

Exhibit B

4. All 501(c)(3) organizations which have provided the required documentation identified in the EA to Fort Polk have been placed on the 501(c)(3) list in the order received. One organization subsequently requested to be removed from the 501(c)(3) list and was removed. One organization requested to be moved to the bottom of the 501(c)(3) list and was so moved. No other organization on the list has been removed from the list or moved to a different location on the list.

5. Since the compiling of the initial 501(c)(3) list, Fort Polk has maintained close contact with the organizations on the list. Fort Polk hosted a kickoff meeting with the organizations to orient them to Fort Polk and its operations. Fort Polk has also forwarded names of persons interested in acquiring horses to the organizations to assist them with finding homes for the horses taken by the organizations.

6. The initial capture of 50 horses in October 2016 was completed by personnel from the Humane Society of North Texas ("HSNT") and Fort Polk personnel, including myself. Several bands of horses had intruded into the cantonment area and were seen roaming on a roadway and grazing in an area adjacent to an abandoned motor pool, which consisted of a fenced in grass and dirt area. HSNT and Fort Polk personnel formed a line and slowly walked toward the horses, causing the horses to gradually move away from the line of persons. Over a period of 30-45 minutes, the horses gradually walked approximately 1/10th of a mile until they reached the motor pool. A second line of personnel was formed just past the motor pool so that the horses turned as they approached the second line of persons and entered the motor pool. The gate to the motor pool was then closed, and the capture was complete. The following day, when I went to the pen with the representatives from the HSNT, two additional horses were noted to be standing near the motor pool. HSNT requested to take these horses, as well. The gate was

opened, and the additional horses entered the motor pool with no urging by any person. On the morning of the third day, which was the day scheduled to draw blood from the horses, an additional band of ten horses was outside the holding pen. Again, the HSNT representatives requested to also take these animals. The gate was opened, and the additional horses entered the motor pool with no urging by any person. The capture of 15 horses in December 2016 was accomplished in a similar manner to the initial October capture, although it involved only Fort Polk personnel and no other animals showed up after the initial capture day.

7. Fort Polk entered into a Cooperative Agreement with Texas State University (“TSU”) on September 30, 2017. In November and December 2017, 18 and 21 horses respectively were captured in the training area pursuant to this agreement. The first of these captures were completed by placing a feed mixture in a pen near the Geronimo Drop Zone. The pen was left open and monitored by both TSU's subcontractor and Fort Polk personnel. When horses were seen in the pen, the gate was closed. The second of these captures was completed by using portable fence panels setup on the Geronimo Drop Zone with the feed mixture in the temporary pen. Once the pen was closed, TSU's subcontractor loaded the horses onto a trailer and transported them to the holding pen in the cantonment area to ensure there was readily-available access to the horses on a daily basis. The holding pen is the same converted motor pool used in 2016.

8. After each capture in 2016 and 2017, the following notification process was followed, except for the capture in October 2016 when the 501(c)(3) organization's representatives were involved in the capture. All 501(c)(3) organizations on the 501(c)(3) list were notified of the capture. The 501(c)(3) organization at the top of the list was informed of the date the State of Louisiana veterinarian would draw blood for tests and offered the opportunity to

have their veterinarian present to draw blood for tests on the same date. Once the blood test results were returned from the State veterinarian, the first 501(c)(3) was informed of the negative results and the availability of the horses for pick up.

9. After each of the 2016 captures, Dr. Daniel Myrick, a veterinarian with the Louisiana Department of Agriculture (“LDAF”) was notified of the capture. Each time, LDAF veterinarian and support personnel traveled to Fort Polk, drew blood from each horse and sent the blood to a United States Department of Agriculture laboratory to test for Equine Infectious Anemia and Equine Piroplasmiasis. In addition, the HSNT hired an independent veterinarian to draw blood for tests at the same time. HSNT personnel assisted with the blood draws on both occasions.

10. After each of the 2017 captures, Dr. Myrick was notified and performed the same testing procedure as in 2016. TSU's subcontractor assisted with the blood draws on both occasions. However, Mustang Adoption (Horses Lives Matter), the 501(c)(3) organization currently first on the 501(c)(3) list, opted not to send their veterinarian to test the horses at the same time before they moved the horses to an offsite location.

11. After each of the 2016 captures, I was personally responsible for the maintenance of the horses while in the holding pen. I personally ensured that the horses had sufficient water and hay on a daily basis. At no time were the horses in the holding pen without access to food or water. Additionally, the hay provided to these horses was of good quality and free of any mold.

12. After each of the 2017 captures, TSU's subcontractor was responsible for the actual feeding and watering of the horses on a daily basis. Erby Thompson is the only representative of the subcontractor who has fed, watered, and otherwise maintained the horses while in the holding pen. Jacob Thompson has had no involvement with the maintenance of the

horses in the holding pen. I personally monitored the horses while in the holding pen to ensure that they were being adequately fed and watered. At no point have I seen the horses without access to food and water while in the holding pen.

13. Dr. Myrick, a local veterinarian retained by HSNT, HSNT personnel, and representatives from Mustang Adoption have all observed the holding pen, the horses while in the holding pen, and the general conditions in which the horses are maintained. At no point have any of these individuals identified or voiced any concerns over the way the horses are being held or the adequacy of the feed and water being provided to the horses.

14. Other than the 2016 and 2017 captures discussed in this declaration, no other round ups of horses on Fort Polk owned land have been conducted by Fort Polk, on behalf of Fort Polk, or with the consent of Fort Polk. No horses captured during the 2016 and 2017 captures discussed herein have been given to any individual person, nor to any entity other than HSNT and Mustang Adoption.

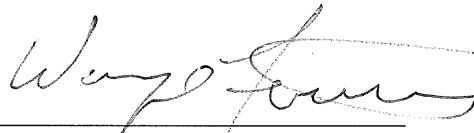
15. While the horses at issue roam across not only Army-owned land at Fort Polk but also on private property and land owned by the United States Forest Service (“USFS”), all capture efforts have occurred only on Army-owned land, specifically Army-owned land on Fort Polk Main Post. All capture efforts under the process identified in the EA will occur on Army-owned land, specifically on Fort Polk Main Post, Peason Ridge, and the new law adjacent to Peason Ridge. No capture efforts will occur under the process identified in the EA on land owned by the USFS, including those areas used by the Army for training; namely “Horses Head,” the Limited Use Area, and the Intensive Use Area.

16. Capture efforts are limited in size by the EA to 1-3 bands (10-30 horses) and in time by the need to accomplish capture when an area is not being used for training. The typical

training rotation takes 21 days and is typically followed by an 8-10 day window of no training. It is during that no training window that the majority of the captures in the training area must be completed. Thus, it is anticipated that only 7-10 successful captures will occur each year with approximately 15-20 horses in each capture, resulting in approximately 105 to 200 horses captured per year. Taking into account the estimated current population of 500-700 horses, the continued birth of foals into the herd and the continued release or abandonment of livestock to join the herd, it is estimated that it will take approximately 3 years to capture all horses at Fort Polk and that only 90-120 horses would be captured over the next six to nine months.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 19th day of January, 2018, in Fort Polk, Louisiana.



Milton Wayne Fariss
ITAM Coordinator