

# **A Critical Review on the Injury Risks of Dog Kennels in an Urban Horse Community**

**A White Paper**

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Public Health Behavior Solutions (PHBS) provides state and local agencies, hospitals, organizations, and injury prevention professionals, with multidisciplinary cognitive-based, intergovernmental injury prevention programs and educational services. PHBS is a multidisciplinary cognitive-based research center that applies scientific research from neuroscience, psychology, mental health, and public health education research to develop and validate injury and violence prevention programs, in order to improve the health and safety of communities and promote healthy lifestyles. One initiative of PHBS is “One Health”, that supports human and animal health. In part, it incorporates animal-assisted interactions, and equine-assisted therapy to its cognitive-based integrated (CBI) programs. Further, PHBS, is active in providing dog bite prevention research and a contributing research member of Healthy Pets Healthy Families, a coalition of the Los Angeles County, Veterinary Public Health [[www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/vet/HealthyPetsHealthyFamilies.htm](http://www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/vet/HealthyPetsHealthyFamilies.htm)].



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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The equestrian and business community of the Riverside Rancho, and neighboring ranchos, call-to-action, the City of Glendale to modify the existing zoning code language for the Commercial Equestrian (CE) zone, from “Animal Boarding and Kennels” to “Animal Boarding Other Than Dogs” in order to maintain the health and safety of the rancho communities. A number of community town hall meetings in the Riverside Rancho, including research surveys conducted by the California State Polytechnic University, raised common safety concerns of having “kennels” as an allowed use in the CE zone. While many horse owners have dogs, these dogs have been raised around horses and properly trained to be compatible around horses. Residential equestrians, animal handlers and workers, and equine-related business owners from the Glendale Riverside Rancho, Burbank Equestrian District, and the Los Angeles Equestrian Center), expressed safety concerns that kennels will bring if allowed within the CE zone in the Riverside Rancho.

A public kennel within the CE zone, will bring dogs that are unfamiliar with horses into the equestrian community. These dog owners, generally do not realize this is a horse community. They are shown to not be aware of the dangers that dogs, that are not familiar with horses, can bring. Even the smallest dog, once they see a horse for the first time, they get excited and predatory instincts become engaged. This results in running up to the horse, barking, lunging or biting the horse. This predatory behavior provokes fear in the horse. And as a prey animal, this scares the horse, causing it to react, by rearing up, bucking the rider, running into the street, kicking others and the dog. Further, horses are herd animals. When one horse is scared, other horses follow similarly. In addition to endangering the rider, the dog, and the horse, the horses reacting puts bystanders, other equestrians, children’s horse programs and horse rental riders at risk of injury or fatality.

The stables and equine businesses within the CE zone are unique as they are within an urban rancho horse community, where residents ride their horses from their backyard stables on the city streets, to the public bridle trails into Griffith Park. Residential equestrians from the Riverside Rancho, Burbank Rancho

Equestrian District and the Los Angeles Equestrian Center, all utilize the bridle trail that parallels the stables, horse rentals, and other horse businesses within the CE zone. Sounds from barking dogs from kennels, or a loose dog can users of the bridle trails at risk. Further, businesses within the CE zone are close together, including the two horse rental facilities and some barns having 75 or more horses in a smaller space, where if a dog from an owner ever gets loose puts humans and animals at risk, but also affects the safety of business clientele and liability. If kennels were ever in the CE zone, more dogs are brought into the horse community where unleashed dogs, already a common problem at Bette Davis Park, has residential equestrians concerned. Cases of dog bites and attacks on horses have clearly demonstrated, that dogs unfamiliar with horses or unleashed dogs have resulted in injury and fatality to both humans and animals.

To date, no kennels have ever been placed within the CE zone. By removing this use, will help to reduce future injury and fatality risks, liability among businesses and among residential equestrians from neighboring ranchos. Over 500 signatures from residential equestrians, and signatures from business owners within the CE zone fully support a call to action to remove “kennels” as an allowed use.

A call-to-action to modify the terminology of the existing zoning code, from “Animal Boarding and Kennels” and replace with “Animal Boarding Other Than Dogs”, as a permitted use in the Commercial Equestrian (CE) zone, as designated in the Glendale Municipal Code, Title 30, Zoning code 81, Special Purpose Zoning Districts and Permit Requirements. This recommendation also supports Section 30.15.040 (B)(1), that ensures that land used in the CE Zone “are not operated in such a manner as to cause a detrimental effect on adjacent land uses or the community environment; and to preserve and enhance the lifestyles of Glendale residents through the protection of the public health, safety and general welfare.”

## 2. BACKGROUND

During late 2018 through the end of 2020, community interviews and Town Hall meetings, helped to identify concerns from equestrian residents, businesses, and workers in the Riverside Rancho. To help further investigate and address these issues and concerns, Save Glendale Riverside Rancho, a community organization, reached out and began to collaborate with California State Polytechnic University, School of Environmental Design and Planning. The university conducted additional community meetings and interviews to research these concerns further and ultimately created community planning concepts for the Riverside Rancho. One of the top safety concerns from the community, second to traffic safety risks, was “Kennels” as an allowed use in the Commercial Equestrian Zone (CE). While these concerns were discussed during earlier community Town Hall meetings, the community again expressed safety concerns of kennels. Unsure as to why “Kennels” described as an allowed use in the CE zone, it is more likely based on a non-equestrian who might not have known the difference between dogs raised around horses, and those dogs who might not have ever seen a horse. It may not have understood that dogs who are unfamiliar with horses, can easily engage their predatory instincts and bark, chase, lunge, bite, etc. This behavior provokes fear in the horse as a prey animal, scaring the horse, bucking the rider, causing the horse to run into the street, putting fear into other horses, and increasing the risk of injury to both humans and animals. This includes the equestrians, those on horse rentals, and animal care workers. During the time of the discussions, there was a common consensus from the rancho communities (Glendale, Burbank and Los Angeles Equestrian Center), on the risks that kennels may bring to the horse community.

The community ranchos are unique. The Glendale Riverside Rancho, Burbank Equestrian District and Los Angeles Equestrian Center, all share the same bridle trails that lead to the 55-miles of trails within the over 4,200 acres in Griffith Park, Los Angeles. Residential equestrians from these communities all lead to the bridle trail that parallels the CE zone going to Griffith Park. Having dog kennels within the CE zone would become a public health concern, putting both humans and animals at risk. Discussions from

residential equestrians, and businesses and workers within the CE zone, concluded to remove “Kennels” as an allowed use, in the CE zone.

The CE zone is also very unique, as it allows for horse stables and horse-related businesses within the zone and is part of an urban rancho (Exhibit A). The urban rancho is much more densely populated than rural areas, making equestrians more susceptible to the impact from traffic, noise and other impacts that could increase risks to equestrians and animals (Exhibit B). Horse related businesses within the CE zone, also are home to various adult and children's riding programs and horse rental facilities, where riders are on a horse for their first time. Animal handlers, trainers, and caretakers, such as farriers (an equine specialist that trims, balances and places shoes on the horses' hooves), all work closely with the horse. Safety is of vital importance to the equestrians and workers within these facilities.

Not only does the CE zone parallel the bridle trail, it also parallels Riverside Drive. This is significant to equestrians who ride their horses from their home in the Riverside Rancho to access Griffith Park trails (crossing Riverside Drive generally includes crossing from, Sonora Ave, Western Avenue, and Allen Avenue). The public bridle trail parallels Riverside Drive, behind the various stables in the CE zone. For residential equestrians from the Burbank Rancho Equestrian District, in order to access Griffith Park trails from the east side of their rancho, they cross Riverside Drive at Allen Avenue, by riding in front of Silver Spur Stables, then ride along the front, side (adjacent to the horse rental facility) and continue on Allen Avenue to the back of Silver Spur Stables, and along the stone creek (Exhibit C). Overall, the bridle trail and horse crossings from Riverside Drive have a significant amount of residential equestrian flow from the neighborhoods, and equestrians from the City of Burbank and Los Angeles (Exhibit D).

