

These general color and pattern definitions are once again being submitted for your approval for inclusion in the Oriental Standard in order to clarify and define the Pointed and White colors. The color combinations are restricted to those that conform with the 16 colors and patterns currently being shown in the Colorpoint Color Classes except these include the addition of the White Bi-Color effect.

The appearance of these cats is unmistakably Bi-Color, with a predominance of white as the primary coloration. Photos of these cats make this very clear. The Oriental Bi-Color Class is the perfect place to exhibit these cats since the white coloration expresses itself over most of

the body, eradicating large portions of the coloration. Help provide a place for these animals to compete on the show bench and support the breeders that wish to develop these colors and patterns to their fullest potential.

This proposal passed in 1994 (65%), in 1995 (63%), in 1996 (62%), and in 1997 with 75% of the vote.

YES: 58

NO: 28

Jacobberger ruled out of order.

BOARD ACTION: No Action Taken.

Discussion: DelaBar: For years we have asked this breed council to give us a definition of these cats that we have seen, on this board, that have these almost-like bi-color points and white throughout their body. Time and time again they have come back with a definition. This year and last year we have had it ruled out-of-order. Are we going to tell them instead of saying 'van pointed and white' either to come up with van and a different word and white? Or do we want this van pointed and white to hit the other breed councils? As a board will we give this direction? This will show up on these other breed councils? Just like Sharon's proposal in October, we want a direction to the board or else the board is going to give direction if it is not forthcoming. Again, are we not going to say, 'Put this on your ballots so we can clear this once and for all' or are we going to direct it? **Eigenhauser:** I am going to formally appeal that ruling #4 is out-of-order, according to Robert's Rules of Order. **Jacobberger:** Then you will have to have a second. **Everett:** I make a motion to have a debate concerning the appeal. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.** Angell, Fuller, Rothermel, Miller, Hoover voting no. **Doernberg** on debating the appeal, 'George was saying that he thought that there was a clear indication from the delegates that they wanted to change the definition of 'affected.' Debating that, I don't believe that they did want to change that definition of 'affected' because there was a clear constitutional amendment at the beginning of the annual meeting that was defeated. At the end of the meeting, in a resolution from the floor, it was sort of addressed in a round-about way. But it was straightforward in the constitutional amendment which was turned down, so I don't think there was any directive from the delegation that they wanted to change 'affected' They could have done that, very definitely, by amending the constitution. To wait until the end of the meeting and then get people to change it one way or the other; well, they had the opportunity to do it and they didn't do it. I think this is a very shaky ground when you try to do a constitutional amendment through the back door. **Everett:** My concern here is the word 'affected.' In the event something like this was to transpire within the Oriental breed, I think it would be good if all the breeds that would be technically affected would be sure to have this on the ballot. **Doernberg:** Now I want to go to the policy. Basically, when you have a question by one breed council secretary that is requested to be on another breed council secretary's ballot, a motion was passed addressing it in the 1994 December minutes. Kim Everett made the motion. Here is what it says, 'If a question dealing with the merging of two breeds for registration and/or show purposes or the disallowance of one breed as an outcross for another breed or the disallowance of the right to show one breed in the classes of another is to appear on one breed's ballot, the first secretary must submit the proposed change to the secretary of the other breed(s) by certified mail, postmarked by August

15. The second secretary may include it on his/her ballot as sent to the Central Office to be received by September 15 as to why it should not be included on the ballot. The office will refer any disputed questions to the board for its decision as to placing the question on the second ballot. The decision of the board will be final.'

In the case of those particular questions the policy is set, it has not been changed. If you were talking about a specific question like this, I would have to say, 'Is this your policy?' And the board could say, 'Yes, we want to include this particular question next year when the ballots are sent out.'

Everett: I just want to be sure that when there is one council asking for something and it becomes contingent upon other councils' viewpoints that they put it on those ballots. Don't hold back. The thing must appear so they get a fair judgment at the board table. I think it should be demanded of the breed council. When those ballots are received, I want to know how you oversee that. Like if you have four councils that have to have this on there. **Doernberg:** Let's say, in the case of the Oriental people, they want the Colorpoint people to put a question on their ballot, the procedure is set as long as it falls within those areas that are defined here, which was the situation this year. If you have a question that the board wants to see placed on specific ballots then I think the board has to designate that. I don't know that this particular question applies to this policy but you could just say, 'This question has appeared on the Oriental ballot for several years, we want to see it on the other ballots and that could be a policy.'

Rothermel: I am going to throw a different tack to this whole issue. I will back our attorney. I think our attorney has made a ruling and I think it is an issue that we have our 'paid' help up there and he is less emotional than those of us sitting here deciding these issues. **White** agreed. **Dent:** To those people who have asked about process relative to questions appearing on all affected breed council questionnaires, there is a procedure that is laid out. There are timetables and deadlines that are laid out so that one breed council secretary who wants to pose a question to his/her membership, and that question impacts on another breed, that secretary can insure that his/her questions are included on the other breed council secretary's ballot. However, there are deadlines that have to be met.

Williams called the motion on **whether the parliamentary ruling of the chair should be sustained.**

BOARD ACTION: Motion Carried. Eigenhauser, Berg, Watson, and Roy voting no.

DelaBar then moved this proposal be added to the affected breed councils, not only the Oriental but all affected breed councils for next year's ballot (Balinese, Javanese, Colorpoint, Colorpoint Shorthairs and Orientals). **Agresta** wanted to know why the colors and patterns of these 16 colors of colorpoint with bi-color gene need to be on the other breed's ballots. **DelaBar:** Bob, it is my opinion that it does affect them, therefore I want this answered once and for all. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.**

Rothermel moved to ask the 'affected' breeds, 'Does this affect your breed?' **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.**

5. **PROPOSAL:** Affirming that Outcross Information is part of the Oriental Breed Standard.

It is the position of the Oriental Breed Council that the outcross information is an integral part of the breed standard and as such is protected by the CFA Constitution and cannot be altered or amended without approval of the Oriental Breed Council membership.

RATIONALE: It has been determined that prior to the 1983/84 show season, CFA Central Office appended the outcross information (all or in part) from the CFA Rules of Registration to the end of each breed's standard. Although the intent had been that this be 'for reference purposes only,' no such disclaimer appeared anywhere in the official CFA Breed Standards until the 1997/98 show season. During the years 1983-1997, anyone requesting a copy of a specific breed's standard would have received a copy of the official standard for that breed. Each standard included outcross information and lacked any sort of disclaimer. Breeders, exhibitors in receipt of this document would have no cause to question its integrity.

The Oriental Breed merged the Oriental SH and Oriental LH breeds in 1994. In developing the common Oriental Standard, the Breed Council included the Outcross information on the ballot, which was subsequently approved and ratified by the Board. Outcross information was included in this standard (absent any disclaimer) and was thus an official part of it. We respectfully request that the Oriental Breed Standard be restored to include the Outcross information without the qualifier that was added in 1997.

YES: 82

NO: 8

BOARD ACTION: Out of order due to previous ruling.

6. **PROPOSAL:** A Non-Binding Poll on Outcross Deadlines.

A preliminary poll of the breed council membership was taken in August of this year. In that poll people were asked to indicate when outcrossing should be eliminated, and they were given choices ranging from five years to Never. Based on the results of that poll, the following question has been formulated.

When should outcrossing of Orientals to Siamese, Balinese, Javanese, and Colorpoints end?

- | | | |
|----|-------|----|
| a) | 2005 | 8 |
| b) | 2025 | 4 |
| c) | 2050 | 2 |
| d) | Never | 77 |

BOARD ACTION: No Action.

Bob Agresta, Oriental Breed Council Secretary, gave the following speech: 'The first three proposals were submitted to provide feedback to the board about how to fix the problem of

the affiliation of the Oriental and Colorpoint breeds. Items 1 and 2 were ruled out of order. Proposal 3 received only 25% of the votes cast. It is unfortunate that this issue must continue to drag on with unnecessary resistance from the breed council members. An incredible deluge of doom and gloom letters have been written, some predicting the end of CFA as we know it. People have written who don't even recognize that pointed Orientals have been on the show bench just short of 15 years. People are pushing pot shots in referring to our Grand Champion pointed Orientals as AOVs. An anti-look-alike campaign has been launched targeted at preventing a change to the May 1 deadline, a campaign that is very reminiscent of the very negative Tonk campaign of so many years ago. Distortion and innuendo are prevalent. As you deliberate, please remember that this affiliation passed the 1984 board and is the result of the two breed councils voting to do this rather than the merger of the breeds. We came together through a mutual resolution. If we part ways, it must also be a mutual resolution. All elements of the dissolution should be considered on proposals pending deadlines that give one of the two parties a leg up and the others need to be removed. The divorce is inevitable but terms and conditions should be equitable to both mutual breeders. The Oriental position is clear. The Oriental breeders are willing to move out of the Colorpoint Shorthair show classes if they receive a division of their own. They are also willing to entertain a merger of the two breeds. They are not willing to end the exhibiting of their pointed offspring. Not May 1, not 10 years from now and not likely anytime in between. They may also be willing to entertain an alternate award format as suggested earlier. I urge you to document that plan and send it to all the breed councils to provide advisory input on that plan before you take action. In fact, Howard and I would be willing to take on the assignment of drafting that alternate plan and bring it to the board in June. First, do two things for us. Take the action you unanimously approved in October. Keep the pointed Orientals on the show bench as they are today, rescind the May 1, 1999 deadline. Second, help us to expedite the solution fixing the breed affiliation dilemma. Perhaps we can poll the breed council members and discuss it in June. Another alternative: give the two breed council secretaries the latitude to work towards a resolution.

Everett: We have many of our fans here. A lot of them are plain outright frightened. There's been a lot of scare tactics put out there, like we're suddenly going to have tailed Manx, we're going to have straight-ear Folds, and we are going to have all these things that are going to happen. It's like 'Chicken Little.' The sky is falling, the world is coming to an end. Well, we should take each breed separately. From one of these letters, 'A pointed Oriental is also a cat with an unshowable flaw.' I'd like to know what that might be. 'A Lynx-point Oriental is, plain and simple, not a show quality Oriental.' This one really takes the cake, considering that none of them are dog fanciers. 'Many of us have seen AKC's Westminster Show on television, the fact that the primary emphasis is on the individual breed comes through loud and clear. We are fascinated by the unique features of each breed. We're never confused as to what dog is a Collie or German Shepherd. Imagine Roger Caras trying to explain to a television audience that the winning dog, which looks like a Collie, is really a German Shepherd.' Well I'm here to tell you that with the dog fancy (if anybody would like to look at this dog book with the little earmarks) that's just the half of it. Just to give you a couple of ideas, when you watch the Westminster Show, what you watch is the finals and you watch the divisions at the end, you watch the groups. The groups is Best of Groups, you are NOT watching the class judging. Let me give you an example, not that I want to turn the cat fancy into the dog fancy, but I hate information terrifying

our people when they don't know what they are talking about. The Norwich, we're talking a prick-eared dog, the Norfolk, a drop-eared dog...same dog! The West Highland White – the Scottish Terrier was once the same dog and they broke out only for color. You see it on your Scotch bottles, black and white. This is common, you look through these dogs and I swear you are not going to know the difference between them, it takes the discerning eye of the judge, and they are minute details. AKC has over 100 supporting dog registries. \$40,000,000 a year comes in. Do you think they are terrifying their people? The breeds work with the breeds, the Great Danes people don't leap off into the Puli or anything. We are scaring people. One letter came, this really astounded me, 'Our Siamese are being ruined. Already you've let the Birman in and now the Himalayan, now this look-alike, we're being ruined.'

In any event, there is a lot of information going out there that is misinformation. I'd like to make one thing clear. If anything comes out of this meeting, I admire the Siamese breeders for being steadfast with their breed, the four colors. But let us remember where did they come from? The sacred, the royal Siamese was seal point, the first color. Those other colors did not start from the beginning, they were AOVs. So why do you say the AOVs are out? Nobody in the world is touching the Siamese. I've been here over 16 years and not one board member has said to swim any of those four colors into the Siamese. The other ones only want their right as hybrids, or whatever, to breed those beautiful cats they use the Siamese from. Many, many breeds have Siamese in them; my Abyss; Cat of the Year; that's right, the Siamese. But I know, you are guarding your temple, that's okay. But do you have to scare the holy hell out of everybody out there and have CFA cracking at the foundation? I don't think so!

DelaBar: I don't think I am going to speak quite as impassioned as Kim did. But I want to say one thing. We have a professional group that has as one of their first objects to do no harm. Whatever action you take, make sure you do no harm. And had the board in 1984 thought this, we wouldn't be in this situation now. But, we try to do no harm. Diana has come up with a proposal and it is a good start. She and I have discussed this. It is a start and it needs some work. I would suggest again we think of doing no harm and taking this idea that she has come up with. I think it's a workable idea that needs some refinement and go on that. But until that time consider doing no harm.

Rothermel: Actually, Pam started touching on what I was going to say. Not only did Diana send us a new proposal; I also got one from Bob Agresta. I don't know if everybody did. Oh...they didn't? You know what was amazing? Both of them were very similar. It's frightening to me that we may actually be starting to get close to the resolution of this thing. **Everett:** That's true. **Rothermel:** I'm telling you that the two that we received are very similar. I guess 'the do no harm' that Pam said, I wasn't going to approach it the same way. But seeing there may actually be 'light at the end of this tunnel' – the approach is so identical that possibly the 'do no harm' thing is appropriate. I think this board voted unanimously at the last meeting and I think, constitutionally, the only thing we can do at this meeting is remove that date. Whether we want to impose an additional date, or not put a date in, that is up to the board. But I think we, having passed at the last board meeting that we were going to have these cats exhibited, that we hold true to our word. I would instruct both Bob and Diana to share with each other their views on this and I think you are going to find that they are not that far apart. You're going to need some work on them, sure. I think you would be surprised how close you really are in your proposals. I agree

with Sharon that the board having voted the way it did in October we have no alternative but just to address the date issue. There is no other resolution at this time.

Agresta: Before there is anybody that is feeling bad for not having received that (proposal), I bounced it off a handful of folks with the idea that it would have the potential. That it was possible that it may be reasonably considered that we would spread it around. The result came back that it is probably not going to go anywhere. That is not what Craig was saying, that is what other people were saying.

