



**Preserving the future  
by enlisting the past to expand our gene pool.**

**Within the AKC setting:**

**Allow the current breeding stock within the  
Gompa Lhasa Apso Preservation Program,  
with intact United Kennel Club  
pedigrees, full AKC registration.**

**Allow use of the AKC Foundation Stock Service  
to record region-of-origin Lhasa Apsos.**

#### **AKC FSS**

**Find region-of-origin Lhasa Apsos.**

**Not registered with an AKC recognized registry.**

**Undergo ALAC Native Stock Committee (NSC)  
Critique Process to become eligible for  
recording.**

**Establish 3 full generations using AKC FSS.**

**4th generation eligible for full AKC registration.**

#### **Gompa Lhasa Apsos**

**Entered the Western hemisphere in 1982.**

**Entered Canadian Kennel Club program  
in 1986.**

**Entered UKC Registry in the 1990s and  
continue to be UKC registered.**

**Entered GLAPP database in 2001.**

**25 years of recording and work  
already done.**

## Introduction

In August the Native Stock Committee (NSC) submitted the American Kennel Club petition to the Board of Directors of the American Lhasa Apso Club. With unanimous approval it was submitted to the AKC Board of Directors. On October 21 the NSC was informed the AKC Board voted to allow ALAC to ballot the membership to accept the proposal. It is important to have a complete understanding of what you will be asked to vote on.

The proposal is:

- Allow the current breeding stock within the Gompa Lhasa Apso Preservation Program, with intact United Kennel Club pedigrees, full AKC registration.
- Allow use of the AKC Foundation Stock Service® (FSS®) to record region-of-origin Lhasa Apsos.

The Gompa Lhasa Apso Preservation Program (GLAPP), a 501(c)3 organization, is a small population genetics management program perpetuating the genetic lineage of the Gompa Lhasa Apso. For nearly a decade the breeding program has been under the supervision of Debby Rothman, an ALAC Register of Merit breeder of nearly 30 years, with 100+ AKC Champions to her credit. The current GLAPP breeding stock – 12 dogs; 4 males and 8 females - represents at least 4 generations of breeding from the original western imports. Information extending back to 1982 is available in the Registry section of the GLAPP website. ([www.GompaLhasaApso.com](http://www.GompaLhasaApso.com)) A timeline provides links to documentation following the early years of the lineage in the western hemisphere. Tables link to information on the current breeding stock.

FSS® was created by AKC as a record-keeping service, traditionally used by rare breeds working towards full AKC recognition. Recently, AKC allowed the American Tibetan Mastiff Association use of FSS® for dogs without full three-generation pedigrees from AKC recognized registry, therefore not eligible for registration with AKC. The NSC FSS® Procedures were developed with the help of the American Tibetan Mastiff Association, the Society for the Perpetuation of the Desert-Bred Saluki, the Basenji Club of America and have been reviewed by the AKC registration department.

To be eligible for consideration, the Lhasa Apso must be considered pure-bred with ancestry traceable to the region of origin. All Lhasa Apsos in any generation to be recorded by FSS® must go through the same Critique Process. The owner must submit, to the NSC Registrar (a position approved by the ALAC Board of Directors) a completed FSS® Recordation Application, color photographs, copies of import/export documentation, DNA profile, microchip identification, pedigree if available, copies of any registration certificates and pertinent background documentation useful in proving the dog is a pure-bred Lhasa Apso. The dog will be assigned a Critique Case Number (CCN). The owner will be informed of scheduled dates and locations where the Lhasa Apso may be presented for critiquing by a panel of three pre-qualified Critique Judges. Upon receipt of three Judges Critique Forms, all judging the dog to be a pure-bred Lhasa Apso, the NSC Registrar will forward the FSS® Application, photographs, supporting documents and a letter confirming that the Lhasa Apso was found to be a pure-bred Lhasa Apso.

It is extremely rare to be able to expand your breed's gene pool and increase viability with individuals and/or recent descendants developed in their original environment. The NSC very much appreciates you taking the time and interest to consider this matter.

**The discussion centers around 3 categories:  
How will this affect the breed, GLAPP and FSS.**

**How will this affect the breed?**

***There is concern the introduction of unknown genes could be detrimental, that landrace traits can be found within the established population, that introducing an inbred population won't help diversify the gene pool and those dogs may have nothing of quality to offer the breed.***

Given the above concerns, the NSC sees the need to further educate the membership about the benefits of genetic diversity. This will be done through the Club's magazine, *The ALAC Bulletin*, ALAC Online and with each scheduled Critique Process.

### **GLAPP**

***Concern has been expressed about the authenticity of the dogs within the Gompa Lhasa Apso Preservation Program. Several ALAC members have asked that three generations be bred before allowing the current breeding stock within the Gompa Lhasa Apso Preservation Program to enter the AKC Studbook.***

Members can access information and documentation extending back to 1982 through the Registry section of the GLAPP website. There is a timeline providing links to documentation from various sources and letters following the early years of this lineage in the western hemisphere. Tables providing detailed information, particularly on the current breeding stock within GLAPP, are being further developed. Included are photographs of the 12 adult dogs that would receive full AKC registration along with pedigrees, including UKC registration numbers, extending back into each dog's region-of-origin ancestors. A film titled *Ancient Treasure – The Remake* documents the dogs' journey and is available to regional clubs.

Given this lineage has bred true to type, that the original imports and their descendants were monitored in Canada by government and CKC officials and examination committees of Lhasa Apso breeders in the 1980s, that the dogs entered the UKC Registry in the 1990s and that the breeding program has been under the direction of an ALAC ROM breeder since 2001, the NSC believes these dogs have more than proven their purebred status.

### **FSS**

***Members want strict guidelines for dogs entering AKC FSS<sup>®</sup> recordation.***

The NSC Procedures for AKC FSS<sup>®</sup> Recordation and AKC FSS<sup>®</sup> Litter Recordation were developed with the help of the American Tibetan Mastiff Association, the Society for the Perpetuation of the Desert-Bred Saluki and the Basenji Club of America and have been reviewed by AKC's registration department. To be eligible for AKC FSS<sup>®</sup> Recordation, dogs undergo a Critique Process with three pre-qualified individuals examining each dog. Critique judges must determine whether they consider each dog to be a purebred Lhasa Apso and rate the dog from excellent to unacceptable. Details on the Critique Process can be found in the petition.