### 3. INTRODUCTION

Horses play a vital role in local economies and the lives of people, including recreational/pleasure, therapeutic, horse shows, etc. There are over 400,000 horses in southern California, with 150,000 in the Los Angeles area. Los Angeles county is also home to 189 full-service barns and stables, that provide lessons, showing, competition, equine assisted therapy, seasonal camp programs, youth equestrian programs and recreational uses. Five of these barns and stables, in addition to two horse rental facilities and two tack and feed stores, are located in the Glendale Riverside Rancho, CE zone.

The horse industry in California contributes to \$4.1 billion to the economy with an estimated nearly 700,000 horses (CHC, 2020). Within Los Angeles County, the horse industry in contributes \$270 million in local taxes (EQUO, 2017), making the horse industry a significant part of the local economy. Most horses are used for recreation and showing, with 85% recreational and 30% for showing (EQUO, 2017). The Glendale Riverside Rancho is a vital part of this industry, with barns and stables, feed stores and rental facilities that provide services to the greater Los Angeles, as well as neighboring Burbank Equestrian District and Los Angeles Atwater Equestrian District, and the Los Angeles Equestrian Center in Griffith Park. The horse facilities in the Riverside Rancho provide various types of services and programs that provide revenue to the local economy and provides jobs to the community. Ensuring equestrian safety and protecting the businesses within the CE zone is vital to the city of Glendale economy, tax revenue and jobs (Exhibit E). One of the highest priorities of any horse-related business, is the safety of equestrians, animal handlers and caretakers, trainers, other workers, their customers, and the general public.

The users of these facilities (boarders, rentals, lessons, children's programs, therapy programs), depend on workers who have certification for teaching and caring for horses. This is vital for the safety of humans and animals. Certifying organizations such as the American Farrier Association Certification for animal handlers who provide animal care, and the Certified Horsemanship Association, are for others who



provide horse training, lessons, horse rental leadership, and other roles with the horse (American Farriers Association, n.d.; Certified Horsemanship Association, 2021), put safety of the human and animal as their highest priority when certifying individuals to work with animals.

The equine, a horse, is a unique animal. They can be calm and relaxed, but they can quickly react to something that scares them, resulting in the horse rearing up on its hind legs, kicking people, or running into traffic. Scientific equine temperament and personality literature, confirm that horses are a vigilant species (Janczarak, 2020). Their antipredator defense response causes them to flee from frightening stimuli (Christensen et al., 2005). This behavior is induced by physiological changes from increases of cortisol concentrations and heart rate (Takahashi et al., 2007). The uniqueness of the horse is also their ability to interact with humans. They share similar mirror neurons in their brain, that gives them the ability to recognize feelings, and have empathy and compassion, for others, which demonstrated the efficacy of equine-assisted therapy (Fine, 2019). As a result, of these neurons, a horse can sense fear or anxiety in that of a human, and the horse will react accordingly. This sensitivity, affects how easily a horse will react to fear. The size of the horse is another safety factor that is significant to the safety of the horse and human. Horses can weigh between 800 to 2,000 pounds, and when agitated or scared, they can be fatal to humans and animals. Studies suggest that the ability for present-day horses to coexist with predators is not possible and humans must continue to take responsibility to protect the horse against predation (Jancsarek et al., 2020).

As a prey animal, the horse can easily become scared, and it will react to protect itself. They have a strong sense of hearing, smell, touch and sight, used to sense danger for survival (Storgaard, n.d.). A horse will react immediately to sudden flashes or movements, sounds, colors, or scent in order to flee from danger (EquiMed Staff, 2018). Sometimes a simple plastic bag on a trail moving with the wind gently, can put fear into a horse, let alone a dog barking from a distance or a dog biting at the horse. This reaction can result in the horse bucking the rider, kicking people or workers, running and injuring the horse, and other humans and damaging property (Greene & Comerford, 2019).

Dogs are also unique animals. They are predators, and even the softest, cutest, fluffiest of canine friends, inside these animals are hunters (Corp-Minamiji, 2012; British Horse Society, n.d.). It is natural for a dog to run, bark and chase, especially when in a different environment or when protecting its own environment. Among dogs that have never seen a horse before, this can make the dog more excited, causing the dog to run and bark and sometimes it only wants to play. But the horse will not understand the difference, as the dog is a predatory animal. Regardless of the dog's intent, this behavior, causes the horse to kick, bite or run to keep safe, resulting in the horse injuring or killing the dog. A dog however, can also injury a horse by biting its legs, lunging and biting its face, or scaring the horse, causing the horse bucking the rider, and running, injuring itself or others (Pavia, 2021).

#### 4. PROBLEM DEFINITION: INJURY RISKS TO HUMANS AND HORSES FROM DOGS WHO ARE UNFAMILIAR WITH HORSES

##### Horse Owners Who Have Their Own Dogs

Many horse owners have dogs. However, these dogs have also been raised along with the horse, and the dog learns of its own boundaries and limitations, and they become compatible (Pavia, 2021; Eldredge, 2017). There is also a significant amount of dog training needed to ensure they are safe around the horse (Animal Behavior Society, 2021; AQHA, 2018). Horse owners who have dogs, also they understand the capability of their dog and the safety around their horse, and other horses and animals. The Certified Professional Dog Trainers, Applied Animal Behaviorists, Certified Applied animal Behaviorists, or Associate Certified Applied Animal Behaviorists provide training to help modify behavior of the predatory dog to safely be around the prey horse (ASPCA, 2021).

### Dog Kennels and Dogs who are Unfamiliar with Horses

When dogs that are not familiar with horses, are taken into a horse community, especially an urban horse community, where barns and stables are much closer than those in rural areas, exposes the horse, equestrians, and others to an increased injury risk. Horse barns and stables in the Riverside Rancho are located behind the single-family homes and not easily seen. Therefore, when a dog owner comes into the Riverside Rancho, as well as neighboring ranchos, they might not realize that they are in a horse community, nor understand the risks to their dog, horses and humans. Veterinarians alike, are also aware of the danger of unfamiliar dogs mixing within a horse community and they caution owners of dogs to take responsibility (British Horse Society, n.d.; Corp-Minamiji, 2012; Eldredge, 2017).

It is common for a dog who is unfamiliar with horses, to get excited when they see a horse for the first time. This excitement can begin while in the car after seeing a horse on the street. This excitement engages the dog's predatory instinct. Once the car is stopped, they can become more excited, by accidentally running once the car door is opened and easily get away from the owner, or slip from the leash, and run towards the horse to begin engagement and chase the horse. Similarly, with a public dog kennel, these dogs may not have ever been around a horse, nor does the owner realize the danger their dog can bring to the horse, to humans, and their dog. This lack of awareness and familiarity of horses, increases the risk even further. When a dog sees a horse for the first time, it can react with fear, curiosity, or nervousness, that could lead to aggression or chasing the horse (Blue Cross for Pets, 2019; Eldredge, 2017; Corp-Minamiji, 2012). With a kennel nearby, the noise from barking dogs. Barking from dogs, can put fear into horses at adjacent stables and equestrians riding on the trail. This is vital, because horses have a strong sense of hearing, as a prey animal. The sound of a barking dog, will cause the horse to react accordingly, and become agitated or fearful. Horses are also herd animals, when one reacts to fear, other horses often follow. This fear in the horse is common, for survival as a prey animal. Therefore a horse will easily react to any sudden sound, fast movement or even a flash from the reflection from a shiny chain or

