

Exhibit 3

DECLARATION OF STEVE KROPPER

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Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I hereby declare as follows:

1. My name is Steve Kropper, and for over a decade I have been co-chair of the Massachusetts Coalition for Immigration Reform (MCIR). I was born in Needham, Massachusetts to parents with forebears who came to the U.S. between 1649 and 1893. I reside in the Boston suburbs, but have lived in Washington, D.C., Madison, Wisconsin, Ithaca and Canton, New York, as well as abroad in Scotland and Ireland. I have lived in the Boston area for a total of 50 years.

2. I hold an MBA from Cornell University and a BA from Boston University. I was in the first class of Clean Energy Fellows in the New England Clean Energy Council. Since 1979, my professional life has focused on three sectors: cleantech (energy conservation and renewables); telecommunications and wireless communication, and big data (residential real estate information). I am an entrepreneur principally responsible for raising capital, guiding product strategy, building teams, and growing new business ventures.

3. Since 1972, I have been an active member of the Sierra Club, the Wilderness Society, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Green Mountain Club, and many other environmental organizations. I serve on the Board of the Charles River Conservancy and have previously been chair of the Lexington, Massachusetts Energy Conservation Committee. In 2015, I organized GovOnTheT which enticed 75 Massachusetts Legislators to ride regional mass transit in support of system improvements. In the early 1980's, I was responsible for energy conservation for three Boston hospitals. More recently, I founded Windpole Ventures to provide specialized meteorology data to

both wind farm developers and managers of the electrical grid to assist in renewable energy source integration. I served as its president from 2008 to 2012.

4. My academic training is as an economist while my graduate studies were in business. My politics are progressive, supporting liberal causes and Democrat candidates since 1976. I recognize that the economic purpose of immigration is to depress wages. As a Democrat concerned with social justice and environmental justice, that is bad policy. When the American Dream of affordable housing, access to health care, a good job and education are available to *all* Americans, then we can return to our national experiment with immigration. We should not think that the country needs anything more than a refreshing and modest trickle of immigration. Ending immigration is the easiest, least painful way to reduce America's footprint on the fragile global environment. Closing the gates would give our air, water and land a chance to breathe. Later if we want to change our mind about immigration, we could choose to leave our children a more crowded, polluted land simply by reopening the welcome gates. The present immigration policies of the U.S. Government have swelled population growth and directly created a serious environmental crisis.

5. When I was born in 1957, the U.S. Population was 172 million. Now it has more than doubled to over 325 million. For the last six generations, my family has reproduced at below replacement level with an average of two children per family. My grandfather had a saying that each generation has an obligation to leave the world a better place than when they arrived. Immigration is a Faustian bargain that leaves an even more crowded America to our children. Increasing population undermines the quality of life in the U.S. and further means that the America's global environmental burden also grows. In 1972, U.S. native reproduction rates stabilized—America had solved its domestic population problem. However, by opening the floodgates in 1965, immigration undermined stabilization of the birthrate. By this, because immigrants and their children comprise a huge source

of population growth, immigration is almost squarely the source of our current population burden which is far beyond the carrying capacity of America's water, land, and other resources.¹ This is even more sad because immigration's impact on population growth is largely preventable through more prudent immigration policy.

6. **MASSACHUSETTS** – Between 1985 and 1999, Massachusetts lost 40 acres a day to development. Though public and private land conservation can mitigate this, my fellow taxpayers and private donors should not have to bear this cost. Citizens of the state have long engaged with nature, and it really is part of the DNA here. However, increased emissions from a growing population have caused temperature and climate changes. Temperatures are rising. In my own life, this has shortened the commercially viable season for skiing (a favorite pastime of mine) in the New England region. Climate change has caused financial strain on local ski resorts. Temperature changes have also affected the state's wineries (wine tasting is also another pastime I enjoy) and interfered with normal crop yields. My region's climate is forecast to be increasingly like the Mid-Atlantic region with time. Perhaps most damming is, however, the huge upswing in deer ticks and poison ivy throughout the Northeast. Deer are moving more freely in the state into regions they used to not frequent; their habitats also are moving closer to developed and recreation areas than they were before. Deer bring in deer ticks which carry Lyme disease whose effects once contracted include neurological impairments, facial palsy, chronic joint inflammation, and heart rhythm irregularities.² Compounding this is the increase in poison ivy. It used to not be too much of a concern when trying to enjoy open

¹ MODERN IMMIGRATION WAVE BRINGS 59 MILLION TO U.S., DRIVING POPULATION GROWTH AND CHANGE THROUGH 2065, Pew Research Center, (2015), <https://www.pewresearch.org/hispanic/2015/09/28/modern-immigration-wave-brings-59-million-to-u-s-driving-population-growth-and-change-through-2065/>

² LYME DISEASE, Mayo Clinic, (Jul. 2019), <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/lyme-disease/symptoms-causes/syc-20374651>

spaces, but because of temperature changes, the plant has not only spread north to new areas, but increased dramatically in density—there are many greater square miles now of poison ivy. The poison ivy itself is now more harmful.³ The effects of this all? I see the direct impact all the time—family and friends are more hesitant to use the outdoors. Areas that were once great for hiking, picnicking, or walking are now sign-posted as hazardous and in the minds of many people. This is profoundly sad.