Rothermel: I think they are somewhat similar, they really are. I think you maybe need to talk about that. **White:** Craig, you said we must abide by a prior decision. You have said many, many times that what one board does not...**Rothermel:** There is no question about it, and I admit, you were not here in October. **White:** I don't think this association can wait any longer for some kind of a resolution. I think we need to take the compromise proposal that we have all seen and discuss that proposal with an idea of coming to some kind of resolution. If any kind of fine-tuning needs to be done in the next several months, it can be done. I think all of this animosity has gone on long enough and I will take exception to the idea that any one group of people fomented it. One of the reasons that this board has been kept honest is that they do get excited when they feel like they are threatened. There is nothing wrong with standing up for what you believe in. **Doernberg:** I know that Mrs. Everett feels very strongly about what she said, but I consider anybody's input as free speech. I really feel that we have gotten a lot of input and I am glad about that. I think the board is led to believe that certain steps can be taken and nobody's going to be upset. I don't think that is good for the association either. I had talked to Tom some time ago trying to find out exactly where we were, and he supplied me with three years' worth of registrations of Oriental litters. The basic premise of this was to find out how many litters (because Pam had indicated some time back that she thought Oriental people had established Colorpoint breeding programs). **DelaBar:** And I forwarded an e-mail message from such a person. **Doernberg:** Right. So I thought that was a good starting point. How many people had taken the proposal to heart 15 years ago that led to create a program where they were breeding, for lack of a better term, a Colorpoint duplicate in the Oriental breed. I found some interesting information. There were 440 Oriental breeders in that three-year period that registered 1,875 Oriental litters. 215 of those litters represented a cross that I defined as a Colorpoint duplicate, which would be an Oriental to a Colorpoint Shorthair, or an Oriental colorpoint to a Siamese, or an Oriental colorpoint to an Oriental colorpoint. All of those would produce litters of pointed cats, to a lesser or greater degree could produce identical colorpoint colors. What I found out was very interesting. Out of that, 55 breeders had one colorpoint duplicate litter, 21 breeders had two colorpoint duplicate litters, 12 breeders had three colorpoint duplicate litters, five breeders had four colorpoint duplicate litters, three breeders had five colorpoint duplicate litters and two breeders had six colorpoint duplicate litters. I don't know what we define as a program, but I do think this gives you a perspective of how many people are actually trying to do this. **DelaBar:** More than just a handful! **Doernberg:** If you had one litter a year that was considered, you'd have 12 breeders that had three. We're talking about 25 people, basically, that had a program. **DelaBar:** That's more than half of what the current Colorpoint Breed Council has as members.

Doernberg: The point is, if in fact, we want to come to some equitable resolution to this, then I don't think an equitable resolution gives everything to one party or another. I don't think

we can do that. Give each group something that will be a compromise. I was trying to figure out some way that would come to some middle ground that would genuinely have concern for someone who had developed this program and allow them to continue to show that program without infringing upon the identity of the Colorpoint. Not creating a pointed division in the Orientals, but allowing those cats to go into the Colorpoint breed on a one-time basis. It was a variation of the Honey-Huggins proposal. The problem with the Honey-Huggins is, we are watching the Colorpoint breed disappear. Just one year when the Best of Breed is an Oriental any Colorpoint person wanting to breed to their Best of Breed becomes an Oriental breeder. That's the inequity of this situation! We are draining people who started out to be Colorpoint breeders and we are forcing them to become Oriental breeders. My proposal said the Honey-Huggins Proposal was too long. Ten years would destroy the Colorpoint breed. You are siphoning them off, so many a year, and I think that is why the Colorpoint people didn't vote for this.

My proposal is that for a one-year period we allow people that have colorpoint Orientals to re-register those cats. If they have four generations of Colorpoint to Colorpoint or Colorpoint to Siamese duplicate cats (the three things I identified) they can be re-registered as Colorpoint Shorthairs. And we cut it off. The breeds are now separated again. Now, I am sure that Bob is sitting over there saying, 'This is not going to meet the needs of people who occasionally get a pointed cat in a colorpoint pattern and want to show it. This is not going to help them.' But if the idea is to save those breeders that actually had a colorpoint program, I think this is going to do it. I would encourage the board to think about this. One of the interesting things that I found out from doing this study is that there are quite a few people who breed one litter and then do not breed anymore.

Miller: I fully support Diana's proposal. I think it is an ideal solution to this program.
Williams: I know you two people agree on it, I'm not sure how many Colorpoint and Oriental people agree on it. **Roy:** I haven't seen Bob Agresta's proposal so I think we should send these proposals back to Colorpoint and Oriental breed councils to have them discuss the proposals and then get back to us. **Rothermel:** I feel that these proposals are something that need to be (quote) discussed and looked at and necessarily voted on by their own breed councils. We are starting to gain on this! I am somewhat optimistic. The only thing we can do, as Pam had stated earlier, to protect this situation without doing any harm is the fact that we may be getting close to a solution. We have some board members that are starting to agree with it, that we have to delete that date on the Colorpoint Breed Council. It's the only thing we can do and hopefully see this advancement coming. I don't think we should entertain this without the breed councils looking at it and giving us an opinion of how they feel about it. **DelaBar:** We have to refine it. I was concerned about the four generations. In looking at some of these people that started their program in 1996 and 1997. If they begin breeding to make those four generations, we're going to overbreed the cat. This is something we have to work out and we can't pass it at this meeting.

Watson: I think with the advent of the new Colorpoint Breed Council Secretary who certainly is willing to work with Mr. Agresta and to come up with a solution, I think we need to rescind the date, give this back to them, if you want to add another date that's up for grabs. I think we must allow these Oriental colorpoints to be shown this year.

Miller: At the last meeting, the final motion that Sharon made was: If the breed councils could not come up with a solution before the next board meeting, the board would make a solution for them. We now have a plan that we are now discussing, that may need a little refining. Maybe the plan would be that there would first be a meeting between the breed council secretaries using Doernberg's proposal as a basis which, in essence, is approved by the board as a direction. And that we would be given a short period of time, I suggest a year, to allow the colorpoint Orientals to be shown. At the end of that time we would have some modification of this plan and that there would be no further entertaining of any other type of arrangement.

Williams: I would rather have it go to the breed councils, have them look it over. I think not all the breeders involved would agree with it but maybe it might help.

Rothermel: But both plans, not one plan. That was my objection when they said, 'Take this plan.' I don't agree with that. Take both your plans and work with it and try to come up with an answer to it. I think one is good, but I think there were good points in the other situation, so I think it can be a combination of the two. It doesn't have to be this one and 'tweak' it. Let's put the two of them together and see if there is a solution between the two of them.

White: We have been going around with these solutions and we are still putting it off another year. Last year we enraged the Orientals and at last the poor Colorpoints who had waited for years to get these results were happy. Now you suggest we put it off for another year so we are going to have a new enraged group.

Watson: I think if the Colorpoint people were so anxious to come to a solution they would have put all three proposals on their ballot as the board wanted them to. I don't think we have all the information we needed in order to do this. **Roy:** The first thing yesterday morning we voted that we could not address the two proposals on the Oriental breed council because they were not on the Colorpoint breed council. This proposal (Doernberg proposal) hasn't been on either breed council. **White:** At least we had it ahead of time. **Williams:** I don't think any of us has had a chance to really get into it. My emphasis would be on the breeders that are going to use it. **Eigenhauser:** Is there a motion pending? **Roy:** I just made a motion to bring up my original motion. **Eigenhauser:** Then I **move** we **amend Show Rule 31.01 and delete the May 1, 1999 cut-off date.** **Doernberg:** I think what's going to happen if you delete that date and say we have no cut-off, we will never come to a resolution because there will always be one party that is favored. They will not work to find a resolution. I don't think rescinding the cut-off date is fair. That is only benefiting one side of this problem. **Everett:** Since nobody brought it up at this meeting, I think it is very important to our breed... what is more important? This has been going for almost 15 years. I think you have to have the background and there are only three at this table that have it. The Colorpoint/Oriental issue stemmed from the Colorpoint/Oriental merger that happened almost 15 years ago. At that time the Colorpoint people didn't particularly like it but they went along with the compromise agreement and they went along with the Oriental colorpoint people that they would show in this class that they are currently in. Things were going well until something came up about the awards. They were saying, 'We're the real Colorpoints and you're really a colorpoint Oriental.' That was the argument. And then all of this began. So 15 years ago Don can tell you, he is the one who voted against that because they promised they would work things out and merge and they didn't. Diana, and myself, and Fred (he was on the

board then and he made the motion to put them in the colorpoint division) ...so this is what happened. I think we have to have the historical facts here. But to rush to judgement today on a plan I think would be very injurious to both councils.

Angell: Sharon, last time you made the motion that we do something definitely this meeting. Now you are making the motion that we don't do anything definite? **Williams:** I look on any motion as something definite. **Roy:** I'm saying that we really couldn't vote and decide on this proposal if we also couldn't vote and decide on the other one. **Dent:** Would there be any merit in considering a mid-term ballot for all of this so we are not sitting here a year from now? Possibly just to speed things up a little?

Miller admonished the board that, 'We had given these breeds three years to come up with a proposal. Since neither breed will compromise, I think this board has to give direction as we did at the last meeting when we told them that if they couldn't come up with something, we would. Now is our opportunity to say you can tweak this, you can change it, you can incorporate some of Bob's ideas, you can incorporate some of Howard's ideas, but the basis of what the compromise should be is Diana's proposal. I think it has been well thought-out, we've all seen it, and I think we have to give them some direction that we no longer want to talk about doing what we've done before. We want to go in this direction.'

Barnaby: I've listened to what Kim had to say about 1984 and I can't help but go a little further back before that, in my experience on the board, when the Orientals were accepted. There were no problems then because they were accepted as full-bodied color cats. As years progressed, then we started the merging of the two breeds. What we are dealing with today is three breeds, the Colorpoints, the Orientals, and the Siamese and they all wish to keep their own individuality. The problem comes in because the Orientals have approximately 367 color possibilities. I became incensed when I saw that the Oriental breeders want chocolate point, seal point, blue point and lilac point Oriental; that set me off! That was a year ago and if that wasn't a definite infringement on the Siamese colors then I would like to have somebody tell me what it is.

I don't have any problem considering anything for the three breeds but I want it done fairly.

Watson: The only thing that I wanted to comment on was when Joan said that any agreement that they came to must include something from Diana's proposal. I think we are limiting them and their potential of being able to come up with a solution equitably. Didn't we expect to have all three proposals on both ballots?

Agresta: I think that we all want resolution. I think that the last thing we want is fighting amongst ourselves. We have plenty of other folks who want to deal with our fancy. I'd just as soon be getting along. I teased some people last night and said, 'I've got nothing against Colorpoint breeders, Colorpoint breeders are some of my best friends.' And it is true. And, in fact, in a very short period of time I have gotten to know Howard. He and I have had some very good conversations. I would hate to see us constrained trying to come together with a resolution because we want to narrow the field because we haven't been able to get there yet. As I suggested before, the reasons why we haven't come together in the past, and dredging all those up and

airing them out on the table is not going to help us find a solution. It is just going to stir up old problems, open old wounds and it's not value added. Let's just focus our attention on getting these two secretaries a chance to come up with a solution, bring it forward to you, and get the opinions of our breed councils who are affected in lots of ways, not just as pointed cats but in lots of ways by elimination of their ability to show. We need to look at this multi-dimensional problem with a multi-dimensional solution. **Williams:** When do you think you could do that? **Agresta:** I think by the annual is rushing it, but I think by October we might get something to bring forward. That might not work out in terms of timing. We've got an awful lot of issues to deal with like: whom do we poll and when do we do it by and when are your ballots in and all those other types of things. I'm not telling you we can get it done by October but we'll give it a hell of a try. I'm speaking for Howard and I see him nod over there. This is a negotiation, think of it as a divorce. There are sides that are trying to separate an affiliation that was created 15 years ago. It is not going to be easy and I'm not saying that everyone is going to walk away happy. But you certainly don't set up a situation where one side has an advantage over another. I can stand firm until this thing expires and that is what that deadline does. It holds out, 'this is going to expire and all we have to do is wait out the clock.' Just take that away, give us some time, and if you think we've screwed up then put another deadline in.

Doernberg: George's motion effectively returns us to square one. This has been going on for three years. The Colorpoint Breed Council decided they wanted to separate these two breeds three years ago. We decided that was not enough time. It has continued to be 'not enough time.' Agresta sat here and told us that they would never be happy unless they could have some place where those cats could be shown. That's the bottom line. If we go with George's motion with no deadline, they have gotten the whole thing! You might as well say to the Colorpoint people 'the board has made its decision.'

DelaBar: Excuse me, Diana, but I heard an exactly opposite thing from Bob. In the past Bob said they would not give up anything. Today I heard him say nobody was going to be happy with everything that we come up with. **Doernberg:** When he talked to us the first time today, he was saying they would never give up showing their pointed cats. **Williams** then called for Eigenhauser's motion to **amend Show Rule 30.01 and delete the May 1, 1999 cut-off date.**

Motion carried. Angell, Fuller, Thompson, Barnaby, White, Miller, Doernberg and Hoover voting no.

ADDITIONAL ORIENTAL/COLORPOINT COMPROMISE PROPOSAL

During the discussions at the board table over the past several years in regard to the ending of the provision that allows the showing of Oriental AOVs in Colorpoint Shorthair classes, various board members have expressed concern for Oriental breeders who may have built an entire breeding program with the objective of creating Orientals who duplicated the basic components of a Colorpoint breeding program. Because I thought it would be of benefit to the board to actually know just how many of these breeders do exist, I, with the cooperation of Tom Dent, reviewed every litter produced by Oriental breeders over the past three years. It was necessary to identify the color of each parent of a litter and then to catalog these litters according to breeder. The spreadsheet attached to this letter reflects that study.

In order to understand the categories the following information is provided. Each breeder was assigned a number. Breeder numbers are shown in Column 1. However for the board's convenience the list of breeders producing Colorpoint/Orientals or CP Duplicates are listed at the end of the spreadsheet in ascending order as to number of litters produced. In other words, all CP Duplicate litters are listed at the end of the spreadsheet with a person producing one (1) litter in the three year period listed first, two litters in three years next and so on. Therefore the breeder numbers at the end of the spreadsheet will be out of order.