name tag from a dog collar. When a horse reacts to fear it will run away from whatever has scared it. It can buck the rider off the horse, step on the rider or dog, injuring itself, other people nearby or running into traffic. This is a risk to those within the CE zone, the residential equestrian flow, and concentration of equestrians with horses on the bridle trail, and programs at stables and barns, and horse rentals (Exhibit D). Many children programs, those in lessons, or those riding on rental horses are at the greatest risk due to their lack of horse experience. If a dog runs up to the horse and/or starts to bark, puts these riders at risk from their lack of handling an out-of-control horse (Horse & Hound, n.d.). However, even the most experienced equestrian, can have difficulty in calming a horse, putting everyone nearby, the horse, dog, and other people at risk of severe injury or death. Similarly, animal handlers and caretakers of the horse are at significant risk, due to their proximity of working next to the horse. Barking is another problem, as horses have a strong sense of hearing, which can result in similar fear-response. Further, as a herd animal, once one horse is scared, other horses will react similarly (Horse & Hound, n.d.). A horse that is reacting to a dog in the CE zone, can also run into other riders and also into traffic on Riverside Drive. This is especially dangerous for both LA Horse Rentals and Griffith Park Horse Rentals that often have novice riders. An example of how dangerous an unleashed dog can be, is a case where a family of four were riding their four horses with their friends on a trail in Little Missouri State Park, North Dakota. They were attacked by several unleashed dogs that belonged to hikers. These horses were used to having local barn dogs running around them, but when these dogs began to circle, attack and bite at the muzzle and legs, the horses bucked the riders. This caused two riders falling, and one with the horse falling on top of the rider. The dogs continued biting the horse's legs until they fell to the ground and started biting at their throat. The two other horses ran with the riders out of control, eventually falling off. This example demonstrates how a calm afternoon ride, can suddenly become fatal for the humans and animals (Bergren, 2020). This is a risk within the Riverside Rancho stables and rentals within the CE zone, as well as residential equestrians from other parts of the Riverside Rancho, Burbank Rancho and those using the bridle trails from the Los Angeles Equestrian Center. Animal handlers, farriers, trainers, rental leaders, those in lessons, the general public (drivers, bicyclists and pedestrians on Riverside Drive), are also at risk. If a

dog kennel was located within the CE zone, the common barking of dogs coming from the kennels is a risk to equestrians, rentals and workers nearby and affecting those on the trail that parallels the businesses within the CE zone.

## 5. EPIDEMIOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION OF DOG BITES

### Dog Bites and Data Collection

Effective data collection is vital to effectively study risk assessment. The Human Society of the United States (HSUS) maintains a national registry for dog-bite-related fatalities. A dog bite fatality is defined as “a death caused by acute trauma from a dog attack”. Local animal control agencies also maintain case reports of non-fatal dog bites. Generally, most dog attacked and bites go unreported, so the total number of dig bites are likely to be higher. There are more than 52 million dogs in the United States. HSUS dog bite data suggests that every 36 seconds, one person is bitten by a dog, and 41% of these cases are severe enough to require hospitalization. Collecting case data on dog bites is necessary for the development of evidenced-based prevention programs, public education, breed and leash law regulation, and enforcement.

### Dog Bites on Horses and Data Collection

Part of the dog bite data, also includes attacks and bites of people on horses. This however, is not addressed in a database, nor are they reported in a national database, unless a human death involved. This leaves the rates of dog attacks on horse’s unknown. This puts animals and humans at risk due to the inability to understand the rates of attacks and risks. As a result, there has been discussion and call-to-action to horse organizations in the United States to track dog attacks on horses. This database would provide valuable risk assessment evaluation such as location of the attack, injuries to the horse and owner, and dog breed. To date, there is no such national database (Dog Bite, 2008).

### Dog Bites on Horses Data Collection for this White Paper

For the purposes of this White Paper, in order to identify the number and description of cases of dog attacks on horses, we obtained data from veterinary medicine, public health injury literature reviews, and case reports from the Humane Society of the United States. Most case report data however was obtained from news and other media platforms in the NEXIS database (an on-line service that provide wired news services, broadcast transcripts, newspapers and magazines).

## 6. CASE EXAMPLES OF DOG ATTACKS ON HORSES AND RELATED INTERACTIONS

### Dog-Bites-on-Horse Risk Exposure During the COVID-19 Pandemic

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, people continue to search for outdoor activity locations. Unfortunately, many walking their dogs, either unleashed or allowing them to bark, has shown to scare horses, which has resulted in both human and animal, injury and fatality. An additional risk, is when dog owners who are not familiar with horses choose to not listen to equestrians regarding the danger to their dog and others. When an experienced rider comes across an unleashed dog, they will try to get the attention of the owner or others to help keep the dog from engaging with the horse. Unfortunately, there have been cases where dog owners have ignored commands of the equestrian riding a 1,500-pound animal, putting the dog at risk, as well at the horse, rider and others nearby (Jones, 2020a). These cases of unleashed dogs and interactions with equestrians have been common at Bette Davis Park. While the park is within Griffith Park in Los Angeles, its primary access is the bridle trail and Rancho Avenue in the city of Glendale. Many users of the part, bring their dogs and are unaware that this is a horse community and the associated injury risks, laws and responsibility. They are also not away of the risk that an unleashed dog has to a horse, the equestrian, and to their dog. This is a risk, especially to those riding their horses by the park on the bridle trail but also from residential equestrians who ride Easter Field, adjacent to Bette Davis Park, where equestrians train, run, and lead their horses (Exhibit A). A stray dog off-leash becomes a risk very quickly. Equestrians in the Riverside Rancho have already recognized this as a significant risk.

Other similar horse communities, have exhibited a 10% increase of dogs attacking horses, from more people being outdoors during the pandemic, resulting in injury and fatality among the human and animal (Jones, 2021).

#### Reaction of Well-Trained Horses at Equestrian Events During 2021 Olympics

Even the most well-trained horses can react to something that scared them or that is different from what they expect. During the 2021 Olympics in Kamiyoga, Japan, showed how even the most well-trained horse, can react to something as simple as a statue placed next to a horse jump in the arena. This was observed in the behavior of several horses during the Olympic Games in 2021 (NBC12 News, 2021).

#### Personal Dog with Personal Horse

Every year emergency departments treat injury cases as a result of personal pets and horses. In one study, during April 2015 through March 2016, a trauma center hospital treated 516 patients from animal related injuries. Among these cases, 16.2% of the riders were pulled over and enthralled by the animal. One example, included a girl who was riding her horse, with her mother who was walking next to her with their two pit bulls. Both dogs, familiar with horses and on a leash. Suddenly, one of the dogs came off the leash and its predatory instincts became engaged and for whatever reason, and it began attacking their horse. The rider was immediately bucked off the horse and once on the ground she was bitten by their dog. During the incident the mother also fell to the ground. The child rider had a contusion of the elbow and bite wounds to her arm. The mother sustained multiple excoriations all over her body (Delft, Thomasses, Schreuder, et al., 2019).

#### Dogs not Affiliated with the Owner of the Horse

Stray dogs that are not familiar with horses is a common threat to a horse and rider. For example, when an equestrian comes across a dog while riding their horse on a city street, trail, or barn, the equestrian has no idea of the dog's intent, predatory instincts, and once the dog attacks, there is little that can be done to

stop the dog (Horse Council BC, 2018; Kahl, 2017). Many barns even have stable management rules for boarders and visitors, with “no dogs” being second to no smoking, to help reduce the risk and keep its customers, workers and animals safe (Kahl, 2017). This preparation is no different among the horse show events. Whereas, participants and attendees are often asked to leave their dogs home (Taylor, n.d.-b).

For a dog not familiar with horses, even the calmest dog, once they see the horse, their predatory instinct can engage at any time. When riding on a trail, if an equestrian comes across an unleashed dog, they are advised to: 1) while riding, walk the horse by the dog, not run or it can provoke the dog to chase the horse; 2) If the dog approaches, turn the horse to face the dog and yell to the dog “stay or “go home”; and 3) yell for help “please get your dog away from my horse” (Horse Council BC, 2018). However, the by the rider yelling for help, this suddenness of unexpected sounds and sensing nervousness in the rider, can also put fear into the horse. Once the dog starts to circle the horse, bark, chase, lunge or bite the horse, the equestrian must try to keep their horse calm, until someone pulls the dog away, which also increases the risk injury to that helper or dog owner. As observed in many video cases from equestrian helmet cameras and other bystanders, the equestrian is counting on someone to help, because once the dog begins engaging as a predator with the horse (barking, biting, etc.), there is little the equestrian can do (Jones, 2020) and pet owners need to understand their responsibility as a dog owner, including the legal and liability consequences for violating leash laws, and dog attacks (Dunham, 2021).

