



4

**DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC WORKS**

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

CITY OF SACRAMENTO
CALIFORNIA

CITY HALL
ROOM 207
915 I STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA
95814-2673

916-449-5283

ADMINISTRATION
916-449-8747

March 26, 1991

Transportation and Community Development Committee
Sacramento, California

Honorable Members in Session:

SUBJECT: REASSESSMENT OF CITY PROHIBITION ON KEEPING LIVE SWINE (MINI-PIGS) WITHIN THE CITY

SUMMARY

At the request of the City Council, staff has reviewed the available information relating to "pot-bellied" or "mini-pigs." This report recommends that the existing prohibition on keeping live swine, including mini-pigs, be retained.

BACKGROUND

General

On March 3, 1879, the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento passed ordinance number 146 stating "It is unlawful to keep any live swine within the City" (City Code Section 6.50).

In February of 1968, the City Attorney's Office reassessed the complete City Animal Control Law, including the 1879 prohibition on keeping live swine within the City. The original swine prohibition was retained in City Animal Control Law.

On January 31, 1991, a live mini-pig was observed within the City and reported to City Animal Control as a swine living within the City. A member of the City's Animal Control staff visited the location where the mini-pig was seen. After dialogue with Mrs. Catherine Camacho, the pig's owner, the City's Chief Animal Control Officer, Ruben Mora, granted Mrs. Camacho ten days to provide evidence that her mini-pig should not be covered by the provisions of the City's ordinance. (A letter from Mrs. Camacho to Mr. Mora is attached as Exhibit A.) Subsequently, City Councilmember Heather Fargo requested that City staff review a data package on the pot-bellied pig that was prepared by "The Pot-Bellied Pig Registry Service, Inc."

March 26, 1991
Transportation and Community Development Committee

Review Process

City staff has not only reviewed the breeder provided data on mini-pigs. In addition, staff has obtained objective mini-pig data from other sources. These sources include:

<u>Sources</u>	<u>Contact</u>
• California Department of Health Services	Dr. Kevin Riley, DVM
• California Department of Food and Agriculture	Dr. L. C. Vanderwagen, DVM
• Sacramento County Veterinarian	Dr. Vicki Giles, DVM
• Sacramento County Environmental Management Department	Mr. Ken Knight, RS
• San Francisco Animal Control	Mr. Kevin White
• Humane Society of the U.S. (HSUS)	Phyllis Wright, National Vice President
• Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Jack Nissan, President of SSPCA
• Reference Literature (From Reports and Documents)	

Staff also surveyed a number of cities and counties to learn how they have addressed the mini-pig issue. A summary of the information gathered from other jurisdictions is included as Exhibit B.

Staff has reviewed and analyzed the above data for several community impacts, including (1) health impacts, (2) nuisance impacts, and (3) societal impacts. Staff did not endeavor to evaluate the value of mini-pigs to their owners, e.g. (1) desirability as companions/pets, (2) fiscal value, and/or (3) their visual appeal.

The various versions of miniature (mini) pigs -- be they called pot-bellied, Asian, Chinese, Thai, and/or Vietnamese -- are all swine. Without regard for size and stature, they have the physical characteristics of swine (personal communication with Dr. Vicki Giles, DVM). Thus, herein we refer to all of these animals as mini-pigs. They are descendants of wild boars found in Asia. They were domesticated in the 10th Century and continue to be an important food source in Asia and Vietnam, but are now also considered exotic or farm animals in the United States.

Review of available (and sometimes conflicting) literature on the subject reveals the following mini-pig information:

- Selective breeding has produced a smaller than normal pig.
- Like all pigs, because of their unique skin texture, they require moisture.
- Size is related not only to genetics, but to feeding habits; an adult may be between 14-18 inches in height and vary in weight from 50-150 pounds. Males (boars) may weigh as much as 150 pounds and females can weigh as much as 120 pounds.
- Boars have sharp canine teeth and tusks and, for safety reasons, some dental care (periodic grinding down of teeth) and removal of tusks are recommended. Removal of tusks can be done after the age of two. Female pigs also have sharp canine teeth, but only periodic grinding down is recommended.
- Mini-pigs create more feces for their size than do dogs and cats. They are omnivorous and create a very malodorous feces.

March 26, 1991

Transportation and Community Development Committee

- Mini-pig boars have an especially peculiar urine odor that is stronger in the spring during mating season. This odor can be eliminated by neutering.
- Mini-pigs are aggressive when frightened, or when the female is protecting her young. They tend to be noisy when hungry or held, and then will grunt and squeal.
- If the mini-pig is forced to survive on its own, it will revert back to its wild nature.
- The mini-pig female's gestation period is three months, three weeks, and three days. They are capable of producing three litters per year with 5 to 15 piglets per litter.

The mini-pig's health impacts are summarized on Table 1.