Column Two (2) shows the CP Duplicate crosses. A Colorpoint Duplicate cross is defined as one of the following three categories:

- (1) An Oriental Colorpoint AOV or Oriental Pointed AOV (seal, chocolate, blue and lilac) x Colorpoint Shorthair.*
- (2) An Oriental Colorpoint AOV x Siamese.*
- (3) An Oriental Colorpoint AOV or Oriental Pointed AOV x an Oriental Colorpoint AOV (Two Oriental Pointed AOV's bred to one another would not produce any Colorpoint colors).*

Column Three(3) shows the number of Solid Oriental to Pointed litters.

Column Four (4) shows the number of Solid Oriental to Solid Oriental litters.

Column Five (5) shows the number of Solid White Orientals to Pointed litters.

Column Six (6) shows the number of Silver Orientals to Pointed litters.

Column Seven (7) shows litters which could not produce any Colorpoint Duplicate colors.

Column Eight (8) shows the number of Pointed to Bi-Color Oriental litters.

Column Nine (9) shows the number of Solid Oriental to Bi-Color Oriental litters.

Column Ten (10) shows the number of Silver Oriental to Solid Oriental litters.

Column Eleven (11) shows the Total Number of Litters (Breeding) for a given breeder in a three year period.

Each general heading is broken down according to year.

The basic results of this study are as follows:

A total of 440 Oriental breeders registered 1,875 litters in the three-year period 1996, 1997, and 1998. 215 of those litters represented a cross defined as a CP Duplicate. This was approximately 11% of the total number of litters produced in this three year period.

In those three years:

1 breeder had 17 'CP Duplicate' litters.

1 breeder had 10 'CP Duplicate' litters.

1 breeder had 8 'CP Duplicate' litters.

2 breeders had 6 'CP Duplicate' litters.

3 breeders had 5 'CP Duplicate' litters.

5 breeders had 4 'CP Duplicate' litters.

12 breeders had 3 'CP Duplicate' litters.

21 breeders had 2 'CP Duplicate' litters.

55 breeders had 1 'CP Duplicate' litter.

The board would have to decide what a 'program' entails but I would propose that a program not be considered to be less than one litter of kittens per year or less than three litters in a three-year period. This allowance would encompass 25 breeders. Using a more strict interpretation of a 'program,' say two litters per year, six breeders would be involved. Twenty-five breeders out of the total of 440 breeders represents approximately 6% of the total number of Oriental breeders.

I believe this study demonstrates very few Oriental breeders have actually developed a Colorpoint 'program.' Having said that, however, I would propose the following compromise to insure that any breeder who has developed such a program has the opportunity to pursue that program under the proper breed category.

PROPOSAL:

That beginning immediately any Oriental AOV in an acceptable Colorpoint Shorthair championship color be allowed, for a period of one year, to be reregistered as a Colorpoint Shorthair providing such a cat has a four-generation pedigree showing (a) only colors acceptable in a Colorpoint Shorthair breeding program and (b) Siamese outcrosses. These four-generation cats could not be shown.

Further that any Oriental AOV in an acceptable Colorpoint Shorthair championship color be allowed, for a period of one year, to be reregistered as a Colorpoint Shorthair provided that such a cat has a five-generation pedigree showing (a) only colors acceptable in a Colorpoint Shorthair breeding program and (b) Siamese outcrosses. Such five-generation cats would be allowed to be shown. This proposal would convey the same benefits to CFA registered Oriental Colorpoint AOVs provided now to cats from other registries seeking Colorpoint Shorthair registration.

I believe the board should consider the above compromise because it addresses the basic concerns of both groups of breeders. The Colorpoint Shorthair breeders would have their breed back which would give them the same right every other breed in CFA enjoys. The people within the Oriental breed who have indeed based their breeding programs on producing cats to compete in Colorpoint SH classes would have the opportunity to do so.

*Sincerely,
Diana Doernberg*

[**Secretary's note:** After the board meeting was over, it was discovered that there was no second proposal (purportedly authored by Bob Agresta), because no such proposal exists. Mr. Rothermel said he accidentally read Mrs. Doernberg's proposal twice and thought one had been written by Bob Agresta.]

DelaBar: I would like to make a **motion** that we **award a Best and Second Best Colorpoint Shorthair and a Best and Second Best Pointed Oriental. Williams:** But they are Orientals. **Eigenhauser** asked what show season would that be in. **DelaBar** restated her motion (mentioning that she hoped it would be for only one year): **'Beginning with the 1999-2000 show season CFA will award Best, 2nd, and 3rd Best Colorpoint, both nationally and regionally; and Best, 2nd, and 3rd Best Pointed Oriental, both nationally and regionally.'**

Rothermel: I am going to speak against the pointed Oriental award. I think Colorpoints should compete for Best Colorpoint, and Orientals should compete for Best Oriental. I think if you want to give a color award, not a breed award as proposed by Pam, I think that would be okay. That we give national and regional color awards to both would be okay, but not as a breed award in that particular breed. **DelaBar:** Okay, let me amend mine to what Craig is saying.

Williams: If it goes Cat of the Year and it is a pointed Oriental, it should be Best Oriental.

Doernberg: Point of order, Fred, we have now created awards for a pointed Oriental? **DelaBar:** No we haven't. **Rothermel:** It is a color award. If we're going to give a pointed Oriental a color award, we are also going to make it (maybe) Best Oriental or Best Cat. It will never get a Colorpoint award. **Doernberg:** But you have created an award for a pointed Oriental. **Rothermel:** A color award. **Miller:** It's the same thing. **Doernberg:** Then what is it? **Rothermel:** It is an Oriental. It is a pointed Oriental. **Miller:** But we don't have that. **Rothermel:** It's not there now, I agree it is not there now. What I am saying is we create a color win for that particular cat.

Doernberg: You are going to have two different cats winning two different awards that look exactly alike! **Rothermel:** One is a Colorpoint and one is an Oriental, correct? They look alike, they have competed together, but one is a registered Colorpoint and one is a registered pointed Oriental. **Doernberg:** So now you have created your Colorpoint look-alikes! They would look just like each other, they might be in the national awards and you could look at the two cats and theoretically you wouldn't know which breed it was. I've addressed a question to Fred, we have talked about affected breeds, whether you say you are going to create it by separating the

breeds and allowing the Orientals to have a pointed division or whether you say you are going to create it by creating it within the Colorpoint competition, they are still Orientals. You have now put them into the Colorpoints and created a pointed Oriental division, the end result is the same. You have two groups of cats with two breed names that look exactly alike! We voted that those breeds were 'affected.' **Rothermel:** Show rules have nothing to do with the standard and scoring. This is in the show rules. **Doernberg:** That wasn't how we limited the definition of 'affected.' **DelaBar:** The reason I brought this up is that if we are extending the deadline... **Doernberg:** It is unlimited, it is not extended! **DelaBar:** Be that as it may, I want to make sure that my Colorpoints get their award. If this does not pass, then we are back to the same situation that, maybe or maybe not, the cat that wins best Colorpoint Shorthair may or may not be one. I want to make sure that the cats that pick up Best, 2nd Best, and 3rd Best of Breed are Colorpoint Shorthairs. And if, since these cats are going to be showing together for a year now...**Doernberg:** There's no limit on that Pam. **DelaBar:** Well, in my mind there is, as long as we perceive that there is a limit at this board then we will push for resolution. We may have a pointed Oriental cat competing that makes mega-points and that cat, being registered as an Oriental Shorthair, may have more points than any other Oriental Shorthair, therefore it is Best Oriental Shorthair. And it gets the breed award. **Doernberg:** And it's a pointed cat. **DelaBar:** It may be, but for our purposes until this gets squared away, that's how it is going to get its awards.

Fuller: Are there, or are there not individual color awards for pointed Orientals that duplicate color awards in Colorpoint Shorthairs? **Miller:** No there are not, they are AOV's. **Rothermel:** I hear the people who are in opposition to this stating that it is unending. It will never stop. Not one of those people has yet to offer a motion to put a date on it. And I can't conceive why you would sit there and complain about this when you have had every opportunity to do it.

Dent: I would like to point out one problem with Pam's motion. You don't have a color class within the Oriental breed for pointed cats and so you are going to be giving a color award to a class that doesn't exist. This means you are going to have to establish a pointed class within the Orientals.

DelaBar: All we want to do is split them out. **Dent:** And how are you going to identify that cat? **Rothermel:** Then, if it would make them happier (and I don't think it will) let's forget about the color award for the pointed Oriental and let it compete for Best, 2nd, or 3rd Best Oriental. That's not going to solve the objection of some people because if you have these two cats that look phenotypically alike, one is an Oriental and one is a Colorpoint, so it is not the color award (I guess) that is even the major objection. It is that these cats may appear alike phenotypically in our national awards.

Dent: It is not a question of calculations. It is a technicality. What I suggest here is that you have the 'tie kitten' situation. **Williams:** Pam, restate your motion.

DelaBar: My motion is to award Best, 2nd and 3rd Best Colorpoint Shorthair to registered Colorpoint Shorthairs competing, and that those colorpointed Oriental Shorthairs who are competing as Colorpoint Shorthairs will be eligible to win Best, 2nd and 3rd Best of Breed Oriental Shorthair effective May 1, 1999. **Williams** called the motion.

Motion failed. Everett, DeBruhl, DelaBar, Berg, Eigenhauser, Rothermel, Roy, Malinen voting yes.

Doernberg: I move to reinstate the cut-off date for the Colorpoint and the Oriental breeds effective one year from May 1, 1999. If this is going to be temporary, let's see how many people want it to be temporary. **Roy:** Let's try to come up with a compromise here. Let's ask Bob and Howard who have promised us to work together to come to us in October with a proposal that will be on their breed council ballots. If they cannot come up with a proposal for us, we will discuss it in October and we will give them a proposal. **Rothermel:** Personally, I think there should be pressure put on to reach a conclusion. I think there should be a cap put on to reach a conclusion. These two breed council secretaries have just been elected for a two-year term. I would like to see that continued up to a two-year period, not a one-year period. I would like to give them their opportunity to reach this conclusion. **Angell:** I just want to go on record here as saying that we are exactly right back where we were last October with Sharon saying if they can't come up with a solution we are going to fix it. They didn't come up with a solution. Now we are saying, 'If you don't come up with a solution, we are going to fix it.' **Rothermel:** Some of this has been created by the demons themselves. **Doernberg:** There is nothing that can prevent us from extending this motion. One board can do one thing and the next board can do the next. If you vote for this motion, in my opinion, you are voting to resolve this issue. If you don't vote for any cut-off date you are indicating to me that you don't have a real serious interest in this situation. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.** Everett, Eigenhauser, Malinen voting no.

PERSIAN – CALICO & BI-COLOR DIVISION

Total Members: 82
Ballots Received: 44
60% of Voting: 27

1. Accept the following changes to the Smoke and White colors.

CURRENT: SMOKE AND WHITE: white with colored portions, the colored portions of the cat to conform to the currently established smoke color standards. As a preferred minimum, the cat should have white feet, legs, undersides, chest, and muzzle. Less white than this minimum should be penalized proportionately. Inverted 'V' blaze on face desirable. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

PROPOSED: SMOKE AND WHITE: black smoke and white, blue smoke and white, red smoke and white, cream smoke and white. White with colored portions, the colored portions of the cat to conform to these currently established smoke color standards. As a preferred minimum, the cat should have white feet, legs, undersides, chest and muzzle. Less white than this minimum should be penalized proportionately. Inverted 'V' blaze on face desirable. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

RATIONALE: You will notice under the current description it allows for all established smoke colors with white the opportunity for Championship status. At present there is no class for a tortoiseshell and white or a blue-cream and white to compete in. I believe it was an

oversight to allow the tortoiseshell smoke and white and the blue-cream smoke and white this opportunity. We already have the color descriptions in place for CALICO SMOKE, DILUTE CALICO SMOKE, CHOCOLATE CALICO SMOKE and LILAC CALICO SMOKE. This proposal will align the smoke and white colors to read as the Bi-color colors read.

YES: 34

NO: 10

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

2. Accept the following changes to the Van Smoke and White colors.

CURRENT: VAN SMOKE AND WHITE: white cat with colored portions confined to the extremities; head, tail and legs. The colored portions conform to the currently established smoke color standards. One or two small colored patches on body allowable. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

PROPOSED: VAN SMOKE AND WHITE: black smoke and white, blue smoke and white, red smoke and white, cream smoke and white. White cat with colored portions confined to the extremities; head, tail, and legs. The colored portions conform to these currently established smoke colored standards. One or two small colored patches on body allowable. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

RATIONALE: You will notice under current description it allows for all established smoke colors with white the opportunity for Championship status. At present there is no class for a tortoiseshell and white or a blue-cream and white to compete in. I believe it was an oversight to allow the tortoiseshell smoke and white van and the blue-cream smoke and white van this opportunity. We already have the color descriptions in place for CALICO SMOKE, DILUTE CALICO SMOKE, CHOCOLATE CALICO SMOKE and LILAC CALICO SMOKE. This proposal will align the smoke and white colors to read as the Bi-color colors read.

YES: 32

NO: 11

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

3. Accept the following color descriptions for the Van counterpart to the already accepted color descriptions of CALICO SMOKE, DILUTE CALICO SMOKE, CHOCOLATE CALICO SMOKE, LILAC CALICO SMOKE.

VAN CALICO SMOKE: white cat with unbrindled patches of black smoke and red smoke confined to the extremities; head, tail, and legs. One or two small colored patches on body allowable. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

VAN DILUTE CALICO SMOKE: white cat with unbrindled patches of blue smoke and cream smoke confined to the extremities; head, tail, and legs. One or two small colored patches on body allowable. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

VAN CHOCOLATE CALICO SMOKE: white cat with unbrindled patches of chocolate smoke and red smoke confined to the extremities; head, tail, and legs. One or two small colored patches on body allowable. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

VAN LILAC CALICO SMOKE: white cat with unbrindled patches of lilac smoke and cream smoke confined to the extremities; head, tail, and legs. One or two small colored patches on body allowable. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

RATIONALE: this would allow for a consistent color description for those colors accepted.