Videos of recent cases of dogs attacking horses, demonstrate the dog and horse dynamic, the risk, the difficulty once the dog’s behavior becomes predatory, and its consequences, are provided at the following link [[www.horses.publichealthbehaviorsolutions.com/planning-and-reserach.html](http://www.horses.publichealthbehaviorsolutions.com/planning-and-reserach.html)].



Case Reviews

The following is a description of 17 cases of dogs attacking horses and riders. The location of these attacks, vary from within a corral, on a street, arena or pasture, or on a trail. Injuries in these cases range from severe to fatal, among both the human and animal.

Case	Description	Injury	Reference
1	A rider was riding her gelding horse with a friend when a loose dog appeared and the out-of-control dog started barking and lunging at the horse, and the horses, reaction caused the riders to fall off.	Human: Rider sustained a fractured vertebra	<a href="#">Murray, 2020</a>
2	As shown in this video, a horse owner went to check on their horses who were spooked. His neighbors' four dogs came onto the property, scaring the horses, and while trying to calm their horses, he was kicked multiple times, then mauled by the dogs.	Human: Seizure, multiple wounds, and surgeries	<a href="#">First Coast News, 2021</a>
3	Dog gets through the fence and attacks horses, eventually the dog biting at the horses face and not letting go. The owners observed the dog dangling from the horse by its teeth.	Animal: Severe injury to horses. Horses continue to react to distance dog barking	<a href="#">Church, 2021</a>
4	Equestrian attacked by dog while riding. The dog was unleashed, with no owner in sight and attacked. The rider yelled at the dog, the horse reared upward and eventually kicking and injuring the dog, to defend itself from the attack.	Human: Injury Animal: Injury	<a href="#">Byrne, 2021</a>
5	Equestrian mauled to death by a dog she knew	Human fatality	<a href="#">Parker, 2016</a>
6	13-year-old boy attacked by dogs while riding on pony	Human: Facial scars	<a href="#">Mathieson, 2008</a>
7	Dog attacks horse and animal handlers is kicked in the face. When authorities arrived the pit bull was hanging while biting the horses face, until police shot the dog (not fatally)	Human: Facial injury. Animal: Injury	<a href="#">Diedrich, 2009</a>
8	Experienced equestrian of 45 years, was exercising her ponies with two children riding. Dogs began circling and eventually attacked the horses. The adult was kicked in the face and a child bitten on their foot. The dogs were biting at the horse's throat taking the horses down.	Human: Facial injury to adult human and leg laceration from bites among child	<a href="#">Bradshaw, 2021</a>
9	A 12-year-old rider was bucked from her horse, when two out-of-control dogs got away from their owner, and attacked and bit the horse's nose, and continued to bite, until the horse galloped away with the dog's legs tangled in the horse's reins.	Animal: Emotional trauma to the rider. Dog and horse injury.	<a href="#">Murray, 2019</a>
10	Two dogs enter barn and attack and severely injury horse.	Animal: Fatal injuries Horse was euthanized due to severity of injuries. Dogs were eventually euthanized.	<a href="#">Powers, 2021</a>
11	Dog attacked horse and rider. Dog's caretakes charged in the attack	Human: Severe injury. Animal: Severe injuries	<a href="#">Turner, 2019</a>
12	Dog attacked horse. Horse euthanized due to severity of injury	Animal: Fatality	<a href="#">Saginaw News Staff, 2019</a>

Case	Description	Injury	Reference
13	Two horses were attacked and killed by a pack of stray dogs	Animal: Fatality	<a href="#">Associated Press, 2019</a>
14	Dogs attack and kill horse in stable	Animal: Fatality	<a href="#">Buscko, 2006</a>
15	Dog attacks horse. Horse bucked and jumped from stall running into the street, colliding with a vehicle. This is the 3 <sup>rd</sup> attack within the past 12-months	Animal: Injury	<a href="#">Crane, 2009</a>
16	Two horses attacked both horses and rider	Human: Ankle bite, laceration. Animal: Injury, face, legs and stomach	<a href="#">Evans, 2009</a>
17	While on a trail ride, parents and two children, when attacked by unleashed dogs. Unable to control the horses, the riders' adults and children were bucked with horses falling on top of the rider. Two horses with riders, ran out of control while the dogs chased and bite them, as the riders fell off.	Human: Injury Animal: Injury	<a href="#">Bergren, 2020</a>

### Risk of Dog Attacks on Horses in the Riverside Rancho

Community equestrians within the Riverside Rancho have reported their personal experiences where unleashed dogs on the public bridle trail approached their horse, and the horse reacted in fear, causing the rider to fall and become injured in several cases. Further, the community has experienced daily confrontations in the number of people bringing dogs to Bette Davis Park and allowing the dogs to run free, without a leash. This violates the County of Los Angeles Leash Law (Ord. 2016-0040 § 144, 2016: Ord. 9454 § 1 (part), 1967: Ord. 8043 § 12 (part), 1961: Ord. 4729 Art. 7 § 701, 1946.). This law, “Prohibits dogs from running at large on any public street, park or other public areas or upon private property other than that of the dog owner. A dog must be restrained by a substantial leash not exceeding six feet and be in the control of a competent person when off property.” (County of Los Angeles, n.d.). In addition to violating local law, while the city of Los Angeles has 11 “dog parks” where owners can run their dogs off leash, Bette Davis Park, is not one of these (Department of Recreation and Parks, 2021). Sometimes there are no horses at Bette Davis Park, so it is difficult for a dog owner to recognize that they are in a horse community. As a result, they often release their dogs. The risk increases when residential equestrians ride and lead their horses at different times each day, into the park. To access the trails, equestrians ride from the eastern part of the Riverside Rancho by crossing Riverside Drive at Sonora Avenue, and onto Rancho Avenue (adjacent to Bette Davis Park), and onto the bridle trails and to Easter Field horse arena (Exhibit A). Easter Field is adjacent to, and easily seen from the park. Making it easy for a dog to see horse on the arena. Equestrians use the Easter Field on a daily basis to lunge, train and exercise their horses. Dogs in this area, increase the risk of exposure, putting both humans and animals at risk.

### Dog Kennels in the Riverside Rancho Commercial Equestrian (CE) Zone

To date, there has not been dog kennels located in the CE zone. Having a dog kennel in the CE zone, increases the risk of predatory instincts from dogs that have been brought into the horse community.

Barking dogs from a kennel also play a role, because of the close proximity of barns and stables, rental facilities, and bridle trails. Additionally, when the public would use a kennel in the Riverside Rancho, they might not realize it is a horse community. They could easily park on the curb and walk into the kennel. Or decide to walk their dog along the trail or in the park, especially when no horses are around, as currently being observed, not realizing this, until horses walk by on the trail or roadway. Bringing more dogs into the Riverside Rancho, especially from outside the horse community increases the risk of exposure. As a horse community, it is necessary for the safety of equestrian's residents, users of horse rentals, other equestrians, workers, and visitors, to take responsibility to keep the public safe.

## 7. CALL-TO-ACTION

Equestrians, workers and businesses within the Riverside Rancho, and neighboring ranchos, call-to-action, the City of Glendale to modify the existing zoning code language for the Commercial Equestrian (CE) zone, from "Animal Boarding and Kennels" to "Animal Boarding Other Than Dogs" in order to maintain the health and safety of the rancho communities.

Currently, the City of Glendale, Commercial Equestrian (CE) zoning code allows for "Animal Boarding and Kennels". For the health and safety to workers and customers of business, equestrians, workers, children and the general public within the rancho communities, and stables within the CE zone, as well as for the economic benefit of equine-related businesses within the CE zone, the community requests a call-to-action to modify the language of the zoning code, from "Animal Boarding and Kennels" and replace with "Animal Boarding Other Than Dogs", as a permitted use in the Commercial Equestrian (CE) zone, as designated in the Glendale Municipal Code, Title 30, Zoning code 81, Special Purpose Zoning Districts and Permit Requirements.