TABLE 1

Health Impacts	
Transmission of Diseases	
<p>To Humans:</p> <p>Mini-pigs can transmit bacteria (salmonella) to humans. Mini-pigs can transmit brucellosis to humans. Probability of transmission very low, less than from cats. Vaccination can mitigate.</p>	<p>To Animals:</p> <p>Mini-pigs transmit to, or receive from, other pigs all pig diseases. The swine diseases do not have an adverse impact on humans.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Not enough data to make a positive decision. With current knowledge, one would conclude there are <u>no</u> major health problems associated with mini-pigs.</p>	

The mini-pigs nuisance impacts are as shown on Table 2.

TABLE 2

Nuisance Impacts	
Noise/Odors/Annoyances	
<p>Mini-pigs are <u>squealers</u>.</p>	<p>High pitch of squeals may be more annoying than barks.</p>
<p>Mini-pigs create more feces for their size than do dogs and cats.</p>	<p>The excreta is extremely strong and odoriferous.</p>
<p>The mini-pig male/boar is sexually aggressive at a young age.</p>	<p>They can be castrated at a younger age than dogs.</p>
<p>Mini-pigs are scavengers.</p>	<p>Once out of confinement, they would forage and eat anything available.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Aware owners could eliminate or mitigate mini-pig nuisance potential, but mini-pigs can be a nuisance among City dwellers.</p>	

March 26, 1991
 Transportation and Community Development Committee

The mini-pigs societal impacts are as shown on Table 3.

TABLE 3

Societal Impacts	
Impact on past, current, and future interactions between the City government and its citizens:	
Mini-pigs require more moisture than other animals.	Responsible owners would have to use more water than for dogs and cats.
Wild and/or exotic animals are not compatible with an urban environment.	The Sacramento Society for the Prevent of Cruelty to Animals (SSPCA) opposes the private ownership of wild/exotic animals as pets.
Livestock, without regard for size, are not compatible with an urban environment.	The Humane Society of the U.S. is totally opposed to the acceptance of pot-bellied (mini-pigs) as domestic animals.
Consistency in application of municipal policies is a desirable governmental characteristic.	Diminutive animals of a species should be treated the same as the normal size animals. Diminutive animals of different livestock and/or exotic species should be treated alike.
Conclusion: Mini-pigs like mini-horses, pygmy chimpanzees, dwarf deer, pygmy goats, and ferrets should not be permitted in the City of Sacramento.	

FINANCIAL DATA

This report has no financial impacts.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

A review of the available data indicates sufficient public health and safety concerns to continue the outright prohibition of the keeping of mini-pigs on residential property. Any attempt at legalization should take into account the following considerations:

- If the keeping of mini-pigs in residential areas is to be legalized, similar requests for legalizing other exotic or mini animals would increase. In addition, as the City continues to urbanize, it will become increasingly more difficult to justify the proliferation of exotic or mini animals within residential areas.
- Staff is unable to determine how many residents own or are interested in mini-pigs. If mini-pig ownership is a fad, it will pass and leave the City with the prospect of having to deal with yet another problem of animal abandonment.

March 26, 1991

Transportation and Community Development Committee

- Staff is unable to determine the actual nuisance value of pigs being kept in residential neighborhoods. However, we think it would be very problematic, especially with houses as close together as they are in Sacramento. The process of policing this type of request would be difficult and expensive because Animal Control could not restrict the ownership of, quality of care, nor the size of mini-pigs.
- The issue of how to regulate these and other exotic and mini animals has yet to be resolved. A sudden influx of mini-pigs in residential neighborhoods would require an intensive inspection program to make sure that the necessary health and safety standards are strictly adhered to. Animal Control is not presently staffed at a level which would accommodate a labor-intensive, Citywide mini-pig, or other exotic animal, inspection program. Ferrets, pygmy chimpanzees, dwarf deer, pygmy goats, etc., may all be attractive to some and lovable to others, but these endearing traits do not necessarily make them appropriate participants in an urban environment.
- Staff has some concerns about the reaction of existing allowable domestic animals (dogs and cats primarily) to the presence of exotic or mini animals in residential areas. Any additional animal noise complaints will be most difficult to handle with available staff.

MBE/WBE

This report has no MBE/WBE impacts.

CONCLUSION

Following a review of the available data, staff considered several alternative actions which could be taken by the City Council. These fall into two categories -- allowing mini-pigs or continuing the prohibition. Each of these alternatives is discussed briefly below.

Legalize the Keeping of Mini-Pigs Within the City -- If the City Council wishes to allow the keeping of mini-pigs as pets, the legalization could take one of several forms. The swine prohibition in Section 6.50 of the Code could be amended to specifically exempt mini-pigs from its provisions. Another alternative would be to amend Article VIII of the Animal Control Law to include swine. This portion of the City Code establishes a definitive procedure for permitting wild animals within the City. This law (and the Swine Prohibition Law) would be amended to allow swine within the City under certain conditions. After the conditions were established, the permitting policy would be similar to that for wild animals.