YES: 36

NO: 7

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried.

4. Accept the currently established colors from the SMOKE AND WHITE as above in their SHELL and SHADED counterparts. These would include to date, SHELL CAMEO AND WHITE, SHELL CREAM AND WHITE, SHELL CALICO, SHELL DILUTE CALICO, SHELL CHOCOLATE CALICO, SHELL LILAC CALICO: white with unbrindled patches of above colors. The colored portions conform to the currently established SHELL color description.

SHADED CAMEO AND WHITE, SHADED CREAM AND WHITE, SHADED CALICO, SHADED DILUTE CALICO, SHADED CHOCOLATE CALICO, SHADED LILAC CALICO: white with unbrindled patches of above colors. The colored portions conform to the currently established Shaded color description. The general effect to be darker than a Shell.

RATIONALE: this would allow those cats with a lesser degree of tipping than the SMOKE AND WHITE the opportunity to be registered correctly and allow them to compete in the color they are and not the one they most closely resemble.

YES: 28

NO: 15

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried. Fuller voting no.

5. Accept the currently established colors from the VAN SMOKE AND WHITE as above in their SHELL and SHADED counterparts. These would include to date, VAN SHELL CAMEO AND WHITE, VAN SHELL CREAM AND WHITE, VAN SHELL CALICO, VAN SHELL DILUTE CALICO, VAN SHELL CHOCOLATE CALICO, VAN SHELL LILAC CALICO: white cat with colored portions confined to the extremities; head, tail, and legs. The colored portions conform to the currently established SHELL color description. One or two small colored patches on body allowable. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

VAN SHADED CAMEO AND WHITE, VAN SHADED CREAM AND WHITE, VAN SHADED CALICO, VAN SHADED DILUTE CALICO, VAN SHADED CHOCOLATE CALICO, VAN SHADED LILAC CALICO: white cat with colored portions confined to the extremities; head, tail, and legs. The colored portions conform to the currently established

SHADED color description. The general effect to be darker than a Shell. One or two small colored patches on body allowable. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

RATIONALE: this would allow those cats with a lesser degree of tipping than the SMOKE AND WHITE the opportunity to be registered correctly and allow them to compete in the color they are and not the one they most closely resemble.

YES: 28

NO: 15

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried. Fuller voting no.

6. Realign the TABBY AND WHITE class to separate color classes based on numbers registered and shown to reflect as follows:

CURRENT:

TABBY AND WHITE: white with colored portions, the colored portions of the cat to conform to the currently established classic, mackerel and patched tabby color standards. As a preferred minimum, the cat should have white feet, legs, undersides, chest, and muzzle. Less white than this minimum should be penalized proportionately. Inverted 'V' blaze on face desirable. **Eye color:** to conform to the established tabby pattern requirements.

VAN TABBY AND WHITE: white cat with colored portions confined to the extremities: head, tail, and legs. The colored portions conform to the currently established classic, mackerel and patched tabby color standards. One or two small colored patches on body allowable. **Eye color:** to conform to the established tabby pattern requirements. (Note: cats having more than two small body spots should not be shown/registered as vans.)

PROPOSED:

RED TABBY AND WHITE (classic, mackerel): white with colored portions, the colored portions to have a red ground color with markings deep rich red. As a preferred minimum, the cat should have white feet, legs, undersides. chest and muzzle. Less white than this minimum should be penalized proportionately. Inverted 'V' blaze on face desirable. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

VAN RED TABBY AND WHITE (classic, mackerel): to conform to the red tabby and white standard with the color confined to the extremities. One or two small colored patches on body allowable. **Eye Color:** brilliant copper.

BROWN TABBY AND WHITE (classic, mackerel): white with colored portions, the colored portions to have a brilliant coppery ground color with markings dense black. As a preferred minimum the cat should have white feet, legs, undersides, chest, and muzzle. Less white than this should be penalized proportionately. Inverted 'V' blaze on face desirable. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

VAN BROWN TABBY AND WHITE (classic, mackerel): to conform to the Brown Tabby and White standard with the color confined to the extremities. One or two small colored patches on body allowable. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

PATCHED TABBY AND WHITE (classic, mackerel): white with colored portions, the colored portions to conform to the currently established patched tabby color standards. As a preferred minimum, the cat should have white feet, legs, undersides, chest, and muzzle. Less white than this minimum should be penalized proportionately. Inverted ‘V’ blaze on face desirable. **Eye color:** to conform to the currently established patched tabby pattern requirements.

VAN PATCHED TABBY AND WHITE (classic, mackerel): to conform to the patched tabby and white standard with the color confined to the extremities. One or two small colored patches on body allowable. **Eye color:** to conform to the established patched tabby pattern requirements.

OTHER TABBY AND WHITE (classic, mackerel): white with colored portions, the colored portions of the cat to conform to the currently established classic and mackerel tabby color standards(with the exception of red, brown and patched tabby). As a preferred minimum, the cat should have white on feet, legs, undersides, chest, and muzzle. Less white than this minimum should be penalized proportionately. Inverted ‘V’ blaze on face desirable. **Eye color:** to conform to the currently established tabby pattern requirements.

VAN OTHER TABBY AND WHITE (classic, mackerel): to conform to the Other Tabby and White standard with the color confined to the extremities. One or two small colored patches allowable. **Eye color:** to conform to the established tabby pattern requirements.

Current Color Class Numbers:

Tabby and White (including Vans).....1192 1193
*(Tabby and White, Patched Tabby and White
in all the current classic, mackerel and
patched tabby patterns with the addition of
white.)*

Proposed Color Class Numbers:

Red Tabby & White (including Vans)1140 1141
Brown Tabby & White (including Vans).....1142 1143
Patched Tabby & White (including Vans) -- 1159
Other Tabby & White (including Vans).....1192 1193

YES: 34

NO: 10

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried. Fuller, Miller, Eigenhauser voting no.

Discussion: Eigenhauser: I understand the desire to split the class because this is sort of like what the Maine Coons did a few years ago. But this isn't splitting, it is fragmenting.

Watson: They are only asking to split up into four classes. **DelaBar** reminded the board that they had split the Egyptian Maus where far fewer cats are shown.

7. Change the name of PATCHED TABBY AND WHITE to CALICO TABBY.

RATIONALE: a Patched Tabby is in reality an agouti Tortoiseshell. We don't allow Tortoiseshell and White for competition, we call it Calico. A Patched Tabby and White is ideally a Calico with agouti in the patching, thus a Calico 'Tabby.' This would be consistent with the description for instance of Calico Smoke.

YES: 21

NO: 23

BOARD ACTION: No Action Taken.

PERSIAN – HIMALAYAN DIVISION

Total Members: 84
Ballots Received: 52
60% of Voting: 32

1. Realign the LYNX POINT class to separate color classes based on numbers registered and shown to reflect as follows:

CURRENT:

LYNX-POINT	1954	1955
<i>(Seal Lynx, Blue Lynx, Tortie Lynx, Blue cream Lynx, Flame Lynx, Cream Lynx, Chocolate Lynx, Lilac Lynx, Chocolate-Tortie Lynx, Lilac-Cream Lynx)</i>		

PROPOSED:

SEAL LYNX.....	3252	3253
BLUE LYNX	3256	3257
TORTIE LYNX	--	3247
BLUE-CREAM LYNX	--	3251
OTHER LYNX POINT COLORS.....	1954	1955
<i>(Flame Lynx, Cream Lynx, Chocolate Lynx, Lilac Lynx, Chocolate-Tortie Lynx, Lilac-Cream Lynx)</i>		

RATIONALE: With the ever increasing popularity of the Lynx Point colors, the time has come to allow the Seal Lynx; Blue Lynx; Tortie Lynx; and Blue-Cream Lynx the opportunity

to compete within their respective color. The numbers registered and shown in these 4 colors warrants this change.

YES: 47

NO: 5

BOARD ACTION: Motion Failed.

PERSIAN – SHADED & SMOKE DIVISION

Total Members: 21
Ballots Received: 18
60% of Voting: 11

1. Accept the following colors for Championship status:

SHELL BLUE: undercoat white, the coat on the back, flanks, head and tail to be lightly tipped with blue. Face and legs may be lightly shaded with tipping. Frill, ear tufts, stomach and chest, white. **Nose leather, rims of eyes and paw pads:** blue. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

SHADED BLUE: undercoat white with a mantle of blue shading down the sides, face and tail. Frill, ear tufts, stomach and chest, white. Face and legs may be a deeper shading. The general effect to be much bluer than the shell blue. **Nose leather, rims of eyes and paw pads:** blue. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

YES: 14

NO: 4

BOARD ACTION: Motion Failed.

2. Accept the following colors for Championship status:

SHELL BLACK: undercoat white, the coat on the back, flanks, head and tail to be lightly tipped with black. Face and legs may be slightly shaded with tipping. Frill, ear tufts, stomach and chest, white. **Nose leather, rims of eyes and paw pads:** black. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

SHADED BLACK: undercoat white with a mantle of black shading down the side, face and tail. Frill, ear tufts, stomach and chest, white. Face and legs may be a deeper shading. The general effect to be much blacker than the shell black. **Nose leather, rims of eyes and paw pads:** black. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

RATIONALE: Shell and shaded tortoiseshell and shell and shaded blue-creams have been recognized for years. Shell and shaded males in recognized colors when bred to shell and shaded parti-colors can produce these colors and do. At present, the shell and shaded offspring of these breedings, which could be as high as 100% of their kittens cannot be

shown, except as spoiled smokes. It is very easy to pretend these shell and shaded blues and blacks are just 'out of color' at any given moment due to the nature of the true and correct 'smoke' color.

YES: 14

NO: 4

BOARD ACTION: Motion Failed.

3. Accept the following colors for Championship status:

SHELL CHOCOLATE: undercoat white, the coat on the back, flanks, head and tail to be lightly tipped with chocolate. Face and legs may be lightly shaded with tipping. Frill, ear tufts, stomach and chest, white. **Nose leather:** brown. **Paw pads:** cinnamon-pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

SHADED CHOCOLATE: undercoat white with a mantle of chocolate shading down the sides, face and tail. Frill, ear tufts, stomach and chest, white. Face and legs may be a deeper shading. The general effect to be much darker than the shell chocolate. **Nose leather:** brown. **Paw pads:** cinnamon-pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

CHOCOLATE SMOKE: undercoat white, deeply tipped with chocolate. Cat in repose appears chocolate. In motion the white undercoat is clearly apparent. Face, legs and tail, chocolate with narrow band of white at base of hairs next to skin which may be seen only when fur is parted. White frill and ear tufts. **Nose leather:** brown. **Paw pads:** cinnamon-pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

RATIONALE: These colors can be produced using colors already accepted for Championship status in CFA.

YES: 12

NO: 6

BOARD ACTION: Motion failed. Everett voting yes.

4. Accept the following colors to Championship status:

SHELL LILAC: undercoat white, the coat on the back, flanks, head and tail to be lightly tipped with lilac. Face and legs may be lightly shaded with tipping. Frill, ear tufts, stomach and chest, white. **Nose leather:** lavender. **Paw pads:** pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

SHADED LILAC: undercoat white with a mantle of lilac shading down the sides, face and tail. Frill, ear tufts, stomach and chest, white. Face and legs may be a deeper shading. The general effect to be much darker than the shell lilac. **Nose leather:** lavender. **Paw pads:** pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

LILAC SMOKE: undercoat white, deeply tipped in lilac. Cat in repose appears lilac. In motion the white undercoat is clearly apparent. Face, legs and tail, lilac with a narrow band of

white at the base of hairs next to skin which may be seen only when fur is parted. White frill and ear tufts. **Nose leather:** lavender. **Paw pads:** pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

RATIONALE: These colors can be produced using colors already accepted for Championship status in CFA.

YES: 12

NO: 6

BOARD ACTION: Motion failed. Everett voting yes.

5. Accept the following colors to Championship status:

SHELL CHOCOLATE TORTOISESHELL: undercoat white. The coat on the back, flanks, head and tail to be lightly tipped with chocolate and red. Face and legs may be lightly shaded with tipping. Frill, ear tufts, stomach and chest, white to lightly tipped. **Nose leather:** brown, brick red and/or pink. **Paw pads:** brick red, cinnamon-pink and/or pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

SHADED CHOCOLATE TORTOISESHELL: undercoat white. Mantle of chocolate and red shading down the sides, face and tail. Frill, ear tufts, stomach and chest, white to lightly tipped. The general effect to be much darker than the shell chocolate tortoiseshell. **Nose leather:** brown, brick red and/or pink. **Paw pads:** brick red, cinnamon-pink and or pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

CHOCOLATE TORTOISESHELL SMOKE: white undercoat, deeply tipped with chocolate, red and shades of red. Cat in repose appears chocolate tortoiseshell. In motion the white undercoat is clearly apparent. Face, legs and tail, chocolate tortoiseshell pattern with narrow band of white at base of hairs next to skin which may only be seen when fur is parted. White frill and ear tufts. **Nose leather:** brown, brick red and/or pink. **Paw pads:** brick red cinnamon-pink and/or pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

RATIONALE: These colors can be produced using colors that are already accepted for Championship status in CFA.

YES: 12

NO: 6

BOARD ACTION: Motion failed. Everett voting yes.

6. Accept the following colors to Championship status:

SHELL LILAC-CREAM: undercoat white. The coat on the back, flanks and tail to be lightly tipped with lilac and cream. Face and legs may be lightly shaded with tipping. Frill, ear tufts, stomach and chest, white to lightly tipped. **Nose leather:** lavender, lavender-pink and/or pink. **Paw pads:** lavender-pink and/or pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

SHADED LILAC-CREAM: undercoat white. Mantle of lilac and cream shading down the sides, face and tail. Frill, ear tufts, stomach and chest, white to lightly tipped. The general

effect to be much darker than the shell lilac-cream. Nose leather: lavender, lavender pink and/or pink. **Paw pads:** lavender-pink and/or pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

LILAC-CREAM SMOKE: white undercoat, deeply tipped with lilac and cream. Cat in repose appears lilac-cream. In motion the white undercoat is apparent. Face, legs and tail, lilac-cream pattern with narrow band of white at base of hairs next to skin which may only be seen when hair is parted. White frill and ear tufts. **Nose leather:** lavender, lavender pink and/or pink. **Paw pads:** lavender pink and/or pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

RATIONALE: These colors can be produced using colors that are already accepted for Championship status in CFA.