To date, there has not been a dog kennel within the CE zone since its inclusion as an allowed use, by removing "kennels" as an allowed use, will help to prevent future health and safety risks among local stables, rental facilities, animal handlers, and equestrians in the community. This call to action, also

supports Section 30.15.040 (B)(1), that ensures that land used in the CE Zone “*are not operated in such a manner as to cause a detrimental effect on adjacent land uses or the community environment; and to preserve and enhance the lifestyles of Glendale residents through the protection of the public health, safety and general welfare.*” The call to action also removes the risk of exposure, from additional dogs that are not familiar with horses, to be taken into the equestrian community. It also reduces liability among the businesses, property owners, and the municipalities of Glendale, Burbank, and Los Angeles.

#### 8. COMMUNITY SUPPORT FOR THE CALL-TO-ACTION

In addition to the call-to-action support from the 2018 through 2020 community Town Hall meetings, and Cal Poly University research and survey’s findings, in 2021, residential equestrians and businesses within the CE zone have provided additional support. First, 537 residential equestrians in the Glendale Riverside Rancho, the Burbank Equestrian District, and the Los Angeles Equestrian Center, provided signatures of support in a 2021 petition to change the language of the CE zoning code from, “Animal Boarding and Kennels” as an allowed use, to “Animal Boarding Other Than Dogs” (Exhibit F). Additionally, businesses and workers, within the CE, equally provided support for the call-to-action.

#### 9. FUTURE DIRECTION OF THE CALL-TO-ACTION

The call-to-action to remove “Kennels” as an allowed use, will not result in a negative impact to existing services, since no kennels have ever been placed in any of the equine-related businesses within the CE zone. It does however have several future positive impacts. First, it removes the risk of any future exposure of injury and liability, if an equine-related business chose to host a kennel. Secondly, by not allowing the use of kennels, which have never been used, will benefit the future of equine-related businesses in the CE zone by utilizing the valuable urban rancho land that is more economically beneficial for stables and facilities for horses and programs. Third, it also supports the future of the horse community by ensuring that land uses within the CE are used for equine related purposes to maximize profits and revenue, to sustain itself as part of the horse community.

An additional safety concern, and separate call-to-action to the City of Los Angeles, has evolved from this White Paper. Similarities were discovered from the described case examples. Whereas, dog owners who bring their dogs into a horse community and do not understand the risk, are putting animal and humans at risk as well as their own liability. When an equestrian is on a horse and sees a dog off leash, their only defense is to get the attention of the dog owner to keep their dog in control and on a leash. As observed in many of the case reviews, this can result in arguing about their rights. Currently, residential equestrians have reported this as a daily problem at Bette Davis Park and Easter Field. It was reported that there are daily confrontations, between equestrians and dog owners who leave their dogs off leash. Bette Davis Park, is accessed either by horseback on the bridle trail or by vehicle on Rancho Avenue in the City of Glendale. Bette Davis Park is however, within the Griffith Park in the City of Los Angeles. It is a violation to have a dog off leash while in the park (County of Los Angeles, n.d.). The only parks that allow a dog to be “off leash”, is at any of the eleven “dog parks” in the city of Los Angeles, including the closest Griffith Park Dog Park (Department of Recreation and Parks, 2021). Unfortunately, residential equestrians have reported this to be a daily problem at Bette Davis Park, where dog owners take their dogs off leash and allow them to run at the park and on Easter Field. Despite residential equestrians explaining and helping to make the dog owner aware of the risk, the law, and danger to both their dog and humans, they argue that Bette Davis Park is a dog park. It is further reported that dog owners also allow their dogs off leash on the trail, adjacent to Bette Davis Park. While regulation is already in place, an additional call-to-action to the City of Los Angeles, is to: 1) post additional signage that includes the leash law, violation, fine, and a phone number to call Park Rangers and 2) increase enforcement on a regular basis.

## 10. CONCLUSION

The call-to-action, will reduce injury risk and liability, and provide a benefit to the future economy of the Riverside Rancho, EC zone businesses as a horse community. In 1961, there were 40 horse stables facilities within the area along the Los Angeles River, and in 1986 this number dropped to 15 (Hamilton,

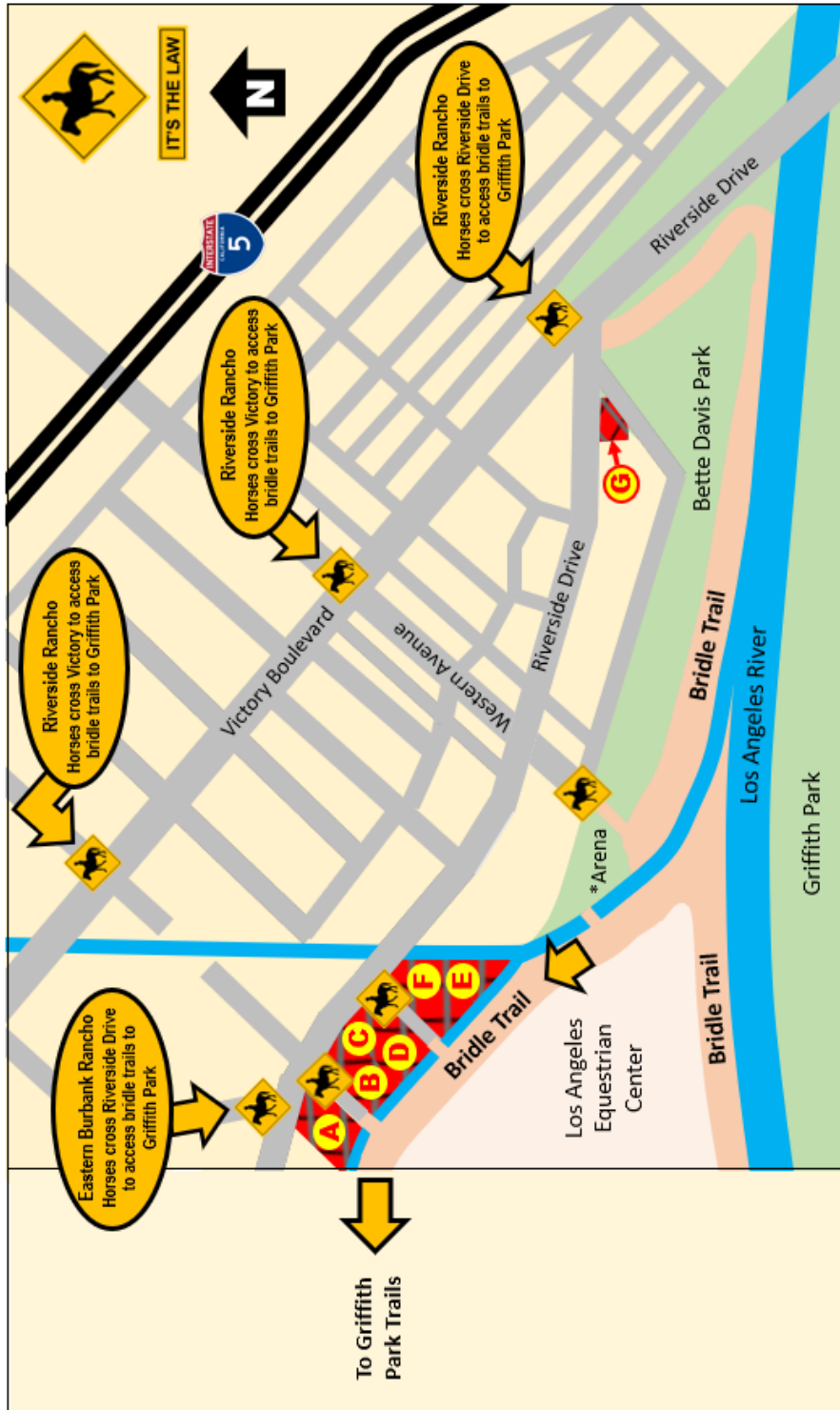
1986). Currently, in 2021, there are only 5 within the Riverside Rancho, CE zone. The horse-related businesses within the CE zone in the Riverside Rancho, are shown to be profitable, but they need their existing number of horse stalls and space to survive, in order to provide valuable services to the public, equestrian and programs to the community and city government, and generate revenue to the city. By leaving the existing language in the zoning code for the CE zone, to allow “kennels” as an allowed use, not only increases the future risk of injury and fatality among humans and animals, it allows removing horse stalls and space for kennels. This significantly reduces the number of horses that can be boarded at these 5 stables in the CE zone. The greater number of horses at these facilities, the greater profits, revenue to the city, and programs, and sustains itself as a vital urban horse community for the city of Glendale and greater Los Angeles.