The procedure enumerated in the Code for the keeping of wild animals involves submittal of a permit application to Animal Control. The application is reviewed by Building Inspections, the Zoo Director, and the County Health Department to determine whether the applicant's plan is in conformity with applicable laws. If these three departments approve the application, it is forwarded to the Chief Animal Control Officer, who may approve or deny the request based upon criteria enumerated in the Code. This approach, if chosen, could increase the workload of an already overtaxed Animal Control work force. The final approval would rest with the Chief Animal Control Officer; the involvement of the other departments is included only due to the structural and health and safety considerations associated with wild animals. Swine do not really fit the definition of "wild animals." A more straightforward approach would be to amend the swine prohibition to exempt mini-pigs.

Staff does not recommend altering the current City Code prohibition on keeping mini-pigs within residential areas. However, if the City Council decides that the City Code should be changed to allow the miniature pigs, staff requests 30 days in which to develop mini-pig residence-by-permit-only standards and procedures. Of the cities surveyed, most of those which have allowed keeping mini-pigs have devised regulations and permit procedures in order to mitigate health and safety concerns.

March 26, 1991
Transportation and Community Development Committee

Retain the Existing City Code Prohibition On Keeping Live Swine Within the City Limits -- As indicated above, staff believes there are sufficient health and safety concerns to continue the prohibition of the keeping of mini-pigs on residential property within the City. In addition, the policy considerations outlined above indicate significant potential problems with enforcement, investigation, abandonment, and precedent. For these reasons, staff recommends retaining the existing prohibition on the keeping of swine.

Staff is sympathetic to owners such as Mrs. Camacho who may have obtained a mini-pig without being aware that it was a violation of the City Code to possess one within the City. Staff also understands that there may be some sentiment on the City Council to attempt to "grandfather" mini-pigs currently within the City and prohibit any additional mini-pigs from being kept in the future. There are several problems with this approach, however.

Staff is not proposing the adoption of a new ordinance, which would allow the grandfathering of a preexisting condition. Rather, staff is enforcing a law, which is already on the books. Further, it would be extremely difficult to document which mini-pigs are currently in residents' possession and which are obtained after a certain date. Staff believes that any attempt to grandfather existing pets would, in effect, be equivalent to having an ordinance which is not enforced.

RECOMMENDATION

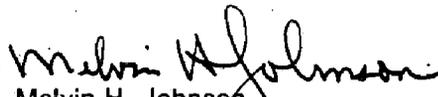
It is recommended that the Transportation and Community Development Committee approve the staff recommendation and forward this report to the City Council with a recommendation for approval. Staff recommends that the City Council retain Sacramento City Code, Section 6.50, without amendment, thereby prohibiting the keeping of live swine (including mini-pigs) within the City.

Respectfully submitted,

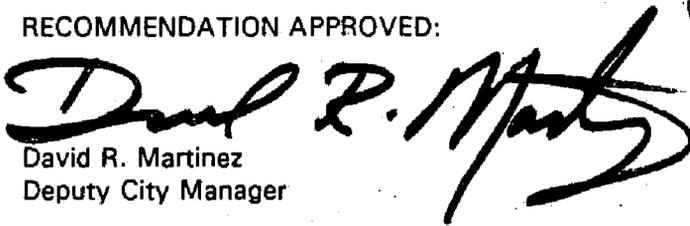

Reginald Young
Deputy Director of Public Works

for

Respectfully submitted,


Melvin H. Johnson
Director of Public Works

RECOMMENDATION APPROVED:


David R. Martinez
Deputy City Manager

Contact Person
Reginald Young, Deputy Director of Public Works
449-5283

March 26, 1991
All Districts

EXHIBITS

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Correspondence from Catherine Camacho

Exhibit A

Responses to CityLink Inquiry

Exhibit B

Personal Communications

Exhibit C

List of References (Literature and Documents)

Exhibit D

Position Papers

Exhibit E

February 5, 1991

Ruben Mora
Chief, Animal Control Officer
Sacramento City Animal Control Division
2127 Front Street
Sacramento, CA 95818

Re: Ten Day Warning Notice

Dear Mr. Mora,

Per our earlier conversation, I understand that the ten day notice (regarding my family's pet pig) dated January 31, 1991 has been temporarily postponed. This postponement will allow me time to present my appeal to your department and the City Council.

To assist me in presenting relevant material to you, please advise (in writing) what information you would require in order to make a recommendation to City Council to allow pet pot belly pigs within Sacramento City limits.

I am very interested in alleviating any concerns you may have regarding our pet. As I indicated to you over the phone, my three children, ages 4, 6, and 8 are heartbroken over the possibility of losing their "best friend" Porky; after all, he was a gift from Santa Claus.

You indicated to me that you have never personally seen a pot belly pig. I would be more than happy to introduce our pet "Porky" to you, at your convenience.

I spoke with Cindy Norton, Administrative Assistant to Councilwoman Heather Fargo, and have requested she arrange a meeting. This meeting would involve appropriate individuals to discuss your concerns over this issue. I've requested the meeting be held on Thursday, February 7, 1991 in the late afternoon.

