

Declaration of Dr. Glen Dupree

I, Dr. C. Glen Dupree, certify and state as follows:

1. My name is Dr. C. Glen Dupree, and I reside at 6176 Beechgrove Lane, St. Francisville, LA 70775. I am over eighteen years of age and am fully competent to make this declaration.
2. Statement of my qualifications is as follows:

Education

Bachelors of Science, Magna Cum Laude, Animal Science, Louisiana Tech University, 1978
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Louisiana State University School of Veterinary Medicine, 1982
Professional Course in Veterinary Homeopathy, Richard Pitcairn, DVM, 1995
Advanced Course in Veterinary Homeopathy, Richard Pitcairn, DVM, 1997

Certifications

Certified Veterinary Homeopath, Pre-Academy of Veterinary Homeopathy, 1996
Certified Veterinary Homeopath, Academy of Veterinary Homeopathy, 2007

Positions Held

2008-Present, Board of Directors, Farm and Ranch Freedom Alliance
2006-Present, American Medical College of Homeopathy, Veterinary Program, Faculty
Phoenix, AZ
2001- Present, For The Animals
St. Francisville, LA
1997-2000, Big Run Healing Arts
Big Run, PA
1982-1996, Bayou Sara Animal Clinic
St. Francisville, LA

Publications

"Rethinking Kent's Octaves" Journal of the American Institute of Homeopathy, 1998
"The ABC's of Homeopathy" Homeopathy Today, 1998
"Holistic Horse Care" Louisiana Horseman's Guide, 2001
Contributing Editor, Monthly Articles, Iris Magazine, 2001-2005
"Colic Treatment Protocols" NutriNews 2002
"A Different Look at the Law of Similars" Homeopathy Today 2005
"SRP-Symptoms, Remedies, and Probability" American Journal of Homeopathic Medicine, 2005
"Concerning the Trends and Patterns of Disease" American Journal of Homeopathic Medicine, 2005
"Tail Rubbing: Superficial Problem or Chronic Disease?" Natural Horse 2006
"A Graphic Representation of the Workings of Homeopathy" American Journal of Homeopathic Medicine, 2006
"A Model for Homeopathy within Allopathic Medicine and Conventional Science" American Journal of Homeopathic Medicine, 2006
"Gentle Choci, the Horse that Couldn't Breathe" Homeopathy Today, 2006
"A Double Edged Sword" Contributing Interview Paint Horse Journal 2007
"A Different Dimension of Health Care: Holism and Homeopathy on the Farm" A 6 part series
Natural Horse Magazine, 2008

"A Colicky Horse" The AMCH Letter, 2008

Conference Presentations

- "A Case of EPM" Homeopathic Society of the State of PA Conference, Harrisburg, PA 1998
- "Introductory Lecture" Homeopathic Society of the State of PA Conference, Harrisburg, PA 1998
- "Introductory Lecture" Homeopathic Society of the State of PA Conference, Lititz, PA 1999
- "Rethinking Kent's Octaves" Conference on Veterinary Homeopathy, Shropshire, Eng. 1999
- "Homeopathy and Holism" Conference on Holistic Veterinary Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, 2004
- "Homeopathy on the Family Farm" Texas Organic Farmers and Growers Association, South Padre Island, TX, 2005
- "Homeopathy and Herd Health" Texan Organic Farmers and Growers Association, Kerrville, TX, 2006
- "The Use of Homeopathy in Organic Livestock Production" 1st IFOAM International Conference on Animals in Organic Production, Minneapolis, MN 2006
- "New Horizons for Homeopathy in Organic Agriculture and Farm Animal Health" Sponsored by The National Center for Homeopathy, Denver, CO 2007
- "A New Dimension of Health Care on the Organic Livestock Farm" Horizon Organics Annual Producer's Meetings Medford, OR; Salem, OR; Ferndale, CA 2008
- "Homeopathy, Sustainable Agriculture, and the Environment" National Center for Homeopathy On-line Chat, 2008

Workshops

- "The Vital Force Workshop" Cooks Forest, PA, 1998; Middleville, MI, 1999; Santa Fe, NM, 1999; Ithaca, NY, 2000; Pittsburgh, PA, 2000; Richmond, VA, 2000; Derby, VT, 2000; Parma, MI, 2006; Jackson, MI, 2007; Spring Arbor, MI, 2008; Taos, NM, 2008
 - "The Use of Acute Remedies in Veterinary Homeopathy, A One Day Workshop" Doswell, VA 2007
 - "The Application of Homeopathy on Organic Livestock Farms" Sponsored by The Animal Compassion Foundation, Albany, NY, 2007; Ithaca, NY, 2007; Austin, TX, 2007; Mills Valley, CA 2007
 - "An Advanced Workshop in Non-speciated Homeopathy" Jackson, MI 2007 Spring Arbor, MI 2008
 - "An Advanced Workshop on the Application of Homeopathy on Organic Livestock Farms" Sponsored by the Animal Compassion Foundation Austin, TX, 2008; Ithaca, NY 2008
3. In my expert opinion, a holistic approach to animal health is critical to addressing animal disease. This means addressing the animals' shelter, living conditions, behavioral opportunities, and nutrition. As a veterinarian, I work with my clients to address all of these issues to optimize their animals' health and performance.