EXHIBIT A

Primary Residential Equestrian Crossings to Access Bridle Trails Adjacent to Commercial Equestrian (CE) Zone. Also showing businesses within the CE zone.



## Primary Residential Equestrian Crossings to Access Bridle Trails Adjacent to Commercial Equestrian Zone



- A. 1900 Riv. Silver Spur Stables-Built in 1939
  - B. 1940 Riv. TriKee Tack Feed-Built in 1943
  - C. 1850 Riv. LA Horse Rentals/Rocken P Stables-Built in 1943)
  - D. 1930 Riv. Triple R Boarding Stables-Built in 1973
  - E. 110 Irving Age. Whispering Willow-Built in 1940
  - F. 1820 Riv. Griffith Park Horse Rentals-Built in 1940
  - G. 1532 Riv. Da Moor's Feed & Tack
- \*Easter Field open horse arena

Street and road access route, where equestrians ride horses from their home stables to access bridle trails and onto the 55-miles of riding trails on the 4,210 acres in Griffith Park

Primary bridle trail access points

Commercial Equestrian Zone (City of Glendale Zoning Map)

Prepared by Jim DeCarli, Save Glendale Riverside Rancho, Sept 2021

EXHIBIT B

Drivers and Bicyclists: Sharing the Road with Horses

# Drivers and Bicyclists: Sharing the road with horses



Whether you are driving a car, riding a bike, walking, or jogging, remember horses are easily scared and can injure the rider and other road users. Pass slowly and wide, it's a California law.

When driving a car, riding a bike, walking, or jogging, remember horses can easily be scared, injuring the rider and other road users. Pass slow and wide, it's a California law. The Glendale Riverside Rancho, Burbank Rancho Equestrian District, and the Los Angeles Atwater Village Equestrian District are "urban" horse communities. Residents have horses in their stables in the back of their homes. They legally ride their horses on city streets, which access public bridle trails, horse arenas, equestrian parks, and the 55-miles of trails in Griffith Park, Los Angeles. When driving or biking in these communities, you will come across horses and riders on the road.

**WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?** Horses are flight animals. They scare easily. A sudden sound, flash of light, sudden movement, a car horn, a loud engine, a speeding vehicle, a vehicle with loud music, a barking dog, a fast bicyclist riding quickly, can panic a horse. Making it buck the rider and run away from whatever scared it. The most experienced rider on a well-mannered horse can struggle controlling their horse and be at risk when a horse reacts to fear. Here is what you need to know.

## IT'S THE LAW



### WHILE DRIVING A VEHICLE OR RIDING A BIKE, WHEN YOU SEE A HORSE AND RIDER ON THE STREET:

- Slow down. Be ready to stop if necessary, to avoid scaring the horse, endangering the horse and rider (California Motor Vehicle Code-CMVC, Section 21759)
- When you pass them:
  - Give them at least 2 car widths of space
  - Approach and pass slowly and avoid sounding your horn, passing too fast in a car or bike, OR revving your engine
  - Once you have passed the horse by 2 car lengths, then accelerate gently
- When driving any vehicle or riding a bike and you come across an "Equestrian Crossing", once the horse is in the crosswalk, you must give right-of-way to the horse and rider (CMVC. Section 21805)

## IT'S THE LAW

### WHILE DRIVING A VEHICLE OR RIDING A BIKE AND YOU SEE A HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLE ON THE STREET:

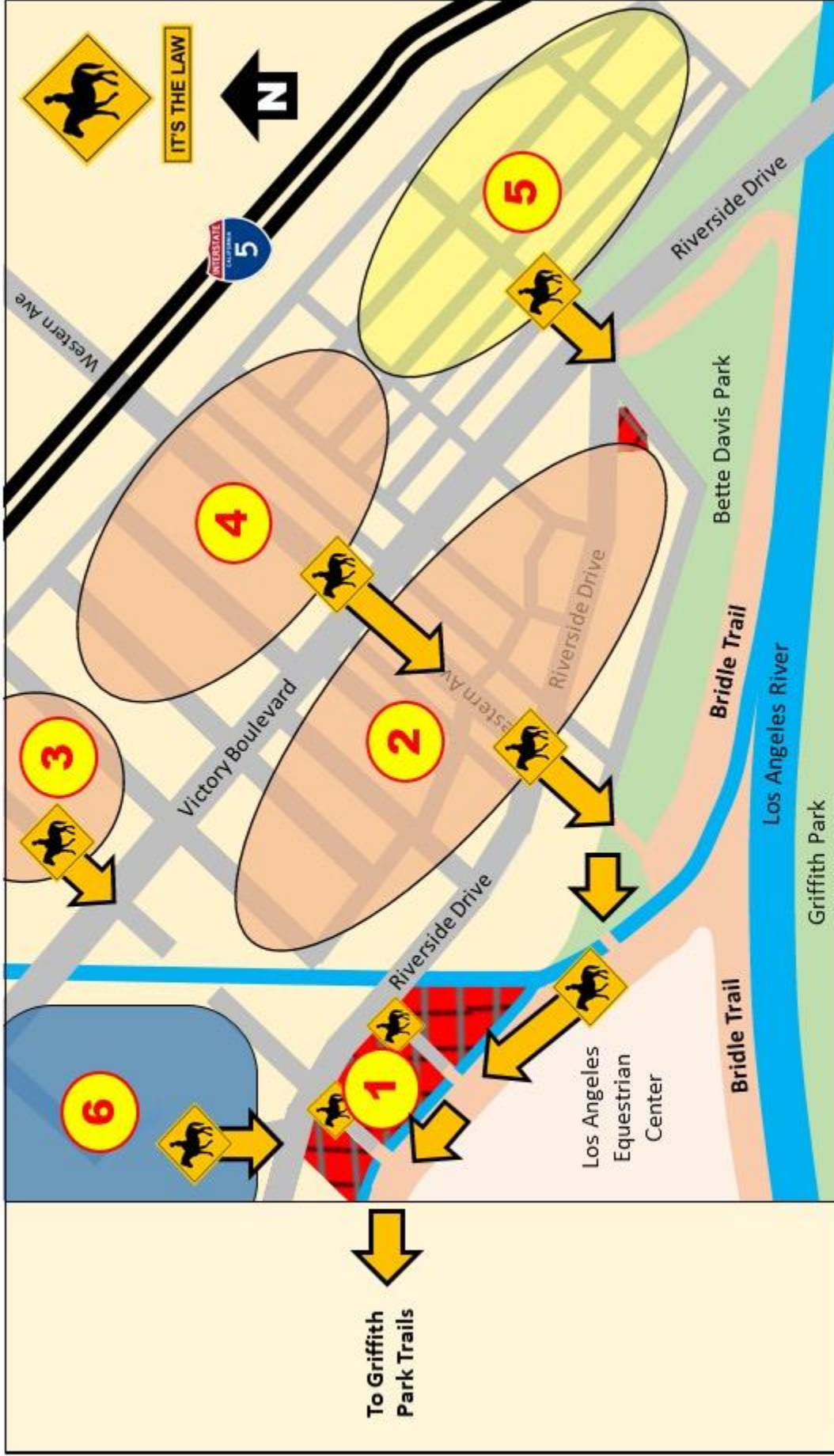
- Slow down. Be ready to stop as necessary to avoid scaring the horse (California Motor Vehicle Code-CMVC, Section 21759)
- With the horse in front of the carriage or cart, combined, it is longer than your car. Do not cut in front sharply after passing
- Approach and pass slowly. Avoid sounding your horn, passing too fast, or revving your engine
- Carriage drivers will use hand signals and position themselves on the road, similarly to that of a vehicle



EXHIBIT C

Residential Equestrian Horse Trail Access Flow by Region to Commercial Equestrian Zone