I look forward to meeting with you to discuss your concerns so that I can address them. I can be reached at 445-0196.

Sincerely,

Catherine Camacho

Catherine Camacho
517 Eighth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

CITYLINK MINI-PIG RESPONDERS

Agoura Hills, California
David Carmany, City Manager
(213) 694-0217

- Swine are allowed to be kept within the City limits provided that a permit is obtained and specific conditions and requirements for the animal's upkeep are met. These regulations preceded the mini-pig issue.
- The City Council considered drafting a specific mini-pig ordinance, but tabled the resolution after the county veterinarian raised health issues, citing that a woman had acquired influenza from her mini-pig.
- As a result, mini-pigs are permitted in the City under the established swine regulations.
- According to Mr. Carmany, no one has yet applied for a permit, although he is aware that several mini-pigs are being kept within the City limits.

Fremont, California
Leonard Maitland, Animal Services Director
(415) 790-6775

- Fremont's existing animal ordinance regulates all livestock to specific agricultural areas of the City.
- The City Council directed staff to investigate exempting mini-pigs from the ordinance at the request of several residents.
- Staff recommended that mini-pigs be exempted from the ordinance after concluding that there was little difference between keeping a mini-pig as a pet and keeping a dog or a cat as a pet. However, the Council tabled the matter citing that the issue was too new and data too sparse.
- As a result, mini-pigs are permitted only within the City's agricultural zones, and owners are required to obtain an "animal fanciers" permit, which is valid for one to three years.

Houston, Texas

Dr. Robert Armstrong, Chief Animal Control Officer
(713) 227-7813

- Houston's animal ordinance prohibits swine to be kept within the City limits.
- Last year, a 625-pound pig was removed from the City after a neighbor filed a complaint.
- A local elementary school recently bought a mini-pig for the purpose of being a school mascot. Plans to dress the pig in a school jacket and pierce its ear raised concern among animal rights organizations.
- A meeting with the school principal resulted in the agreement that the pig would be removed from the school grounds each night, and plans to "style" the animal were nixed.
- Dr. Armstrong decided to allow the pig to stay, provided his office receives no valid complaints from nearby residents. He does not plan to recommend amending the animal ordinance to address, or allow, mini-pigs.

La Habra Heights, California
David, Planning Department
(213) 694-0217

- Being somewhat rural, La Habra Heights has followed an "equestrian type" of livestock policy; allowing one farm animal per one-half acre of land.
- Residents desiring to keep hogs or swine must first obtain a permit and meet certain conditions for the animal's upkeep and maintenance.
- To date, no one has inquired about obtaining a permit for their mini-pig.
- Given the rural nature of the environment, staff believe that mini-pigs would be considered domestic animals (i.e. cats and dogs). If complaints from other residents were received, an "ambiguity procedure" would be invoked to determine the animals' classification, and to decide whether a permit was required.

Palo Alto, California
Christine Daleiden, City Attorney's Office
(415) 329-2171

- Palo Alto has always allowed up to two swine to be kept within the City limits, provided specific conditions and requirements were met, and a permit obtained.
- Requests from residents to keep a variety of exotic pets within the City, including pigs, prompted the City Council to revise the City's animal ordinance.
- As a result, the guidelines for keeping swine, and other exotic animals, were redefined and made more restrictive.
- Residents wishing to keep mini-pigs as pets will have to meet the requirements for housing swine and obtain permits for their animals.

San Jose, California
Cindy, City Clerk's Office
(408) 277-4333

- The City's existing animal ordinance prohibits the keeping of swine within the City limits.
- Staff presumed that mini-pigs should be classified as livestock. However, since the ordinance did not specifically address mini-pigs, several residents already keeping the animals as pets asked the City Council to clarify the issue.
- The City Council passed an ordinance specifically banning mini-pigs after reviewing staff's council report.
- Owners of mini-pigs already being kept within the City were asked to relocate their pets.

San Rafael, California
Roy Butts, Chief Code Enforcement Officer
(415) 485-3097

- San Rafael has always permitted swine to be kept within the City limits, provided a permit was issued and certain specifications met.
- After studying the issue, the City exempted mini-pigs from the swine ordinance.
- According to Mr. Butts, staff concluded there was little difference between keeping mini-pigs as pets and keeping dogs and cats as pets.
- The decision was qualified by the belief that mini-pigs are cost prohibitive. The City does not foresee mini-pigs becoming as common as cats and dogs.
- Mr. Butts said the City has had no problems with mini-pigs, but noted that if their population increased dramatically, City policy might be reconsidered.