YES: 12

NO: 6

BOARD ACTION: Motion failed. Everett voting yes.

PERSIAN – SILVER & GOLDEN DIVISION

Total Members: 42

Ballots Received: 33

60% of Voting: 20

1. Accept the following colors for Championship status:

BLUE SILVER CHINCHILLA: undercoat white. Coat on back, flanks, head, and tail sufficiently tipped with blue to give the characteristic sparkling appearance. Face and legs may be slightly shaded with tipping. Chin, ear tufts, stomach and chest, pure white. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with blue. **Nose leather:** OLD ROSE. **Paw pads:** BLUE OR OLD ROSE. **Eye color:** GREEN OR BLUE-GREEN. Disqualify for incorrect eye color, incorrect eye color being copper, yellow, gold, amber, or any color other than green or blue-green.

BLUE SHADED SILVER: undercoat white with a mantle of blue tipping shading down from the sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to white on the chin, chest, stomach, and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. The general effect to be much darker than the chinchilla. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with blue. **Nose leather:** OLD ROSE. **Paw pads:** BLUE OR OLD ROSE. **Eye color:** GREEN OR BLUE-GREEN. Disqualify for incorrect eye color, incorrect eye color being copper, yellow, gold, amber, or any color other than green or blue-green.

RATIONALE: Blue silver is a genetically possible established color which is approved for championship competition in other breeds. These colors can be obtained from colors already accepted in the Persian breed. It is not a color fault. The color blue is due to a recessive gene, which can be carried for generations without manifestation. Blue is a naturally occurring color in Silver and Golden lines where the dilute gene is present. It can appear at any time when both parents have the dilute factor. The BLUE SILVER can be produced directly from

a 'SILVER' to 'SILVER' breeding even though one or both of the parents may not have had a dilute ancestor within as many as ten generations or more. Just as a solid blue is the dilute version of a solid black, the BLUE SILVER is a dilute version of a CHINCHILLA/SHADED SILVER. Acceptance of the blue chinchilla and blue shaded for championship competition will allow these attractive cats recognition in the show ring and open up a larger gene pool.

YES: 18

NO: 15

BOARD ACTION: No Action Taken.

2. Accept the following colors for Championship status:

BLUE CHINCHILLA GOLDEN: undercoat cream. Coat on back, flanks, head and tail sufficiently tipped with blue to give golden appearance. Face and legs may be slightly shaded with tipping. Chin, ear tufts, stomach and chest, cream. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with blue. **Nose leather:** OLD ROSE. **Paw pads:** BLUE OR OLD ROSE. **Eye color:** GREEN OR BLUE-GREEN. Disqualify for incorrect eye color, incorrect eye color being copper, yellow, gold, amber or any color other than green or blue-green.

BLUE SHADED GOLDEN: undercoat cream with a mantle of blue tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to cream on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be same tone as the face. The general effect to be much darker than the chinchilla. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with blue. **Nose leather:** OLD ROSE. **Paw pads:** BLUE OR OLD ROSE. **Eye color:** GREEN OR BLUE-GREEN. Disqualify for incorrect eye color, incorrect eye color being copper, yellow, gold, amber or any color other than green or blue-green.

RATIONALE: These colors are obtained from colors already recognized by CFA for Championship status in the Persian Breed – Silver/Golden Division, the Chinchilla and Shaded Golden Persian. Born from Golden to Golden breeding, the Blue Chinchilla Golden and the Blue Shaded Golden is a reality now seen in Canada and Europe. It is the result of the dilute gene in Golden – recessive – passing from generations behind. Blue is a naturally occurring color occurring in the Silver and Golden lines where the dilute gene is present and can appear at any time when present in both sire and dam. Just as a solid blue is the dilute of a solid black, the Blue-Golden is the dilute version of the Chinchilla/Shaded Golden with its black tipping. Genetically, the cat is as much a possibility as the Blue Silver Tabby (recognized by CFA) and would be the Golden alternative to the Blue-Silver Chinchilla/Shaded.

YES: 18

NO: 15

BOARD ACTION: No Action Taken.

PERSIAN – TABBY DIVISION

Total Members: 58
Ballots Received: 38
60% of Voting: 23

1. Accept the following colors for Championship status:

CHOCOLATE TABBY: (Classic, mackerel) Ground color milk chocolate. Tabby markings a deep, dark chocolate affording sufficient contrast with ground color. Lips and chin the same shade as rings around the eyes. **Nose leather:** brown and/or brick red. **Paw pads:** brick red to cinnamon-pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

CHOCOLATE PATCHED TABBY: (Classic, mackerel) Ground color milk chocolate. Tabby markings a deep, dark chocolate affording sufficient contrast with ground color with patches or softly intermingled areas of red. Lips and chin the same color as rings around the eyes. **Nose leather:** brown, brick red and/or cinnamon pink. **Paw pads:** brick red, cinnamon pink and/or coral. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

LILAC TABBY: (Classic, mackerel) Ground color pale frosty lavender with a pinkish patina. Tabby markings a darker lavender affording sufficient contrast with ground color. Lips and chin the same color as rings around the eyes. **Nose leather:** lavender. **Paw pads:** pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

LILAC PATCHED TABBY: (Classic, mackerel) Ground color pale frosty lavender with a pinkish patina. Tabby markings a darker lavender affording sufficient contrast with ground color with patches or softly intermingled areas of cream. Lips and chin the same color as rings around the eyes. **Nose leather:** lavender and/or pink. **Paw pads:** lavender pink and or pink. **Eye color:** brilliant copper.

RATIONALE: These colors can be produced using colors already accepted for Championship status in CFA.

YES: 24

NO: 13

BOARD ACTION: Motion carried. Fuller and Rothermel voting no.

2. Change the name of CREAM CAMEO TABBY to CREAM SILVER TABBY.

RATIONALE: The word cameo has always been used with the color red. This more accurately describes what the color actually is. The wording CREAM SILVER TABBY is used in other breeds to describe that color.

YES: 20

NO: 16

BOARD ACTION: No Action Taken.

3. Accept the addition of the Spotted Tabby Pattern in the Tabby Persian Division?

SPOTTED TABBY PERSIAN: Markings on the body to be dense, clearly defined and distinctly spotted. Spots may vary in size or shape with preference given to round, evenly distributed spots. Ideally, body spots should not run together in a broken mackerel line pattern but should subtly suggest a classic tabby pattern; a spot encircled by spots. A dorsal stripe runs down the length of the body to the tip of the tail. The dorsal stripe is ideally composed of spots with alternating horizontal 'brush strokes' and spots on the tail. There is an intricate tabby 'm' on the forehead with markings extending up over the head between the ears and breaking into spots on the lower neck and shoulders. An unbroken line runs back from the outer corner of the eye. Swirls on cheeks. Spots are scattered along the front shoulders and hind quarters extending as far as possible down the legs with broken bracelets further down on the lower legs and broken necklaces at the throat, the more broken, the better. Buttons on belly desirable.

RATIONALE: Geneticists are not yet decided on whether the spotted tabby is a distinct mutation or a polygenetic variant of mackerel. The fact that some very distinctly spotted cats have been bred in other breeds (British, Ocicat, American Curl) is consistent with either understanding of the spotted cat. Many spotted tabbies have competed as mackerel tabbies and some as classic tabbies in Persian tabby divisions. Allowing spotted tabby Persians to compete as spotted tabbies with their own standard will encourage breeders to select their best spotted tabbies for breeding and further develop the spotted Persian tabby.

YES: 18

NO: 20

BOARD ACTION: No Action Taken.

RUSSIAN BLUE

Total Members: 47

Ballots Received: 38

60% of Voting: 23

1. Amend **DISQUALIFY** section as follows:

Current standard: **DISQUALIFY:** kinked or abnormal tail. Locket or button. Incorrect number of toes. Any color other than blue.

Proposed standard: **DISQUALIFY:** kinked or abnormal tail. Locket or button. Incorrect number of toes. Any color other than blue. **Long coat.**

RATIONALE: The Russian Blue has become an allowable outcross for a longhair blue breed in other associations. The CFA Russian Blue is a shorthair breed that currently appears homozygous for shorthair as no established CFA breeders have produced a longhair Russian Blue from registered CFA Russian Blue parents. Adding the disqualification for long coat

will help protect our breed from cats exhibiting evidence of hybridization affecting coat length.

YES: 37

NO: 1

BOARD ACTION: Motion Carried

2. The following question pertains to policy regarding CFA's Registration Rules. This is the current official policy for Russian Blue registration but is not listed in the Registration Rules: Would you like to have CFA include in the registration rules the following statement:
Russian Blue: No color other than blue is registerable.

RATIONALE: The Russian Blue breed council continues to feel strongly about protecting the color integrity of this breed where any other color would indicate evidence of hybridization. Adding this statement to the official CFA Registration Rules would formalize current CFA Registration Policy.

YES: 34

NO: 3

BOARD ACTION: Motion Carried

SCOTTISH FOLD

Breed Council Secretary Grace Sutton spoke to the board:

'The creation of a phenotypic division in the Oriental breed will change the breed concept in CFA and is contrary to the wishes of the majority of CFA Breed Council members. Those who wish to exhibit look-alike cats have other associations. CFA is a genotypic registry. To change the structure of standards would irrevocably change the course of CFA.

Outcrossing does not create multiple breeds in one litter. It does create AOV's which play an important role in the health and integrity of that particular breed.

Breed councils have voted to maintain the current definition of a breed and rejected the concept of a phenotypic registry twice. Now is the time for the board to carry out the distinct and clearly expressed wishes of the membership.

SIAMESE

Total Members: 159

Ballots Received: 121

60% of Voting: 73

Breed Council Secretary Debbi Stevenson spoke:

'Breeding is an all-consuming hobby. It affects your entire life. Your job choices, what you do with your weekends, how you spend all of your free time and your vacations.

In order to stay with anything that is so demanding there must be more than just simple winning or the ability to make a little money. For a hobby to encompass such a substantial portion of your life there must be solid principles to stand by and meaningful goals to reach.

This is what CFA has always offered. No easy way to quick fame, no category to show every kitten born. It takes hard work and dedication to principle to achieve even a Grand Champion in CFA. Unlike the other associations, success in CFA is meaningful, something to aspire to. All the late nights, the litter pans, the agonizing trips to the vet can be turned into something that says 'this is why I stuck it out.' That is why people stay with CFA working to create the ideal cat, because of the genetic registry, because every cat is distinctive, because every cat cannot win.

Siamese breeders have come under increasing pressure from some who wish to have every color of their breed shown. The Siamese Breed Council feels very strongly that the pointed Oriental Shorthair will harm our breed. In a recent survey of current Siamese breed council members on the issue of a pointed Oriental division, over 75% of the members returned postcards indicating the harm they felt it would cause to the integrity of the Siamese breed if a pointed Oriental division is ever adopted. And yet, in spite of the increasingly intense attempts to show what have been dubbed 'look-alikes,' Siamese breeders remain generous. We just gave approval for the use of our cats in yet another breed, the Havana Brown, albeit this time with a promise that the AOVs will never be shown.

What Siamese breeders want is what we have always wanted, to know that our generosity in allowing our cats to be used in other breeds is respected. That the breeds that we parent do not attempt to mimic us and bring similar offspring into the show ring.

The Siamese breed has given more than almost any other breed to CFA. We are now asking that CFA remove this constant threat of duplication from us, so that we can concentrate on improving our cats, instead of guarding against the very breeds we so generously helped create.'

THE PROTRUDING XYPHOID

Your comments convinced me that we should leave the question of crossed eyes alone. I don't just mean that I decided not to pursue it. I mean that I was truly convinced that we should leave the standard alone.

It is not so easy to dispose of the exaggerated xyphoid issue.

HISTORY: The following proposal arose as a result of the questions put to me by judges as I traveled the country doing color classes. Repeatedly they queried 'Why should we take the heat for penalizing for this fault when your standard does not stand behind us? After all, the other 'skinny cats' list it in their penalize section.'

RATIONALE: None of us want judges to poke and prod looking for anomalies. It has been argued that if it is a disqualification, judges will feel compelled to hunt for them. Although we do not want our cats' sternums rigorously examined, a cartilage protrusion is an ugly midline fault when it is noticeable. As I've said before, my feeling is that looks alone are enough reason to penalize for them. Disqualification is not an option on this ballot, but penalization is offered.

There are two quite different articles, both written by veterinarians, as well as copies of x-rays, presented here. We tried hard to get the clearest reproductions of the x-rays we could. If you are unwilling to vote to penalize for a protruding xyphoid merely on the grounds of aesthetics, then please read BOTH articles carefully before coming to a final decision.

PLEASE FIND ATTACHED 2 ARTICLES AND X-RAY PHOTOGRAPHS

1. The following wording is repeated exactly in the Colorpoint Shorthair, Balinese, Javanese and Oriental standards. Should we add these words to the Siamese standard?

PENALIZE: improper (i.e., off-color or spotted) nose leather or paw pads. Soft or mushy body. **Palpable and/or visible protrusion of the cartilage at the end of the sternum.**

YES: 79

NO: 41

BOARD ACTION: Motion Carried.

2. MERGING OF THE COLORPOINT SHORTHAIR AND OSH COLOR POINTED PATTERNS

The following is a proposal submitted by Ellyn Honey. She requested that it be included on the Siamese BC Ballot. We are not affected directly, and the results will simply be one more indication of how the Siamese breeders feel about how breed issues should be handled.

INTRODUCTION: This proposal is offered to CFA and the Colorpoint and OSH breeders as a resolution to allow the continued showing of the Oriental Shorthair offspring that meet the allowable colors within the CPSH standard, to be shown as they have been for the past 14 years. This proposal is unique in that it offers the opportunity for the CPSH breeders to continue to know which offspring is of Oriental parentage but also allows them access to those cats for breeding, thereby increasing their gene pool and by gaining the type to expand their breed. The proposal also clearly states to the OSH breeders that they must work within acceptable constraints of allowable breedings, colors within those breedings, and sets a clear, definitively limiting timeframe for these breedings to continue.