The key to a healthy livestock system is to allow the stock, regardless of species, to function in and be managed in a species appropriate husbandry system. This includes but is not limited to having breeds and species matched to the local environment and production demands, access to whole nutrition based on the specie's evolutionary

patterns, clean water, adequate open space and sunlight, shelter from the elements that does not restrict movement or access to fresh air, and health maintenance programs that actually foster health rather than leaving the stock dependent on sub-therapeutic levels of pharmaceuticals.

It is my position that any legislation, support, or dynamic that favors industrial scale livestock production systems over the smaller, healthier, and more sustainable livestock production systems will be to the detriment of the health of the livestock being produced and ultimately of the consumer of these livestock products.

4. Changing any of the elements of hygiene mentioned above can be harmful to animal's health by increasing the extrinsic stressors on the animal.

Anytime an animal is over-crowded, fed rations concentrated beyond the specie's optimal needs, medicated with constant sub-therapeutic levels of pharmaceuticals in order to prevent mass contagions in the name of boosting production, or subjected to any of the other stressors inherent to most modern industrial agricultural production systems, the animals suffer the effects of ill-health.

The detriment of these industrial agricultural production systems is not limited to their direct effect on the stock involved. Concentrations of animals as are common to these production systems, combined with the level of pharmaceutical use necessary to keep animals alive and producing within these systems, take a toll on the environment, not just locally but regionally and perhaps globally. The air quality surrounding these production areas suffers from dust and odors generated. The soils surrounding these areas become contaminated with waste products including excreted pharmaceuticals. And most significantly, both the surface and ground water becomes contaminated with these same waste products and excreted pharmaceuticals.

Combine these factors with the quality of the nutrients being produced by these artificial production systems and poured into the human food chain and you begin to see that even though these systems may be filling the bellies of hungry consumers, they are not promoting health in either the animals or the human consumers.

The economic and labor burden that NAIS will impose on the small sustainable producer has the potential to cause a further decline of sustainable agriculture in favor of the larger industrial systems. The burdens of NAIS are diminished when spread through large numbers. This alone has the potential to dramatically shift the disease susceptibilities and tolerances of our livestock and human populations by favoring the larger, more unhealthy production systems.

5. Thus, a regulatory program such as NAIS, which is likely to cause people to change their management due to financial and paperwork burdens, is also likely to result in reduced animal health and increased likelihood of diseases in all species. This thinking is not limited to NAIS but applies to any regulatory program which promotes industrial agriculture over more sustainable, health promoting systems.

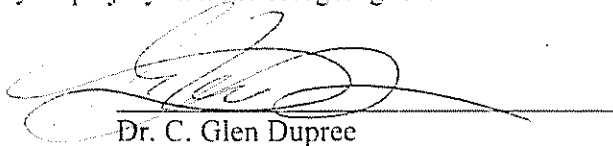
Current regulations allow for the adequate tracking of animals and contain adequate safeguards against the spread of contagion. Should these regulations be enforced maximally.

A new program such as NAIS which is redundant to many of the current unenforced regulations and which favors production systems which are inherently unhealthy cannot improve the quality of our food chain or diminish the prevalence of contagion regardless of the ease with which an individual animal's movements can be tracked.

6. The same measures that are important to animal health are also beneficial for the environment in which all species live. Holistic management of farm animals results in many environmental benefits:
 - a. Prevents the build up of manure and water contamination by this manure
 - b. Prevents contamination of ground and surface water supplies by large volumes of excreted pharmaceuticals
 - c. Creates healthy permanent pastures that can sequester carbon from the air, thus reducing excessive greenhouse gases
 - d. Reduces the consumption of non-renewable fossil fuels by decreasing tillage and the use of petroleum based fertilizers
 - e. Improves water infiltration, reducing run off and improving groundwater resources
 - f. Promotes biodiversity and prevents loss of genetics by tailoring stock and crop selection to the local environment

7. For the reasons discussed above, on a sustainably managed farm, the issues of animal health and environmental health are inextricably intertwined and would not be promoted under the current version of the NAIS.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on May 8, 2008.



Dr. C. Glen Dupree