MINI-PIG REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS

Reginald Young to:

Dr. L. C. Vanderwagen, DVM
Chief Animal Health Branch
Division of Animal Industry

Ken Knight
Principal Environmental Health Specialist RS

Dr. Kevin Riley, DVM
California State Department of Health Services

Kevin White
Chief Animal Control Officer
San Francisco, California

Dr. Vicki Giles, DVM
Sacramento County Public Health Veterinarian

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

1220 N Street, Room A-107
P. O. Box 942871
Sacramento, CA 94271-0001

March 11, 1991

PUBLIC WORKS

MAR 12 1991

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Reginald Young
Deputy Director of Public Works
Department of Public Works
City Hall
Room 207
915 I Street
Sacramento, California 95814-2673

Dear Mr. Young:

On March 5, 1991, you sent Dr. Page a letter with a memorandum outlining your telephone conversation regarding mini-pigs.

We have changed a few words for clarification and added Item 7 which may or may not help you. Following is your memorandum with our amendments:

MINI-PIG INPUT DATA

A. Animal Health Data

Department of Food and Agriculture has no evidence to support a thesis that mini-pigs are all bred and raised independent and apart from the normal commercial pig population. Thus, it is Food and Agriculture's position that mini-pigs transmit to, or receive from, other pigs all the pig diseases. However, most of these swine diseases do not have an adverse impact on human health.

B. Ancillary Data

Sanitation

1. Pigs in general (mini-pigs included) are more susceptible to heat than other animals and, hence, need more moisture. However, responsible pet owners should be aware of this and provide the necessary moisture.
2. Pigs, including mini-pigs, create more feces for their size than do cats and dogs. Cats and dogs are carnivores and, thus, get more protein from meat than pigs. Therefore, cats and dogs need to eat less than pigs that are omnivorous, meat and vegetable eaters. Hence, this combination of meats and vegetables causes mini-pigs to create a very malodorous feces as compared with herbivores. Their short digestive tract also contributes to frequent excreta.

15

Mr. Reginald Young
March 11, 1991
Page 2

3. Pigs, including mini-pigs, are scavengers. Once pigs are out of confinement, they would forage and eat anything available in the environment.
4. Almost all herbivores, cows, goats and horses, are excluded from the urban environment because of the sanitation problem potential associated with them, especially the large volume of manure.
5. The male pig (boar) is sexually aggressive at a very young age. This can be abetted by early castration.
6. Adult hogs, boars and sows, are quite dangerous, but male mini-pigs can be castrated at a much younger age, less than six months old.
7. Social acceptability of mini-pigs in the urban environment depends upon the owner. Sanitation and odor suppression is much more difficult than for the dog and cat.

Some pigs squeal more than others, and a squealer could be very irritating to neighbors.

A conscientious, responsible owner willing to expend considerable energy can make a mini-pig an acceptable pet. A slight amount of disinterest could result in a very unsatisfactory situation.

Sincerely,

L.C. Vanderwagen

L. C. Vanderwagen, D.V.M., Chief
Animal Health Branch
Division of Animal Industry
(916) 445-4191

16

MINI-PIG INPUT DATA

February 22, 1991

Mr. Ken Knight
Principal Environmental Health Specialist - R.S.
County of Sacramento
Environmental Management Department
8475 Jackson Road
Sacramento, CA 95826

RE: TELECON REGARDING MINI-PIG HEALTH-1 SANITATION MONITORING IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY

A. Human/Animal Health Data --

Mr. Knight informed me that he was not aware of any health matters unique to mini-pigs. He would concur with statements of the State Health Department.

B. Ancillary Data Sanitation --

Mr. Knight informed me that his office is not aware of calls related to mini-pigs. However, his office does respond to somewhat frequent complaints about normal size pigs. These complaints are primarily odor and fly related.

MINI-PIG INPUT DATA

February 15, 1991 -- 3:15 p.m.

California State Department of Health Services
Dr. Kevin Riley, Doctor of Veterinarian Medicine
Vet Public Health
P.O. Box 94273
Sacramento, California 94234-7320
Telephone Number: 327-0332

Subject: Telecon Regarding Mini-Pig Transmission of Diseases to Humans

A. Human Health Data

Dr. Kevin Riley stated that their data indicates that the mini-pig's potential for transmitting diseases to humans is very low, probably no greater than that of dogs and cats. The mini-pig can transmit bacteria (salmonella) to humans. However, the probability of salmonella transmission from mini-pigs is probably less than that from cats.

B. Ancillary Data

Sanitation

1. Mini pigs' feces is extremely strong and very odoriferous. (Related to animal being an omnivorous -- see comments from Dr. Page.)
2. Mini-pigs are squealers. Because of its high pitch, the squeals may be more of a nuisance than barking.

MINI-PIG INPUT DATA

February 15, 1991 -- 1:15 p.m.

San Francisco Animal Control
Mr. Kevin White
Chief Animal Control Officer
City of San Francisco, California
Telephone Number: (415) 554-6364

Subject: Telecon Regarding Mini-Pigs With San Francisco Animal Control

San Francisco did not pass a law permitting mini-pigs in the city. There simply has never been a code which prohibits them, or any other animals, e.g., emu, goats, etc. My board has never asked me for an opinion permitting them in my city.