HISTORY: The origin of the Colorpoint Shorthairs and Oriental Shorthairs is the same. Both were created by breeding American Shorthair to Siamese many years ago. The Colorpoint breeders chose to breed away from the full body colored cats, and bred only to Siamese or to other lynx/tortie or red/cream pointed cats.

Fourteen years ago the CFA Board elected to allow lynx, tortie, red, and cream pointed cats of Oriental parentage to be shown in the Colorpoint division.

The thoughts at the time were that the Colorpoints and Orientals of this pattern would eventually merge into one breed. The Orientals were given a different registration number, and the Colorpoints were not allowed to outcross to Orientals. The lynx/tortie/red/cream pointed Orientals competed for Regional and National Wins as Colorpoints. Many Oriental breeders since then have bred specifically for these lynx/tortie/red/cream pointed patterns and have based their breeding programs on these cats. Many new Oriental breeders, whether unaware of the history, improperly mentored, or simply not realizing the implications, have been centering their breedings to produce CPSH like cats without the knowledge that there was reason for concern. This proposal offers all, in a fair and impartial manner, a clear end to the problem by a specific date. The CPSH breeders have made it clear how they feel about losing a breed win to a 'look alike' cat and their concerns are respected. This proposal allows them an opportunity if they so desire, to outcross to those cats with clear guidelines and restrictions with respect to the protection of the CPSH breed and the allowable colors and patterns encompassed within their breed standard requirements.

In order to bring the Oriental lynx/tortie/red/cream pointed cats into the Colorpoint Shorthair class so that their pedigrees genetically conform to the stipulations within the Colorpoint standard, yet not disenfranchise the Oriental breeders who have worked very hard for the past 14 years breeding these beautiful cats, and to enlarge the Colorpoint gene pool.

We propose the following:

By the year 2008, in order for the breeders to show a lynx point, tortie point, red point, or cream point of Oriental ancestry in the Colorpoint class, a five generation pedigree is required showing the cat to have only pointed patterns that have been bred to other Siamese or Colorpoints, or Oriental pointed cats that meet the CPSH standard. At the sixth generation, offspring of these cats would be merged, transferred and registered as 'true' Colorpoints.

By the year 2008 any Oriental lynx/tortie/red or cream pointed cats who have pointed, patterned or solid Oriental parents within the five generations would then hold the status of AOV.

Specifics encompassed in this proposal are:

- 1) Any Oriental SH having either Silver, Shaded, Smoke, Cinnamon, Bi-color, within the five generations would not be eligible for this transition or outcrossing.
- 2) During this timeframe, CPSH may outcross to OSH lynx, tortie, red, and cream pointed cats with the offspring meeting the same registration criteria as the OSH offspring.
- 3) All offspring of these outcrossed breedings meeting the criteria of the CPSH standard will be eligible for competition in the CPSH class.
- 4) This Proposal does not apply to OLH, Balinese or Javanese AOVs or variants.

- 5) All solid seal point, chocolate point, blue point, or lilac point offspring of any of these breedings would remain AOVs.
- 6) Any other solid-pointed colors with the exception of red point or cream point offspring of any of these breedings would remain AOVs.
- 7) All offspring of these breedings, whether outcrossed to OSH solid/lynx/tortie/red/cream pointed, CPSH, or Siamese must meet the five generation pedigree requirement of breedings only between these cats to be eligible for merging and registration as pure CPSH.
- 8) After the year 2008, no offspring of OSH solid/lynx/tortie/red/cream pointed cats would be eligible for outcrossing or competition and would remain AOVs.

RATIONALE: This proposal offers a fair and impartial resolution to both the CPSH and OSH breeders with a clear agreement and end to the OSH AOV issue. By agreement to this proposal, the OSH breeders have to accept that the four solid pointed Siamese colors would remain AOVs and that after a certain time frame, the Oriental CPSH look-alikes would also be considered AOVs. The Siamese breeders will no longer have to be concerned about impending infringement on the parent breed. Because the Balinese, Javanese, and Oriental Longhair offspring have not been involved (shown in the CPSH classes), this proposal does not encompass offspring of their breeds. This proposal allows more time for the breeders who have built a breeding program on lynx/tortie pointed cats to conduct their breeding programs within a restricted time frame, a restricted gene pool, and with the full knowledge that after a specific deadline, any other offspring would be AOVs. By the same token, this proposal offers an opportunity to the CPSH breeders to enhance their outcrossing capabilities and enlarge their gene pool while continuing competition with like cats and like pedigrees. This proposal offers both the continued enjoyment of competition among these cats and a clear cut-off date on future outcross considerations. It completes the original concept that these like cats would be merged, without harm to the CPSH breed. This proposal also recognizes that the scenario presently exists and may be accomplished currently by registering lynx/tortie pointed Orientals in other associations for the requisite number of generations and then introducing them back into CFA as CPSH. This proposal however, recognizes that the Silver, Shaded, Smokes, Cinnamon, Bi-colors, would have an adverse impact on the CPSH breed and protects them from that infringement. While this may not be a perfect proposal, it is a rational compromise that could benefit both breeds, the breeders, and CFA.

YES: 57

NO: 62

BOARD ACTION: No Action Taken.

3. PLEASE CONSIDER: In order for the Breed Council ballots to be truly meaningful, two factors are required:

First, the membership must participate.

Would you support a plan whereby the ballot was mailed with the membership renewals, and had to be completed as a part of that process, provided that NO OPINION was an option on each item. NO OPINION would not be counted in any way toward the ballot result; it would be considered a totally neutral response.

Second, the membership must be credible. Please give thought to what conditions are necessary in order to insure we are taken seriously. Are our present membership requirements sufficient? Please think about this item for future reference.

RATIONALE: This procedure would not require anyone to take a position on any item with which they were uncomfortable rendering an opinion, it would simply insure that everyone sent in a ballot, thereby eliminating casual negligence.

YES: 78

NO: 43

BOARD ACTION: No Action Taken.

4. The following question has been presented to the Havana Brown Breed Council. It is included here with the permission of the Siamese Breed Council Secretary for the consideration of the Siamese Breed Council and the information of the CFA Executive Board.

Should the Siamese, Seal and Chocolate only, be added as legal outcrosses for the Havana Brown?

RATIONALE: All Havana Browns in existence today were created by crossing Siamese to other shorthair breeds, to transfer the chocolate gene onto a full body colored cat of unique conformation. In order to re-create totally new lines of Havana Browns, not related to the current lines, it is necessary to use our original parent breed of Siamese to repeat the original breeding formulas used by our breed founders to establish the Havana Brown. The Siamese has the advantage of known health history, a range of type favorable to re-establishing current Havana type, known colors/patterns which already are limited to the same colors/patterns used to establish the original hybridization, so they will not introduce new colors or visible tabby patterns (Siamese carry mainly ticked tabby patterns which will improve chances of having 'clear-coated' Havana Brown offspring) to our gene pool. The pointed pattern can be bred out again by retaining only full-body colored homozygous offspring, and test breeding, as the originators did.

Breeders who avail themselves of the option to utilize legal outcrosses to the Siamese breed will be required to sign pledges that all Havana Brown, Variants, or AOV offspring resulting from such legal outcrosses will never be returned to the Siamese breed gene pool nor will petitions to show such offspring in the Siamese breed classes be entertained. Further, a signed copy of this pledge will be submitted along with the litter registration form for each such litter through the second generation down from such an outcross, as surety of our honorable intentions to responsibly deal with such variant or AOV kittens now and in the future.

This proposal insures that future breeders must sign the pledge for each litter and cannot later claim that they were not involved in the decision or ever petition the Siamese breed to allow the AOV or Variant kittens/cats to be shown or bred back into the Siamese breed. Once a legal cross has been made, all kittens/cats descending from that cross will forever be designated as Havana Brown or Havana Brown AOV kittens/cats.

YES: 84

NO: 36

Thank you for taking the time to complete and return this ballot. WE NEED YOU!

BOARD ACTION: No Action Taken.

SOMALI

Total Members: 62

Ballots Received: 31

60% of Voting: 19

Breed Council Secretary Kathy Black spoke on behalf of her breed.

'We really appreciate this opportunity to bring up the issues that we feel are very important. Our main concern is our ability to outcross to the Abyssinian. We do not want to set a cut-off date; we cannot foresee, in the future, when we can set a date. So we would just like to leave that open. There are several reasons why. Our gene pool is very small. We are a deviation from the Abyssinian. There are still Somalis being produced from Abyssinian to Abyssinian breedings. And because we are a deviation from the parent breed, we need to go back to the Abyssinian, both for our type but also because of our small genetic gene pool. We have a very small number of breeders who are actively breeding and this includes our Japanese neighbors. Not only are we very spread out, but we have limited access to other cats that we would even want to use in a breeding program. Within that small group, we have an even tinier group working with dilute colors. So, they are limited even further. Since we do not want to use European bloodlines because of the silver gene, we have cut off all possibilities of going outside our own borders.

Diana gave me the proposed What Is A Breed revision and I really like what it states: the committee recommends letting the nine breeds still outcrossing the opportunity to set their own cut-off date. We do not want a cut-off date at this time. Also, we have no interest in showing our shorthairs. That is a very small selection. AOVs are AOVs and we want to keep them that way. We would like to establish some way of denoting which are shorthair cats in our litters, possibly with an expanded registration number or special designation.'

COAT COLOR SECTION

Current COAT COLOR: warm and glowing. Ticking: distinct and even, with dark colored bands contrasting with lighter colored bands on the hair shafts. Undercoat color clear and bright to the skin. Deeper color shades desired, however, integrity of ticking not to be

sacrificed for depth of color. Darker shading along spine continuing through tip of tail. Darker shading up the hocks, also shading allowed at the point of the elbow. Preference given to cats UNMARKED on the undersides, chest, and legs; tail without rings. Facial Markings: dark lines extending from eyes and brows, cheekbone shading, dots and shading on whisker pads are all desirable enhancements. Eyes accentuated by fine dark line, encircled by light colored area. **Eye color:** gold or green, the more richness and depth of color the better.

1. Reorganize Coat Color section and redefine 'Markings' to read as follows:

COAT COLOR: warm and glowing. Ticking: distinct and even, with dark colored bands contrasting with lighter colored bands on the hair shafts. Undercoat color clear and bright to the skin. Deeper color shades desired, however, intensity of ticking not to be sacrificed for depth of color. Preference given to cats UNMARKED on the undersides, chest, and legs; tail without rings. Markings: darker shading along spine continuing through tip of tail; darker shading up the hocks, shading allowed at the point of the elbow; dark lines extending from eyes and brows, cheekbone shading, dots and shading on whisker pads are desirable enhancements, eyes accentuated by fine dark line, encircled by light colored area. **Eye color:** gold or green, the more richness and depth of color the better.

RATIONALE: Under POINT SCORE, COLOR we give 5 points to Markings. In the COAT COLOR description we presently have 'Facial Markings.' The points given for Markings were meant to be given for the darker shadings on the whole cat (the illusion of the dark line down the spine, ending in the dark line down the tail, and the dark shading on the hocks) not just the darker shading of the facial markings. The richer the dark shading the most desirable.

YES: 27

NO: 4

BOARD ACTION: Motion Carried.

2. Change the color description of the Blue to read as follows:

Current BLUE: ground color ivory-oatmeal, ticked with various shades of slate blue, the extreme outer tip to be the darkest. Tail tipped with slate blue. The underside and inside of legs to be a warm blush-beige/apricot to harmonize with the ground color. **Nose leather:** old rose. **Paw pads:** mauve, with slate blue between toes, extending slightly beyond the paws.

Proposed BLUE: ground color warm beige, ticked with slate blue, the extreme outer tip to be the darkest. Tail tipped with slate blue. The underside and inside of legs to be a tint to harmonize with the ground color. **Nose leather:** old rose. **Paw pads:** mauve, with slate blue between toes, extending slightly beyond the paws.

RATIONALE: This color description is more in line with the color descriptions of the other three colors. It describes one ground color with undersides a color to harmonize with the ground color, rather than four different colors.

YES: 26

NO: 5

BOARD ACTION: Motion Carried.

TONKINESE

Total Members: 85
Ballots Received: 69
60% of Voting: 42

1. Replace the current General description.

Current GENERAL: the Tonkinese cat was originally the result of a Siamese to Burmese breeding. The ideal Tonkinese is intermediate in type, being neither cobby nor svelte. The Tonkinese should give the overall impression of an alert, active cat with good muscular development. The cat should be surprisingly heavy. While the breed is to be considered medium in size, balance and proportion are of greater importance.

Proposed GENERAL: the ideal Tonkinese is intermediate in type, neither cobby nor svelte: The Tonkinese should give the overall impression of an alert, active cat with good muscular development. The cat should be surprisingly heavy. While the breed is considered medium in size, balance and proportion are of greater importance.

RATIONALE: It has been 15 years since the Tonkinese has been allowed outcrosses to parent breed. At this time, our breeding cats are many generations removed from the parent breeds. We are the only breed to list our background in the general preface. Exhibitors, judges, and the general public are all familiar with our intermediate type.

YES: 68 NO: 0

BOARD ACTION: Motion Carried.

2. Change the current disqualify section:

Current DISQUALIFY: yellow eyes. White locket or button. Visible tail kink. Crossed eyes. Palpable tail faults.

Proposed DISQUALIFY: yellow eyes. White locket or button. Crossed eyes. Tail faults.

RATIONALE: this is primarily a housekeeping change. It currently reads palpable tail faults. Visible tail kink. We are not adding any extra penalty.

YES: 60 NO: 9

BOARD ACTION: Motion Carried.

TURKISH VAN

Total Members: 14
Ballots Received: 13
60% of Voting: 8

1. Amend EARS section as follows (change in bold): Current EARS: **Moderately large to large**, set fairly high and well apart; the inside edge of the ear is slightly angled to the outside with the outside edge fairly straight but not necessarily in line with the side of the face; wide at the base. Tips are slightly rounded. Insides should be well feathered.

Proposed EARS: **Moderately large, in proportion to the body**, set fairly high and well apart; the inside edge of the ear is slightly angled to the outside with the outside edge fairly straight but not necessarily in line with the side of the face; wide at the base. Tips are slightly rounded. Insides should be well feathered.