# Residential Equestrian Horse Trail Access Flow By Region to Commercial Equestrian (CE) Zone



Street and road access route, where equestrians ride horses from their home stables to access bridge trails and onto the 55-miles of riding trails on the 4,210 acres in Griffith Park



Primary bridge trail access points



Commercial Equestrian Zone (City of Glendale Zoning Map)

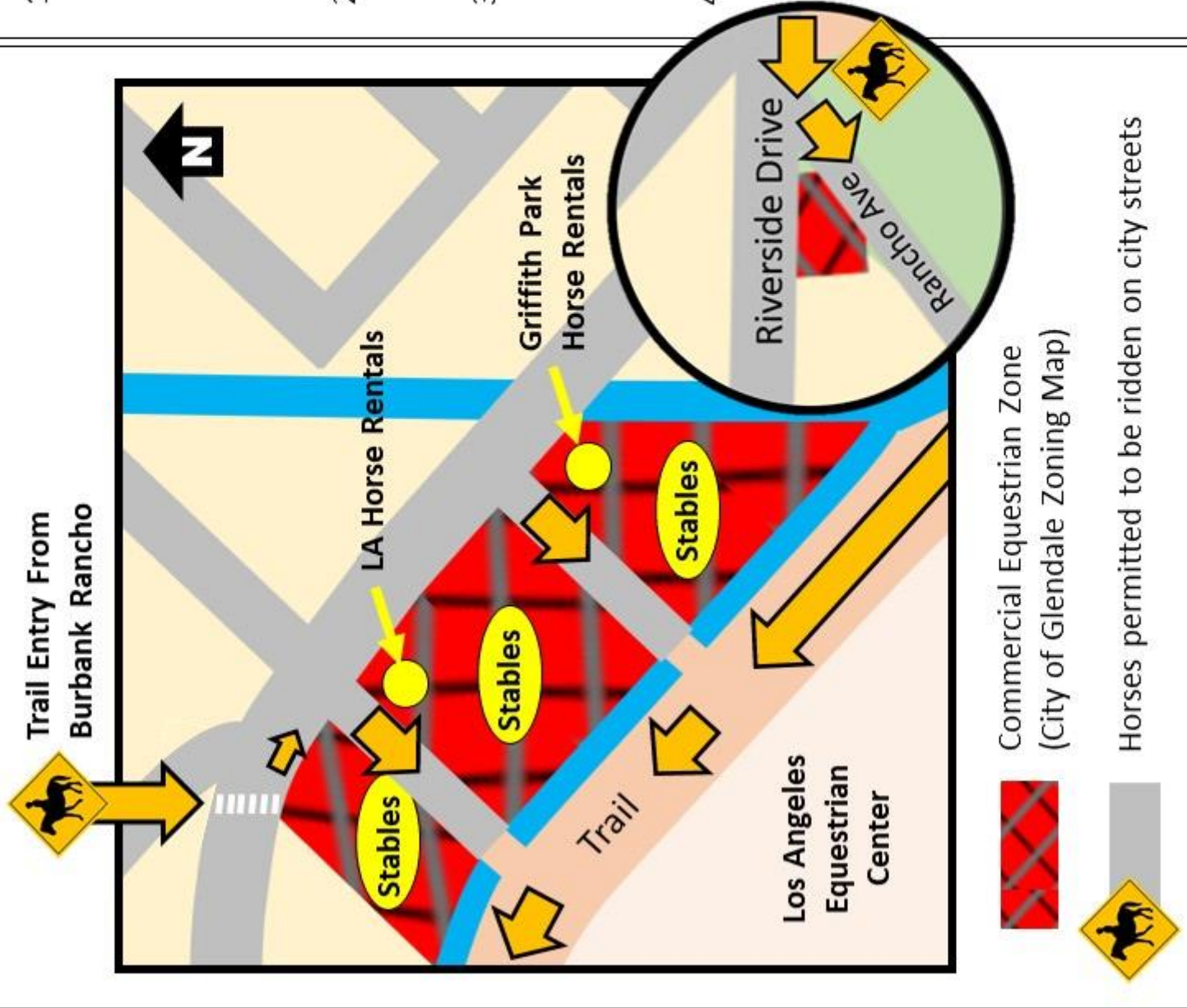
1. Includes the 5 stables, and two horse rental facilities that join other regions to Griffith Park Trails
2. Crosses Riverside Drive at Western Avenue to access trails
3. Crosses Victory Boulevard at Allen Avenue, joining region "2" to access trails
4. Crosses Victory Boulevard at Western Avenue, onto region "2" to access trails
5. Crosses Riverside Drive at Sonora Avenue to access trails, joining all regions to access trails
6. Eastern Burbank Rancho: Crosses Riverside Drive on the west side, front and side Silver Spur Stables



EXHIBIT D

Equestrian Flow from Residential Equestrian Regions to Trails  
along Commercial Equestrian Zone

# Equestrian Flow from Residential Equestrian Regions to Trails along Commercial Equestrian (CE) Zone



1. Shows the Burbank Rancho equestrian flow passing the front of Silver Spur Stables, LA Horse Rentals, other stables, and Silver Spur Stables joining together to access trails.
2. Shows Griffith Park Horse Rentals, other stables, joining together to access trails.
3. All other regions in the Riverside Rancho, join together along the back side of Silver Spur Stables to access Griffith Park trails.
4. The Los Angeles Equestrian Center, adjacent to the trail, also utilizes the same bridge trail for those riding to Bette Davis Park and Easter Field Horse Arena. In this case riding adjacent to all CE zone stables.



EXHIBIT E

Horse Stable Expense and Income Example

The following expense and revenue estimation is based on one of the local barns in the Commercial Equestrian (CE) zone. This provides an example of revenue generation, taxes and programs from a horse related business. For a horse related business to succeed, it needs to utilize all available stalls for horse boarding and school horses, space available for lessons such as an arena and other work areas for the horses, in order to maximize profits.

**OVERVIEW**

EXPENSES AND CURRENT INCOME	Annual
Expenses (Feed, shavings, staff, utility, insurance, etc.)	-\$198,966.36
Boarding	\$478,500.00
Camps	\$242,000.00
Lessons	\$22,800.00
Equine-Assisted Program (at-risk youth)	\$40,000.00
Sub-Total (Current income)	\$783,300.00
PROPOSED INCOME	
Police/Probation - Public/Private	\$45,000.00
Parks/Recreation & After-School	\$30,000.00
Sunset Rides & BBQ	\$171,000.00
Sub-Total (Proposed Income)	\$246,000.00
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>\$1,029,300.00</b>
<b>Total Profit</b>	<b>\$830,333.64</b>



EXHIBIT F

Petition – Residential Equestrians


The following is a copy of the petition and its results.

It can also be viewed at [<https://chng.it/PBfw2K27>].

**change.org** Start a petition My petitions Browse Membership

< Go to my petition's dashboard

## Don't Let Our Horse Stables go to the Dogs - Keep our Equestrian Community Safe!



*It's about safety*  
**Horses Not Dog Kennels**  
In The Commercial Equestrian (CE) Zone

545 have signed. Let's get to 1,000!

At 1,000 signatures, this petition is more likely to be featured in recommendations!

Glendale City Council: Help to Prevent our Horse Stables from ...

Share on Facebook

Send an email to friends

Tweet to your followers

Copy link

**Equine Wellness** started this petition to Glendale City Council

As part of community Town Hall meetings that resulted in the research and efforts of Cal Poly University, School of Planning, to create concepts for a Riverside Rancho specific plan, during that time they made note of the "health and safety" risks from "Animal Boarding and Kennels" as an allowed use in the Commercial Equestrian (CE) zone along Riverside Drive in the Riverside Rancho. As part of the Cal Poly recommendations, Save Glendale Riverside Rancho has previously made contact with the Glendale City Council regarding the health and safety risk of having public dog kennels around horses, and have requested that the City Council make a motion of discussion to modify the existing zoning code from "Animal Boarding and Kennels", to "Animal Boarding Other Than Dogs" as an allowed use in the CE zone.