Nuisance

We have picked up a mini-pig because it bit someone.

If Mr. White had a choice, he would probably take a position similar to the Western Regional Humane Society, i.e., why concur with a fad that exploits another class of animals. We have enough irresponsible pet owners. Therefore, I would not want to permit them in San Francisco.



COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

RONALD L. USHER, Ph. D., DIRECTOR

March 6, 1991

Bette G. Hinton, M.D., M.P.H.
County Health Officer
3701 Branch Center Road
Sacramento, California 95827
(916) 366-2181
Fax: 366-2388

To: Ruben Mora
Sacramento City Animal Control

From: Vicki A. Giles, D.V.M.
Public Health Veterinarian

Re: Defining and redefining swine

It has come to my attention that there is concern being voiced about what constitutes a member of the swine family. No one contests that Chihuahuas or Miniature Pinschers are any less canines than Great Danes or Mastiffs. In the same vein, mini pigs or pot-bellied pigs are no less porcines than Poland Chinas or Hampshires. Unless the United States Department of Agriculture changes its definition of swine to exclude mini pigs or pot-bellied pigs and changes all its regulations pertaining to shipping, testing, vaccinating, and quarantining, they are classified as livestock and not as pets.

MINI-PIG DATA

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Mr. Lutz Ruhe, Director, San Jose Baby Zoo
2. Dr. Lyle George, U.C. Davis Large Animal Hospital
3. Dr. Brad Smith, Director, U.C. Davis Large Animal Hospital
4. Dr. James McKeon, College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University
5. Dr. Don Winstal, Columbus Ohio Zoo, Columbus

APPENDIX A

All reference data from literature. No personal communication with authors.

1. Mr. Lutz Ruhe, Director, Happy Hollow Zoo (408-279-2206), 32460 Loma Chiquita Road, Los Gatos, California 95030

- Animals, full-grown, approximately 150 pounds and 18 inches in height.
- Are in need of exposure to an outside yard.
- Most species of pigs are intelligent creatures and learn easily.
- Pigs are clean by nature.
- The animals will be as clean as they are maintained by their owners.
- Infant pigs raised on the bottle become very attached to their foster person.
- Infant stage in life are cute and loveable, as most young animals are.
- As they grow older, they will begin to assume more adult characteristics of a pig.
- They will try to uproot everything in their path.
- They squeal louder when their food is not on time.
- Body odor increases with age when not washed regularly.
- Can be kept in human household until old age when owner will expend a great deal of effort, time, and money to maintain this animal in an appropriate manner.
- Should be allowed access to the outside on a regular basis.
- Has its own quarters which can be cleaned and sanitized thoroughly and regularly each day.
- Must have companionship to satisfy its need of interaction with another living being.

2. Dr. Lyle George, U.C. Davis, Large Animal Hospital (916-752-0290), University of California, VMTH Large Animal Clinic, Davis, California 95616

- Very intelligent.
- Like to root.
- Major destruction -- it digs holes under fences.
- Rarely bites.
- Mother protects young.
- Miniature pig is a cross between a domestic and wild pig.
- In hot weather, the pig will overheat easily.
- The male boar has canine teeth and tusks which are very sharp.
- Recommends tusks be removed.

3. Dr. Brad Smith, Director, U.C. Davis Large Animal Hospital (916-752-7407 or 752-0290), University of California, VMTH Large Animal Clinic, Davis, California 95616

- Swine health care new to veterinarian area.
- Will grow to 150 pounds.
- As an exotic animal, they should be tested and vaccinated for swine fever, hog cholera, and pseudo-rabies.
- Pigs are capable of transmitting bacterial diseases to humans through a flesh scratch or bone cuts.
- Female pigs will become aggressive when protecting young.

4. Dr. James McKeon, College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University (515-294-8790), 2270 Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011

- If pig is forced to survive on its own, it will revert back to its wild nature.
- There is no brucellosis vaccination for pigs.
- Pigs should be tested for brucellosis and pseudo-rabies.
- Any pig will have instinct to root.

5. Mr. Don Winstal, Columbus, Ohio, Zoo (614-645-3400), P.O. Box 400, Powell, Ohio 43065

- Reproduction period: three months, three weeks, and three days.
- Capable of producing three litters per year, 5-15 piglets each.
- Indoor/outdoor pig run with heat source suggested.
- Concrete floor.
- Classified as domestic livestock.

MINI-PIG (EXOTIC ANIMALS) POSITION PAPERS

Sacramento Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SSPCA)
Jack Nissan, President SSPCA

Humane Society of the United States (HSUS)
Phyllis Wright
Vice President/Companion Animals

Jennie Shepard, Chair
California Potbelly Pig Association
Rescue Committee

Potbellied Pig Registry Service
(Brochure)



Sacramento Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

6201 Florin-Perkins Road, Sacramento, California 95828

383-PETS

WILD/EXOTIC ANIMALS AS PETS

Wild Animal - Any animal (mammal, reptile, bird or fish) not normally domesticated for human use, service, or companionship.