RATIONALE: A significant number of judges over a four-year period have indicated that they do not consider the Turkish Van ears as ‘large’ in comparison to the term ‘large ears’ used for other breeds. In discussions, those judges making the comment, as well as others consulted, have indicated that ‘moderately large’ with the caveat ‘in proportion to the body’ is more accurate. This change allows a more precise description of the breed characteristics in relation to other CFA breeds.

YES: 11

NO: 2

BOARD ACTION: Motion Carried.

2. Amend **COLOR and PATTERN** section as follows (change in bold):

Current **COLOR and PATTERN:** Van-pattern only on glistening chalk-white body with colored markings confined to the head and tail desirable. One or more random markings, up to color on 20% of the entire **body**, are permissible. Random markings should not be of a size or number to detract from the van pattern, making a specimen appear bi-color. A blaze (a white streak up the nose) to at least between the front edge of the ears is desirable.

Proposed **COLOR and PATTERN:** Van-pattern only on glistening chalk-white body with colored markings confined to the head and tail desirable. One or more random markings up to color on 20% of the entire **cat**, is permissible. Random markings should not be of a size or number to detract from the van pattern, making a specimen appear bi-color. A blaze (a white streak up the nose) to at least between the front edge of the ears is desirable.

RATIONALE: A significant number of judges over a four year period have indicated confusion over how much color is allowed. Many have interpreted the term ‘body’ as meaning ‘torso,’ in addition to color on the head and tail. This interpretation greatly increases the amount of color allowed on the cat. The original intent was to allow color up to 20% of the entire body surface of the cat.

YES: 7

NO: 6

BOARD ACTION: No Action Taken.

(21) BREED DEFINITION REVISED PROPOSAL.

Doernberg then presented to the board the Breed Definition Revised Proposal.

In response to the specific revisions endorsed by the delegation at the June Annual Meeting, the Breed Definition Committee has developed the following revised Definition of a Breed proposal. As agreed to at the October 1998 Board Meeting, the basic definition remains unchanged.

DEFINITION OF A BREED

*A breed is a group of domestic cats (subspecies *fells catus*) that the governing body of CFA has agreed to recognize as such. A breed must have distinguishing features that set it apart from all other breeds.*

The definition presumes the following:

- 1. At the time of recognition for registration CFA will assign a new breed into one of four classifications - Established, Hybrid, Mutation or Natural.*
- 2. No breed of any classification may be merged in whole or in part with a Natural or Established breed.*
- 3. For those breeds who do not have any other source of new bloodlines; i.e., importation, other registries or current outcrosses to other recognized breeds, and for whom the need to outcross for health and vitality appears necessary, the CFA Board will grant approval of an outcrossing plan when 60% of the voting breed council membership approves such a proposal. In addition to this required breed council approval, any such outcrossing proposal must include the following:*
 - (a) A summary of the problem and/or problems that have caused the request to be made.*
 - (b) Relevant statements from qualified veterinary and/or genetic professionals establishing that outcrossing is the best course to follow to correct .the problem cited in (a) above.*
 - (c) A statement establishing that no other source of new bloodlines is available to the breed seeking this option.*
 - (d) The source of the desired outcross.*
 - (e) A guarantee to breeds that might be used as an outcross in such a program that any look-alike cats produced by such outcrossing will not at any time seek to be*

returned either to the registry or show classes of the breed and/or breeds being used for outcrossing nor will petitions to show such offspring in any other breed classes be entertained.

- (f) *A description of the registration procedures to be used in the establishment of the outcrossing program and approval by the CFA Executive Director of such procedures.*

Rationale for Item 3: *The above items outline specifically a procedure that did not exist in CFA prior to the addressing of this concern by the breed council membership in the original Breed Definition polling. Most breeds in CFA, because of already established avenues of new bloodlines, will never need to consider such a program. However, for those who do, the committee believes that the objectives of the breed that is petitioning for outcross can be reached more quickly by addressing the items listed above. Addressing these items at the beginning of the program will also insure the protection of any recognized breeds used as outcrosses.*

4. *The establishment of classes in any breed which:*

- (a) *in the case of a hybrid or currently outcrossing breed, mimic* the parent breed(s); or,*
- (b) *in the case of a new breed, mimic', an existing breed, will not be permitted. AOV classes are not affected by this stipulation.*

Rationale for Item 4: *The original Breed Definition Committee report identified the biggest problem confronting CFA in this area to be the production of AOV look-alikes in breeds which continue to outcross to parent breeds. The definition asked that the nine breeds which still outcross establish an estimated outcrossing cutoff date. One of these breeds was permitted to outcross indefinitely because of expert opinions that the special nature of the breed required such continued outcrossing. The basis of the committee's recommendation was that the majority of the breeds in CFA either do not outcross or have established cutoff dates for outcrossing. The 1979 Rules for the Acceptance of New Breeds and Colors requires that all new breeds, before being accepted by CFA for championship status, set an estimated cutoff date. The committee believes that establishing cutoff dates for all breeds would be a step toward the reduction in the number of AOV look-alikes.*

However, at the annual meeting a resolution was passed by the delegation which stated: Each breed council with a 60% majority will determine when it is safe and appropriate to set cutoff dates for outcrossing. The committee understands that some breeds with very limited gene pools may not, at this time, be able to give any estimate of when they could consider the setting of a cutoff date. It may be that some of the eight breeds may not be able to end outcrossing in the foreseeable future. The committee believes that concerns articulated at the annual that the board would endanger breeds by ending their outcrossing prematurely were unwarranted; however, our task has been to address those concerns while still abiding by the wishes of the vast majority of CFA breeders.

Therefore, the committee recommends that in lieu of the prior statement regarding cutoff dates, the establishment of a no look-alike policy as outlined in Item 4 be instituted. This will give the nine breeds still outcrossing the opportunity to set their own cutoff dates but will assure the breeds that are being used that their identities will be protected.

The Breed Definition listed above will in no way change any of the current breeds in CFA. The requirement concerning the setting of cut-off dates for the eight breeds named in the previous proposal has been removed. The long-standing policies of CFA will be maintained. Although the committee knows that not every breed will be happy with this definition, we believe that the majority of CFA breeders support the changes. We believe the definition protects the interests of the majority of CFA's breeds and breeders. The CFA Board at its February meeting agreed to send this revised definition back to the breed councils for a vote. We do, however, believe that this must be a general question. The exclusion of even one breed from the provisions of this definition will render the definition meaningless.

Definition of mimic:

A class of cats would be said to mimic either (1) the parent breed, or (b) an already existing breed, when such a class of cats so closely resemble (a) the parent breed, or (b) already existing breed, that the defining features of the two groups are considered to be basically the same and the differences between the two groups cannot be said to be definite.

Doernberg moved that we poll the breed council on the revised WIAB in the next breed council polling. Williams called the question. Motion carried.

Jacobberger: I was directed at the October meeting to draft an amendment in alternative form whereby we either will or will not permit faxed applications for breed council membership. I have prepared the alternatives. These amendment alternatives will be voted on at the Annual Meeting. **Rothermel moved to adopt the presentation. Williams called the motion. Motion carried.**

Proposed Constitutional Amendment – 2 Alternatives

Change last sentence of Article XI- Breed Council -Membership, as follows:

Alternative One:

Membership applications must be original and signed by the applicant and must be received by the Central Office by no later than the close of business on August 1 of that year.

Alternative Two:

Membership applications must be received by the Central Office by no later than the close of business on August 1 of that year. Faxed application may be accepted under such conditions as the board may direct.

Jacobberger: I have a request. It is from Lee Brown, dated February 6, 1999, formally requesting a recount of the Colorpoint Breed Council Secretary ballot by the CFA Credentials Committee. **Jacobberger** expressed concerns with having the Credentials Committee do the recount. **Williams:** I think to have the tellers do this would be completely unnecessary. **Dent** addressed the board about how Central Office counts the ballots. He suggested using CFA's auditor or the accountant that does CFA's monthly books. **Hoover moved to have a recount using the CFA accountant. Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.**

Rothermel moved that Howard Webster remain as Breed Council Secretary until the recount is taken. Williams called the motion. **Motion carried.** Barnaby voting no.

Colorpoint Shorthair Breed Council Secretary Recount

Paul Trimboli, the Certified Public Accountant who prepares our monthly financial reports, has reviewed the ballots cast in the election of Breed Council Secretary. His findings are that there is no change to the results previously reported:

Lee Brown 20 Votes

Howard Webster 21 Votes

(22) PROTEST FILING FEE PROPOSAL.

Everett withdrew her \$100 protest filing fee proposal.

(23) AWARDS REPORT.

This committee in its previous report stated 'serious comparative shopping' was underway in reference to the selection of our end of season 1998-1999 CFA National Awards. The committee began its work with budget considerations as a high priority but would also remain steadfast in the opinion that no style, quality, or prestige of these most important awards would be sacrificed. It is our pleasure to report what was previously described as the 'information gathering' phase of the process is now complete. A number of manufacturers of high quality trophies and commemorative awards were investigated. Many of the manufacturers that were considered differed in their use of acceptable materials, applied in some instances very costly custom means of production, each varied in setup method and cost, and a wide range of quality and delivery schedules was brought to our attention. Early in this project it became evident that for us to change dramatically the design and materials used in our past awards or to change vendors who would have to subject us to a new set-up/production charge for such a limited and possibly a one-time offering, would surely wreak havoc on our budget.

Therefore, with many thanks to Allene Tartaglia, the Director of Special Projects for CFA, and after many phone calls and faxes later, this committee made the decision to contact both Jostens (breed plaques) and Frabel (glass trophies) with the idea being in both cases that we (CFA) wished to remain customers but it was an absolute necessity that we needed to do a little 'bargaining.'

The Jostens representative reported that they have announced a 3% price increase for 1999 but would co-operate with our request for a price reduction and we can expect an 8% decrease on the 1999 prices. This decrease calculates to a savings to CFA of approximately \$400.00 which allows us to maintain the impressive breed plaques awarded last year.

Frabel has been contacted and our request for a price reduction appears to have been successful as well. We are very optimistic that a price decrease to CFA of approximately \$50.00 per trophy will be realized. We hope to have on display a sample trophy ready for the upcoming February board meeting for inspection. A price decrease of this magnitude becomes more substantial when one considers the number of trophies we award each year, and such a reduction should guarantee this committee will remain well within its budget constraints.

The rosettes awarded will once again be prepared by Powers, Inc., and no increase in expenditure is noted or expected.

Now for a truly 'Great' start for a 'New Year'!!

Thanks to the involvement and assistance of our CFA President Don Williams, a very prestigious national firm has tentatively agreed to donate the Best Kitten, Best Cat in Championship, and the Best Cat in Premiership Trophies for the present 1998-1999 CFA Show Season!! To those deserving felines and their breeders and/or owners, what a wonderful way to end such an exciting year!!

*Respectfully submitted,
Jim DeBruhl, Awards Committee Chairperson*

(24) 1999 ANNUAL.

Malinen reported that the annual in Sacramento was coming along beautifully. Susan Nuffer is the Annual Chairperson and is doing a wonderful job. Japan is going to help with the Annual hospitality and Thursday night will be 'Japanese Night.' Hawaii is going to be sending over macadamia nuts. There will be a wine country tour and a city tour. Debbie Kusy is going to be doing 'On The Road Again,' so anyone having any slides that they want included should contact her. **Malinen** also promised that the awards presentation would be much shorter this year. **Tartaglia** announced that there will not be an Iams luncheon as there has been in previous years because of space limitations, but they are considering doing the hospitality on Friday night. They are still doing the Sunday breakfast.

(25) SHOW SCHEDULING COMMITTEE REPORT.

As to the previous (Oct. 1998) report of this committee we are pleased to update the progress which has been made in the following two areas:

- 1. In the Oct. 1998 report of this committee it stated, 'The committee was in the process of formalizing a list containing the name and/or contact person of the Show Scheduler for each respective CFA Region (or Division).' The CFA Show Schedulers are as follows:*

<i>Jane Barletta</i>	<i>Region 1 – North Atlantic</i>
<i>Bill Talbert</i>	<i>Region 2 – Northwest</i>
<i>Vicky Edwards</i>	<i>Region 3 – Gulf Shore</i>
<i>Rachel Anger</i>	<i>Region 4 – Great Lakes</i>
<i>Kim Eigenhauser</i>	<i>Region 5 – Southwest</i>
<i>Darrell Newkirk</i>	<i>Region 6 – Midwest</i>
<i>Dan Petty</i>	<i>Region 7 – Southern</i>
<i>Yaeko Takano</i>	<i>Region 8 – Japan</i>
<i>Manfred Pszak</i>	<i>International Division</i>

A very special thank you is in order to each person who has agreed to serve their respective region or division in this most important capacity.

- In the Oct. 1998 report of this committee it stated, ‘A preliminary draft of relevant survey questions is near completion and will be mailed to each Show Scheduler.’ Working closely with Dan Petty, Show Scheduler for the Southern Region, such a survey is in the process of being mailed to every Region 7 CFA club. This survey will serve as a test model which we hope to expand to all CFA Regions during 1999. It is this committee’s intention to utilize the information gathered in such a way as to provide every CFA Show Scheduler a more effective, efficient, and meaningful relationship with neighboring Show Schedulers and CFA Regions in general. The ‘improved data’ should also provide a more reliable form of ‘future show planning.’ This data will help locate and isolate such problems as two or more clubs attempting to host separate shows in close proximity to each other on a given weekend within a single region, or when a club situated very close to a regional boundary is possibly unaware that a club situated geographically very close but in the adjoining CFA Region is also planning a show for that same weekend. This committee wishes to encourage an open dialog between the show schedulers of adjoining regions and all show schedulers in general. It is the consensus of this committee that once the survey and the resulting data is expanded to all regions it will yield a common ground to open such conversations and thus mutually benefit all involved. A complete list of all survey questions will be published in the follow up to this report.*

*Respectfully submitted,
Jim DeBruhl
Show Scheduling Committee Chairperson*

(26) BOARD MEETING OCTOBER 2000.

Roy asked the board to consider Wilmington, Delaware. **DelaBar** so moved. **Williams** called the motion. **Motion carried.**

(27) YEARBOOK REPORT.