7. **LEXINGTON** – In my immediate area, there has been a devastating impact on open space and quality of life because of population growth (Lexington’s population is 17% foreign born). I enjoyed living in an environment with a collage of people of various socioeconomic strata; however, there is no economic diversity left in Lexington—housing has become too unaffordable for many. I was an elected town meeting member that was involved in development decision making. I know firsthand the planning and economic implications of population growth. A great example, which affects me personally as a businessman, is the ballooned commute time between Lexington and downtown Boston. Time is money! In my youth it would have taken around twenty-seven minutes to get from Lexington to downtown Boston by train, now prudence requires allowance of an hour. A three-time increase in commute time means it is harder to get to Boston for commercial activities. The increased commute time is lost work hours and income; and the added inconvenience in attempting to conduct business downtown also has a huge opportunity cost and negative impact on economic productivity. I am directly losing time and money on a consistent basis.

8. **TYSON'S CORNER, VIRGINIA** – In 1986, I parked under a beautiful glade of trees before my first job interview in Tyson’s Corner after completing my MBA. When I came back for the second

³ WHAT CLIMATE CHANGE FEELS LIKE: A MORE TOXIC POISON IVY, THE NEW YORK TIMES, (Dec. 2015), <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/projects/cp/climate/2015-paris-climate-talks/what-climate-change-looks-like-poison-ivy>

interview, that glade of trees was gone, replaced with a building site. This proved to be a true bellwether of the time: in the DC area, and its quality of life, and been impaired by the seemingly unlimited flow of immigrants. As a regular commuter to D.C. and Tyson's corner for business, things have gotten worse. Between breakfast and dinner, I used to be able to schedule four meetings a day in the area; now, with the hellacious traffic, I can only schedule two meetings in that same window. This is a direct loss of income and productivity.

9. **VERMONT** – I have been a longtime hiker of the Vermont's Long Trail, hiking over 272 miles of it over the years. During my youth, I used to enjoy the ample biodiversity, specifically three species that I could see from a distance: the Timber Rattlesnake, Bald Eagle, and the Catamount (Eastern Cougars). In my adult life, these species have *never* appeared during my months of solo and group hiking. One species gone might be a natural course, two might be a coincidence, but three is certainly symptomatic of a much greater problem. Population growth—via development or increased traffic in open spaces—has harmed the habitats of these species and my enjoyment of them. Further, there are many areas where I used to hike in Vermont that are no longer accessible because of development. It is sad that I cannot provide my children the same enjoyment of recreation species and biodiversity that I had in my youth.

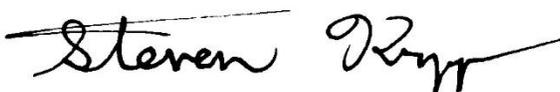
10. **BIG BEND** – I have visited Big Bend National Park, located near the U.S.-Mexico border in Texas, nine times since 1980. I have rafted, walked, cycled, and hiked the park. Big Bend is a rich yet fragile ecosystem: each sub-region has species that are uniquely adapted to the terrain, animal life, and rainfall patterns. For example, Guadalupe fescue is a short-lived grass, a perennial, which grows only at high altitude in the Chisos. On my nine visits to Big Bend, rangers have endeavored to point out signature regional mammals (such as Black Bears in the Chisos Mountains or the Mexican long-nosed bat); unfortunately, many are now considered threatened species, and I have not been able to

see a single one despite my many visits over the years. The presence of illegal immigrant labor, and an increased population, in ranching areas north of the park threaten the biodiversity of the park, as habitat is destroyed for ranching, housing and natural habitats are fragmented. This is in addition to the waste, trash, and byproducts of ranching which often find their way into the park via waterways or wind. Further, illegal immigration crosses the park directly trampling and disrupting pristine nature. It also makes it dangerous as a hiker to be in these areas for fear of cartel human smuggling. What is left is discarded trash and refuse left by the illegal crossers. This environment is supposed to be a nature preserve, not a highway! It has been disturbing to see the time lapse in consistent decay of the park as I return each time. This is a federal responsibility through and through, so will this be stopped?

11. If population growth has the biggest impact on our environment, then NEPA review should be a filter through which all immigration policy must pass. The mainstream environmental movement is queasy about mixing immigration and environmental policy. But Federal law is clear that all agencies, including DHS, must analyze the environmental effects of their actions. Department of Homeland Security policy impacts both legal and illegal migration to the U.S., which has tremendous environmental impacts, and yet has no history of environmental review of visa programs. Population multiplied by lifestyle externalities is the formula for environmental harm time and time again.

12. I hereby declare under penalty of perjury, that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 19th day of November, 2020.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Steven Kropper". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Steve Kropper