Exotic Animal - Any wild animal not native to North America.

The Sacramento Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals opposes the private ownership of wild/exotic animals as pets or as potential pets. The appeal of wild/exotic animals has largely to do with their uniqueness which, conversely, is frequently the cause of their abuse. Experience has shown that an overwhelming number of wild/exotic animals kept as pets suffer as a result of the owner's inability to provide for the animal's lifelong humane care, including provision for adequate housing, nutrition, exercise, and socialization that will allow the animal normal physical, mental, and social development. Even more suffer and die as a result of the stress of capture and transport.

The SSPCA acknowledges that some handicapped wild/exotic animals might occasionally benefit from being captively maintained by highly qualified individuals trained in their care and therefore supports a licensing program that adequately identifies such individuals. The Society also accepts as humane the conservation efforts of those individuals who with adequate resources work in concert with accredited zoos and aquariums to preserve wildlife. Additionally, the SSPCA supports the stringent enforcement and strengthening of laws regulating the capture, transport, and sale of wild/exotic animals to properly managed zoos, breeding farms, and research facilities. In all other instances the SSPCA actively discourages the private possession of wild/exotic animals and supports programs that prohibit the vain and tragic practice of private ownership of wild/exotic animals as pets.

Adopted April 18, 1985

25

care for homeless and abused animals

adoptions

low-cost spay/neuter clinic

humane investigations

name education

Love-On-Loan pet-assisted therapy

Pets for People senior adoption program

animal rescue and rehabilitation

lost and found program

wildlife care

fully supported by charitable contributions

POT BELLED PIG STATEMENT

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) is totally opposed to the acceptance of potbellied pigs as domestic animals. They have behavioral and social needs, such as rooting, wallowing, etc., that cannot be satisfactorily provided when they are treated as companion animals. Potbellied pigs are considered livestock. They can be aggressive and potentially dangerous.

Although some areas have made exceptions, we have already heard of potbellied pig rescue clubs and some have been received in animal shelters. Potbellied pigs should only be kept in a rural environment where they can participate in behavior appropriate to potbellied pigs.

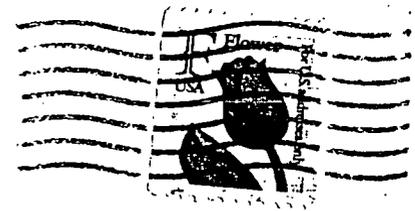
-Phyllis Wright
Vice President/Companion Animals

12

CPPA
Box 456
Dunellen, Calif
95842

RECEIVED MAR 14 1991

NORTH BAY, CA 949
PM
12 MAR
1991



Sacramento - Animal Control off.
Ruben Mora Chief ACO
2127 Front St.
Sacramento, Calif.
95818

NOVEMBER 20, 1990

CALIFORNIA POTBELLY PIG ASSOCIATION
PIG RESCUE COMMITTEE
P.O. BOX 456
GLEN ELLEN, CALIF. 95442

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

THE CALIFORNIA POTBELLY PIG ASSOCIATION IS AN ORGANIZATION FORMED TO PROTECT AND PROMOTE THE BREEDING, RAISING, AND PET OWNERSHIP OF THE CHINESE MINIATURE POTBELLY PIG.

OUR CONCERN IS THE FUTURE OF THESE POTBELLY FIGS. AS THE POPULARITY OF THE POTBELLY PIG INCREASES, SO DOES THEIR CHANCES OF TURNING UP IN ANIMAL SHELTERS AS UNWANTED PETS. THIS IS OUR CONCERN.

THE CPFA HAS ESTABLISHED A SERVICE TO RESCUE THOSE UNFORTUNATE FIGS. THE RESCUE SERVICE WORKS IN THIS WAY. WHEN YOU RECEIVE A POTBELLY PIG AT YOUR SHELTER, DIAL EITHER ONE OF THE HOT-LINE NUMBERS. YOUR CALL WILL BE ANSWERED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THE PERSON IN CHARGE WILL CONTACT A RESCUER IN YOUR AREA WHO WILL THEN PICK UP THE FIG. WE WILL THEN PLACE THE FIG IN AN APPROPRIATE HOME.

WE HOPE THIS SERVICE WILL BE OF BENEFIT TO YOU, AS WELL AS HELP FOR THE FIGS. PLEASE CALL EITHER OF THE NUMBERS BELOW IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT OUR PROGRAM. THANK YOU.

HOT-LINE NUMBERS: DIANA LARKIN 707-829-9307
JENNIE SHEPARD 707-996-8295

SINCERELY,

Jennie Shepard
JENNIE SHEPARD, CHAIRMAN
CPFA PIG RESCUE PROGRAM

28

Questions and Answers:

How big do Potbellied Pigs get?

Generally speaking they range from 10 to 17 inches tall and 30 to 100 pounds. Older breeding sows, or over fed animals will sometimes get heavier. There are some smaller ones. Breeders are selectively breeding to produce smaller animals.