*Continued from online petition:*

The CE zone is unique, as it allows for horse stables and facilities within the zone. These have various adult and children's riding programs, animal handlers and caretakers, and two horse rental facilities with riders who are on a horse for the first time. Even though horse rentals are guided, even the most experienced equestrian can have difficulty calming a horse once it reacts to fear. The CE zone, also parallels Riverside Drive. This is significant for equestrians who ride their horses from their home in the Riverside Rancho to access Griffith Park trails (crossing Riverside Drive generally includes crossing from, Sonora Ave, Western Avenue, and Allen Avenue). The public bridle trail parallels Riverside Drive, behind the various stables in the CE zone. For equestrians from the Burbank Rancho Equestrian District, for them to access Griffith Park trails from their homes on the east side of their rancho, they cross Riverside Drive at Allen Avenue, which is in the front of Silver Spur Stables, then ride along the front, side (adjacent to the horse rental facility) and continue on Allen Avenue to the back of Silver Spur, along the stone creek. Overall, the bridle trail and horse crossings from Riverside Drive has a significant amount of equestrian activity and having a public dog kennel within the CE zone is a health and safety risk.

While many horse owners have dogs, these dogs have been raised along with the horse, the dog learns of its own boundaries and limitations where they become compatible. However, dogs that are taken to a public kennel, might not have ever been around a horse, increases the risk of the dog reacting to it, from barking, lunging, or even getting away from the dog owner to chase the horses. The noise from dogs and the dog's behavior can put fear into horses nearby. Horses are also herd animals, when one reacts to fear, other horses often follow. This fear in the horse is common, for survival as a prey animal, so a horse will easily react to any sudden sound, fast movement or even a flash from the reflection from a shiny chain or name tag from a dog collar. When a horse reacts to fear it will run from whatever it feels might be the horse at risk. It can buck the rider off, stepping on the dog, injuring itself, other people nearby or running into traffic (i.e. would be by the horse rental

*Continued from online petition:*

facility on Riverside Drive and Allen Avenue by Silver Spur Stables). Even the most experienced equestrian, can have difficulty in calming a horse, putting everyone nearby, the horse, dog, and other people at risk of severe injury or death.

For the health and safety of equestrians, workers, children and the general public within the rancho communities, and stables within the CE zone, please sign this petition to provide support from our community to encourage the Glendale City Council to make a motion to modify the language in the zoning code from "Animal Boarding and Kennels" to "Animal Boarding Other Than Dogs" as a permitted use in the Commercial Equestrians(CE) zone, as designated in the Glendale Municipal Code, Title 30, Zoning code 81, Special Purpose Zoning Districts and Permit Requirements. This modification also supports Section 30.15.040 (B)(1), that ensures that land used in the CE Zone "are not operated in such a manner as to cause a detrimental effect on adjacent land uses or the community environment; and to preserve and enhance the lifestyles of Glendale residents through the protection of the public health, safety and general welfare."

Keep our Glendale Riverside Rancho and Burbank Rancho Equestrian District a safe horse community, don't let it go to the dogs.

EXHIBIT G

Petition – Equine Businesses, Workers, Trainers, etc. in the CE Zone

The following signatures were obtained from workers among each of the eight equine businesses in the CE Zone that are listed in Exhibit A, which includes two horse rental facilities; two tack and feed supply stores; and the four stable facilities. In addition to these physical signatures, 57 other workers from these businesses, reported they had already signed the electronic petition. Worker affiliation included:

- Boarder: 32
- Instructor: 0
- Trainer: 4
- Other Worker (Owner, farrier, etc.): 21

**PETITION TO REMOVE "KENNELS" AS AN ALLOWED USE AND REPLACE WITH "ANIMAL BOARDING OTHER THAN DOGS"**

**BACKGROUND:** As a result of community Town Hall meetings and research efforts from Cal Poly University, School of Urban Design and Planning, that occurred beginning in late 2018 through early 2020, one of the first concerns from the community, questioned why "Kennels" (generally for the use of dogs) were included as an allowed use in the Commercial Equestrian (CE) zone along Riverside Drive in the Riverside Rancho. Concerns were based on dogs that are taken to a kennel might not have ever seen a horse before, where it's excitement to play, or naturally bark, chase, lung or attacking a horse. As equestrians we are familiar how sensitive horses are to sounds, and quick movements, and how quickly a horse can react to something it feels is fearful, resulting in the horse bucking the rider, running into traffic, and putting fear into other horses that could react similarly. With even the most experienced rider, can have difficulty calming a horse under these conditions. The CE zone is unique, and densely populated within the rancho community. Both Glendale and Burbank ranches, along with the City of Los Angeles, Equestrian Center, all share the bridle trails that parallel the EC zone businesses. While to date, no kennels have ever been put in the CE zone, having barking dogs, or if a dog gets away from its owner before or after going into the kennel facility, puts horse rental facilities, and stables within the CE zone, puts workers and customers of our businesses, equestrians, workers, children and the general public within the rancho communities at risk and increases our liability.

**PETITION:** As part of a business in the Commercial Equestrian (CE) zone in the City of Glendale, I support the Glendale City Council, modifying the existing municipal code by removing the term "Kennels" as this refers to "dogs" and replace with "Animal Boarding Other Than Dogs", as a permitted use in the Commercial Equestrian (CE) zone, as designated in the Glendale Municipal Code, Title 30, Zoning code 81, Special Purpose Zoning Districts and Permit Requirements. This will help to protect the health and safety (of animals and humans), according to Section 30.15.040 (B)(1), that ensures that land used in the CE Zone "are not operated in such a manner as to cause a detrimental effect on adjacent land uses or the community environment; and to preserve and enhance the lifestyles of Glendale residents through the protection of the public health, safety and general welfare."

Name (print)	Signature	Email or Phone	Affiliation (check all that apply)			
			Boarder	Trainer	Instructor	Other Worker
Caryn Rafelson	<i>Caryn Rafelson</i>	<i>caryn.er@yahoodm</i>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Karen Abbott	<i>Karen Abbott</i>	<i>kayata@yahoodm</i>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bristol MacDonald	<i>Bristol MacDonald</i>	<i>bristol.macdonald@quail</i>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nicolee Valerine McDonald	<i>Nicolee Valerine McDonald</i>	<i>818 300-6819</i>				<i>Stable Owner</i>

SaveGlendaleRiversideRancho.com

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Name (print)	Signature	Email or Phone	Affiliation (check all that apply)			
			Boarder	Trainer	Instructor	Other Worker
Keaton Chiscom	<i>[Signature]</i>	9625214699				X
Liu-ma Tadeo	<i>[Signature]</i>	818 799-4691				X
Anahit Tophyan	<i>[Signature]</i>	8186916939				X
Rebecca Brink	<i>[Signature]</i>	310 2257168				X

G.P.H.R. (Recreational Rider) ↑

SaveGlendaleRiversideRancho.com

**PETITION TO REMOVE "KENNELS" AS AN ALLOWED USE AND REPLACE WITH "ANIMAL BOARDING OTHER THAN DOGS"**

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Name (print)	Signature	Email or Phone	Affiliation (check all that apply)			
			Boarder	Trainer	Instructor	Other Worker
MARTIN SOLORIO		astidochoa@gmail.com				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Viridiana Salgado		(523) 519-4184				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fragman Gonzalez		323-495-7957				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Joy Reed		(562) 507-7100				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



SaveGlendaleRiversideRancho.com G.P.H.R. Rental, Recreational Rider



**PETITION TO REMOVE "KENNELS" AS AN ALLOWED USE AND REPLACE WITH "ANIMAL BOARDING OTHER THAN DOGS"**

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Name (print)	Signature	Email or Phone	Affiliation (check all that apply)			
			Boarder	Trainer	Instructor	Other Worker
Jill Marie Wells		260 515 9739	X			
Nicole Bdrin		nicoledbdrin@valleco.org	X			

SaveGlendaleRiversideRancho.com

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Name (print)	Signature	Email or Phone	Affiliation (check all that apply)			
			Boarder	Trainer	Instructor	Other Worker
NICOLE KOWAC		nmkowac@gmail.com	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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			Boarder	Trainer	Other Worker
Spica Peish	<i>Spica Peish</i>	peish@glendale.com	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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