Mr. President, and Members of the Board and Guests:

We are proud to announce that as we prepare this report in January for the February meeting we have received our copy of the 1999 Cat Fanciers' Association Yearbook. More importantly, we can proclaim that we met the publication date and the book is out 'ON TIME!'

Following is a recap from the 1999 Yearbook Editor's Page:

'The 1999 Yearbook. The last one until the turn of the century. What changes there have been!! The whole world has become computerized. Cell phones, digital pagers, fax machines, email, voice mail, web pages – the written word in book form may soon become a priceless edition. Where else can you pick something up, look at it, read it, carry it with you, share stories and pictures, and keep it forever. No matter how much technology changes things. Remember 8 track tapes? LP Records? Beta VCRs? How about the first Atari computers? Some things you kept on those media are gone or worthless, but the written word is still there. Libraries still exist all over the world with volumes of invaluable information to get your hands on. Unless Fahrenheit 451 becomes a reality, we will still treasure our wonderful CFA Yearbook in all its glorious color all over the world. Thanks to all of you who support the book and help to keep it a reality.'

We are pleased with the results of the hard work and hours of investigation that went into the preparation of this edition. 'Newbies' will love to acquaint themselves with the historical data that made the Cat Fanciers' Association the world's largest registry of pedigreed cats. Make sure you purchase the new edition – it is truly current and innovative.

This book includes coverage of the 1997-98 show season, awards at the Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, PA, and many informative features. Our breed features include the Egyptian Mau, The Golden Persian, and the Shaded American Shorthair. Grands and Distinguished Merit Cats are pictured and Sires and Dams and their grand offspring are listed for historical record. Clubs, the new Liaison Committee, the International Committee and articles written by them are also included.

Some specialty features include: Terms of Agreement, Genetics Disease Conference, Building a Cattery, What Does It Take to Bring in the Gate and more.

We have a copy of the CFA Regional Map taken from a previous yearbook and again this year our judges are pictured in color.

We are pleased to present the 1999 Cat Fanciers Association Yearbook, and ask that you please read the following. We need your help more than ever at this time.

- 1. We want your feedback on the Yearbook.*
- 2. Now is the time to prepare and submit features.*
- 3. We welcome your contribution and observation.*
- 4. Help us to publicize and proclaim the excellent price of the book.*

5. *Put a Yearbook order form in your newsletter, and show catalog.*
6. *Donate a book to your library – and to your veterinarian and school.*
7. *Display a book in your home, at your show or give it as an award.*

Your proposition, suggestions, beliefs, and concerns are significant to the continuing accomplishment of the Yearbook.

Order your books early – Inquire about some collector's issues that are still available.

Requests for Grand Champion/Grand Premier and Distinguished Merit Photos for the Yearbook 2000 (covering the 1998-1999 show season) will be mailed starting in February 1999. Please read and follow all the instructions carefully. Have your photos taken early and have them ready to submit just when you are notified. Yearbook advertising prices, etc. are being prepared and will be mailed as soon as possible. Please write or call if you do not receive a package and we will mail one to you.

We hope you enjoy the Yearbook and thank you again for your loyalty, support, and aid to our extraordinary publication.

We look forward to working with you once again.

*Respectfully submitted,
Marna S. Fogarty/Patricia Decker*

(28) LOGO REPORT.

The new version of the CFA logo has been made available on the CFA web site as a downloadable file that clubs can use on their show announcement pages.

One webmaster requested permission to 'color' the CFA logo to match the different color designs of web sites he created. Permission to do so was denied, as the CFA logo is a corporate identity and I know of no other corporations that will allow someone to change the colors of their logo at will.

Several cattery and club websites were found that had incorrectly used the CFA logo. All were notified of the correct usage, and have been changed.

A color version of the CFA logo has been incorporated into a banner that is being provided for use as a link back to the CFA web site from a personal cattery page. Receipt of the signed waiver of liability is a requirement for use of this banner.

Permission was granted to Roger Horenstein to use the CFA logo on engraved plastic cattery signs.

Permission was requested by Technological Research Group Inc. to use the CFA logo on the opening 'splash' screen for their new cattery management program, and to incorporate the

generation of a CFA Entry Form into the program. Permission was granted to incorporate the entry form, but was not granted for use of the CFA logo on their program screens. It was felt that the use of the logo would mislead consumers and imply that CFA endorses the product, which is not the case.

*Respectfully submitted,
Karen Lawrence, Chair
CFA Logo Committee*

(29) MENTORING COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Mentoring Committee will consist of a Committee Chair Coordinator and a regional representative from each of the CFA regions. It is my understanding that some of the regional directors have already appointed people within their regions to fulfill this position. I would very much appreciate being informed by each of the regional directors whom they have placed in this position so we may begin better coordinating efforts. The Regional Mentoring Representatives will be standing members of the committee.

Currently in progress is the development of a brochure explaining the Mentoring Program. These would be available for general distribution and could be included in the litter registration packets sent to those people who have indicated that this is their first litter registration with CFA. I am also working on mentoring applications.

I would also like to actively start a 'Mentoring Source Book.' Implementation of this source book would be through the Internet. I would be happy to donate space on my own personal site to host this with a link at the CFA Web Site directing people to it.

The source book would contain articles and information not readily accessible to newcomers to the world of cat breeding and exhibiting. I feel that it is of the utmost importance that legislative issues be covered as this is something which affects each and every one of us in the fancy. Other issues which could be addressed would be cattery construction complete with 'virtual cattery tours' which meet or exceed CFA guidelines in this area. A suggested reading list as well as links to other sites of educational interest would also be established. Many subjects can be addressed here which would otherwise be hard to find using traditional methods.

Anyone willing to volunteer their services on behalf of the Mentoring Committee should not hesitate to contact me. Their efforts will be greatly appreciated!

*Respectfully submitted,
Debbie Ritter*

(30) CAT FANCIERS ASSOCIATION ADOPTED POLICIES.

Bylaws define the structure of an organization. Policies define the beliefs and philosophy. Both are equally binding on the organization. The Cat Fanciers' Association frequently adopts policies that are as important in determining the action of the group as are its bylaws or other

rules. Policies are usually formulated to meet recurring problems that come up for decision. Our organization develops policies that have an equally powerful influence on its effectiveness.

Once a policy has been developed and adopted, it sets a standard for judging and deciding all new proposals dealing with the subject or situations covered by the policy. If a proposal is contrary to an adopted policy of CFA, it is not in order and is not considered.

The Cat Fanciers' Association, Inc. will review its policies each year to see whether changes or new policies are required. We must have a standing committee on policies that maintains a list of currently effective policies, considers and makes recommendations on proposed policies, reviews all policies annually, and interprets them when requested.

Policies should not be included in the bylaws but should be compiled separately and stated appropriately.

Respectfully submitted,
Lorna Malinen, Northwest Regional Director

(31) CFA CAT BOOK.

GENERAL CHAPTERS:

The following individuals have agreed to contribute:

<u>CHAPTER</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>
<i>Behavior/Misbehavior</i>	<i>Kitty Angell</i>
<i>Breeding/Reproduction</i>	<i>Betty White</i>
<i>Cat Shows</i>	<i>Dan & Tracy Petty</i>
<i>Cattery Management/Breeder Ethics</i>	<i>Kat Malone</i>
<i>CFA & Registration</i>	<i>Central Office</i>
<i>Health/Wellness Care & Illness</i>	<i>Dr. Susan Little</i>
<i>History of CFA</i>	<i>Judy Thomas</i>
<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Joan Miller</i>
<i>Living With Your Cat</i>	<i>Marsha Ammons</i>
<i>Nutrition/Feeding</i>	<i>Pending, preferably a professional nutritionist</i>
<i>Selecting a Cat</i>	<i>Pat Jacobberger</i>
<i>What is a Pedigreed Cat?</i>	<i>Joan Miller</i>
<i>Where to Get a Cat</i>	<i>Anna Sadler</i>
<i>20 Questions Most Frequently Asked/ 20 Most Common Misconceptions</i>	<i>Pat Jacobberger</i>

Writer's contracts will be going out soon and authors will have three months from time of signing the contract to submit a manuscript. After editing changes, each author will have an opportunity to review and approve the changes.

BREED CHAPTERS:

All newly elected breed council secretaries were contacted (with the exception of those breeds with tied votes) for their recommendation as to who they believe should author the respective breed chapter. To date, the following recommendations have been received. Formal invitation letters have not yet been sent; however, in most instances the breed council secretary has already contacted the individual or the breed council secretary has agreed to coordinate the chapter themselves. The deadline for input from the breed council secretaries is February 15.

CHAPTER

AUTHOR

*American Shorthair
Bombay
Devon Rex
Japanese Bobtail
Ragdoll
Scottish Fold
Siamese
Sphynx
Turkish Angora*

*Ande DeGeer
Patti DeWitt
Ann Gibney & Gerri Logan
Allen Scruggs
Janet Wilkie
Jean Grimm
Betty White
Lynne Thomas & the CFA Sphynx Breed Club
Barbara Azan*

BREED PHOTOS:

The solicitation for breed photos from the general cat fancy via the CFA website and ads in the Almanac has generated a very good response. Well over 100 pictures have already been catalogued, and in looking at the stack still needing my attention, I estimate there are at least 30-50 more photos to catalog. I plan on also including the past five years' breed winners in the selection process.

Letters of Intent will be sent to each photographer to insure they will provide the selected photo(s) for us when necessary.

PHOTO SELECTION:

You may recall, three judges were randomly selected at the October board meeting from the 1998 and 1999 CFA International Cat Show judging panels: Wayne Trevathan, Gary Powell and Bob Bradshaw. Gary Powell is unable to participate; therefore, I proposed to President Williams that the judge who has judged the most International Shows be the replacement. Mr. Williams authorized this proposal and Kim Everett is the replacement.

It is hoped a meeting at the Central Office can be scheduled prior to the annual meeting to review the photos. The photos selected at that meeting will be taken to the annual meeting for review by as many breed council secretaries as present at the annual. The use of an expedited mail service with tracking capability (e.g. Fed Ex or UPS) will be used to receive input from the remaining breed council secretaries.

Response to the book project has been very positive. Contributors have expressed how honored and excited they are to be included. Others have offered good suggestions and their help in any way necessary. It is quite gratifying to receive such positive feedback.

*Respectfully submitted,
Allene Tartaglia*

(32) RESULTS OF FEEDBACK – NATIONAL REGIONAL SCORING TASK FORCE AND ADDENDUM.

The board was unable to discuss these results due to a lack of time. The results will be discussed at the June board meeting. The complete results may be found on page 126 of this Almanac.

(33) JUDGING WITHOUT TITLES.

The board was unable to discuss these results due to a lack of time. The results will be discussed at the June board meeting. The complete results may be found on page 124 of this Almanac.

At 4:05 PM President Williams adjourned the regular meeting in order to go into executive session. The executive session was adjourned at 4:30 PM Sunday, February 7, 1999.

*Respectfully submitted,
Kitty Angell, Secretary*

(34) DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS & RESULTS.

Although printed as a separate section of the minutes, these reports are nonetheless a part of the official minutes of the proceedings of the executive board during the period from February 6-7, 1999. When used in this section the term ‘cited for hearing’ means only that the CFA Executive Board considered the Protest Committee’s recommendations and determined that sufficient cause existed to believe that the individual(s) or club(s) involved may have violated a show rule or a provision of the CFA Constitution. In such cases, the involved individual(s) or club(s) is ‘cited for a hearing,’ meaning that the executive board has scheduled a fact finding hearing on the alleged violation, pursuant to the provisions of the CFA Constitution. During closed session the board accepted the Protest Committee’s recommendation not to proceed further with some protests and to proceed with a hearing on those recommended for citation.

PROTESTS:

The Protest Committee recommended the following cases as ‘cited for hearing’ by the board:

Case #98-105-1118: CFA v. Frish, Alex; violation of CFA Constitution, Article XV, Section 4 (b).

Case #98-105-1215: CFA v. Furlotte, Tracy; violation of CFA Constitution, Article XV, Section 4 (g).

HEARINGS:

Case #97-037-0402: CFA v. Leavitt, Ilene; violation of CFA Show Rule #3.07. No person was present and following a closed session the board found Ilene Leavitt **Guilty** as charged. **Penalty: Letter of reprimand to be sent.**

Case #98-005-0312: CFA v. Geving, Cindy; violation of CFA Constitution Article XV, Sec. 4 (g). A friend of Ms. Geving presented her case in her absence. Following a closed session the board found Cindy Geving **Guilty** as charged. **Penalty: 1-year suspension and \$500 fine.**

Case #98-051-0514: CFA v. Cabe, Donna; violation of CFA Constitution Article XV, Sec. 4 (a) & (g). No person was present and following a closed session the board found Donna Cabe **Guilty** as charged. **Penalty: Permanent suspension.**

Case #98-064-0626: CFA v. Starr-Kelty, Jennifer & Denton, James; violation of CFA Constitution Article XV, Sec. 4 (b). No person was present and following a closed session the board found Jennifer Starr-Kelty **Guilty** as charged. **Penalty: 1-year suspension and \$350 fine.** The board dismissed the case against James Denton for insufficient evidence.

Case #98-072-0730: CFA v. Taylor, Ralph Kent; violation of CFA Constitution Article XV, Sec. 4 (g). No person was present and following a closed session the board found Ralph Kent Taylor **Not Guilty.**

Case #98-073-0730: CFA v. McGaw-Fonk, Racquel; violation of CFA Constitution Article XV, Sec. 4 (b). No person was present and following a closed session the board found Racquel McGaw-Fonk **Guilty** as charged. **Penalty: 1-year suspension and \$350 fine.**

Case #98-082-0807: CFA v. Bowman, Elaine; violation of CFA Constitution Article XV, Sec. 4 (g). Ms. Bowman was present along with two fellow Maine Coon breeders to speak in her behalf. Following their testimony, the board, in closed session, found Elaine Bowman **Not Guilty.**

Case #98-095-1007: CFA v. West, Carolyn; violation CFA Constitution Article XV, Sec. 4 (a) & (g). No person was present but Ms. West did reply with a letter that was read to the board. After deliberation and in closed session, the board found Carolyn West **Guilty.** **Penalty: Permanent suspension.**