What do they eat?

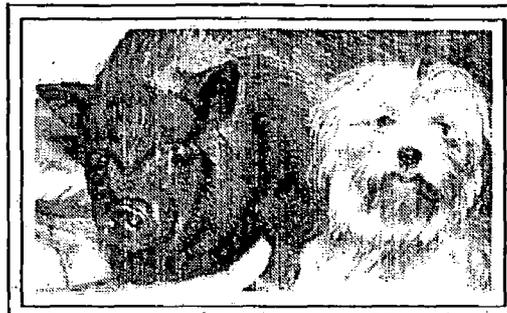
A good quality pig feed or there is feed made especially for mini pigs. Pig feed can be purchased at your local pet or feed store (order early), or you can order UPS from different suppliers.

Can they be kept outside?

Yes. Potbellied Pigs enjoy being outside in nice weather. They are much like humans, if you need protection from heat or cold, they do. Adult animals do OK, when acclimated, in insulated buildings, no draft, with a lot of bedding in near zero degree weather. If their hair stands up or they shiver, they are cold and need more warmth.

Where can I buy a Potbellied Pig?

The most important thing is to buy from a reputable breeder! Because these pigs are popular, a few people are selling cross bred pigs. The breeder listed in this brochure is a member of the Potbellied Pig Registry Service Inc. Most members are selectively breeding to produce outstanding breeders and pets. A list of standards of what a potbellied pig should look like are available from the Registry Service. Request.



What about health care?

Most local veterinarians are quite capable of handling health questions. There are veterinarians available for you or your veterinarian to call if necessary. . . . These animals are normally hardy and have very few reproduction problems.

Why register a pig?

When these pigs first came into the United States, it was realized that without documentation and set standards of excellence this breed's qualities would be lost to cross breeding or poor breeding practices in general. The Registry Service is trying to maintain the quality and integrity of the breed by tracing pedigrees and attempting to control the few unscrupulous people in the industry.

I'm interested, how can I learn more?

CONTACT THE BREEDER LISTED ON THIS BROCHURE, or the Registry Service for information about news letters, books, pig pageants, symposiums, magazines just for the Potbellied Pigs, Potbellied Pig standards, shows, sales, suppliers, breeders lists, a video tape about buying, selling, and breeding, cassette tape of a miniature pig conference, imports, zoning restrictions -- any Potbellied Pig related subject. Just contact the Potbellied Pig Registry. We also have books available.



Don Douglas
Rich Musiland

THE PRESTIGIOUS PIG
For the Best Little Pot-Bellies in the West

(916) 991-7753

The Potbellied Pig Registry Service Inc.

22819-B Stanton Road, Keokuk, IN 46536
(219) 389-3889

A Pet For All Seasons, Love Beyond Reason.



The Pot Bellied Pig

22

Who makes a pig such a special pet?



Maybe it's their affectionate nature, always ready to lie down for a belly rub, quick to settle in your lap for a few hours of TV, and never far behind as you travel around the house doing the chores.

Having trouble imagining a 550 pound Hampshire hog in your lap?

Imagine instead a *Potbellied Pig*, the diminutive cousin; all the charm, at a tenth the size, with sway backs, perky little ears, and straight tails that wag with joy. These happy pigs have a smile on their face normally. If scolded or asked to move from their favorite spot, they tend to pout a little.

For all who have had a pet pig who outgrew the porch and had to be put out to pasture, these little porkers will bring back the good times to stay.

Easy as a cat to litter train, they are clean, don't shed, don't smell, don't scratch or bite, and are generally quiet. They like to go outside to play but will find plenty of non-destructive entertainment in the house when confined. Give one a towel or a small pillow and it will push it around the floor for hours.

Finicky eaters? Not a chance. They'll smack their lips over every tiny morsel you give them.

The average pig will eat less than \$50.00 worth of pig chow a year. And any surplus you want to share. Compare that to what it costs to feed a dog or cat.

The worst thing about the little ones is that you get so attached to them you don't want to leave them. You may have to hire someone to do the shopping, go to the movies and visit relatives for you so you can spend more time at home with them. Many people just take theirs along.

All in all, a better pet is hard to find. Get acquainted with your nearest breeder and see for yourself. If a breeder's name doesn't appear on this brochure, write or call The Potbellied Registry Service Inc. for more information.



The Facts Are:

Potbellied Pigs have a great number of reasons to be special. They stay small, in fact smaller than many breeds of dogs. They are not aggressive and live well with other pets — cats, birds, and dogs. With proper handling, their loving nature remains all of their lives.



Females or neutered males do not have a body odor, or get fleas. Very few people are allergic to Potbellied Pigs. They are very clean little creatures that are easily trained to use a litter box or one corner of the yard. These little pigs won't chew legs off your favorite chair or shred your new curtains. They are quiet, (no phone calls about these pets barking all night!) In fact, your neighbors may never know you own one, until they see the extra traffic coming to see your new pet.