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**DO NOT** rewrite what is already written here. You may use quotes from interviews from the articles, but make sure to credit the source. For example: When interviewed by the New York Times on the subject, John Smith stated, "Insert quote here." Otherwise, your article should be in your own words.

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## ***Trump Moves to End DACA and Calls on Congress to Act***

By MICHAEL D. SHEAR and JULIE HIRSCHFELD DAVIS

(NY Times)

SEPT. 5, 2017

WASHINGTON — President Trump on Tuesday ordered an end to the Obama-era program that shields young undocumented immigrants from deportation, calling it an "amnesty-first approach" and urging Congress to pass a replacement before he begins phasing out its protections in six months.

As early as March, officials said, some of the 800,000 young adults brought to the United States illegally as children who qualify for the program, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, will become eligible for deportation. The five-year-old policy allows them to remain without fear of immediate removal from the country and gives them the right to work legally.

Mr. Trump and Attorney General Jeff Sessions, who announced the change at the Justice Department, both used the aggrieved language of anti-immigrant activists, arguing that those in the country illegally are lawbreakers who hurt native-born Americans by usurping their jobs and pushing down wages.

Mr. Trump said in a statement that he was driven by a concern for "the millions of Americans victimized by this unfair system." Mr. Sessions said the program had "denied jobs to hundreds of thousands of Americans by allowing those same illegal aliens to take those jobs."

Protests broke out in front of the White House and the Justice Department and in cities across the country soon after Mr. Sessions's announcement. Democrats and some Republicans, business executives, college

presidents and immigration activists condemned the move as a coldhearted and shortsighted effort that was unfair to the young immigrants and could harm the economy.

“This is a sad day for our country,” Mark Zuckerberg, the Facebook founder, wrote on his personal page. “It is particularly cruel to offer young people the American dream, encourage them to come out of the shadows and trust our government, and then punish them for it.”

Former President Barack Obama, who had warned that any threat to the program would prompt him to speak out, called his successor’s decision “wrong,” “self-defeating” and “cruel.”

“Whatever concerns or complaints Americans may have about immigration in general, we shouldn’t threaten the future of this group of young people who are here through no fault of their own, who pose no threat, who are not taking away anything from the rest of us,” Mr. Obama wrote on Facebook.

Both he and Mr. Trump said the onus was now on lawmakers to protect the young immigrants as part of a broader overhaul of the immigration system that would also toughen enforcement.

But despite broad and longstanding bipartisan support for measures to legalize unauthorized immigrants brought to the United States as children, the odds of a sweeping immigration deal in a deeply divided Congress appeared long. Legislation to protect the “dreamers” has also repeatedly died in Congress.

Just hours after the angry reaction to Mr. Trump’s decision, the president appeared to have second thoughts. In a late-evening tweet, Mr. Trump specifically called on Congress to “legalize DACA,” something his administration’s officials had declined to do earlier in the day.

Mr. Trump also warned lawmakers that if they do not legislate a program similar to the one Mr. Obama created through executive authority, he will “revisit this issue!” — a statement sure to inject more uncertainty into the ultimate fate of the young, undocumented immigrants who have been benefiting from the program since 2012.

Conservatives praised Mr. Trump’s move, though some expressed frustration that he had taken so long to rescind the program and that the gradual phaseout could mean that some immigrants retained protection from deportation until October 2019.

The White House portrayed the decision as a matter of legal necessity, given that nine Republican state attorneys general had threatened to sue to halt the program immediately if Mr. Trump did not act.

Months of internal White House debate preceded the move, as did the president’s public display of his own conflicted feelings. He once referred to DACA recipients as “incredible kids.”

The president’s wavering was reflected in a day of conflicting messages from him and his team. Hours after his statement was released, Mr. Trump told reporters that he had “great love” for the beneficiaries of the program he had just ended.

“I have a love for these people, and hopefully now Congress will be able to help them and do it properly,” he said. But he notably did not endorse bipartisan legislation to codify the program’s protections, leaving it unclear whether he would back such a solution.

Mr. Trump’s aides were negotiating late into Monday evening with one another about precisely how the plan to wind down the program would be executed. Until Tuesday morning, some aides believed the president had

settled on a plan that would be more generous, giving more of the program's recipients the option to renew their protections.

But even taking into account Mr. Trump's contradictory language, the rollout of his decision was smoother than his early moves to crack down on immigration, particularly the botched execution in January of his ban on travelers from seven predominantly Muslim countries.

In addition to the public statement from Mr. Sessions and a White House question-and-answer session, the president was ready on Tuesday with the lengthy written statement, and officials at the Justice and Homeland Security Departments provided detailed briefings and distributed information to reporters in advance.

Mr. Trump sought to portray his move as a compassionate effort to head off the expected legal challenge that White House officials said would have forced an immediate and highly disruptive end to the program. But he also denounced the policy, saying it helped spark a "massive surge" of immigrants from Central America, some of whom went on to become members of violent gangs like MS-13. Some immigration critics contend that programs like DACA, started under Mr. Obama, encouraged Central Americans to enter the United States, hoping to stay permanently. Tens of thousands of migrants surged across America's southern border in the summer of 2014, many of them children fleeing dangerous gangs.

Sarah Huckabee Sanders, the White House press secretary, indicated that Mr. Trump would support legislation to "fix" the DACA program, as long as Congress passed it as part of a broader immigration overhaul to strengthen the border, protect American jobs and enhance enforcement.

"The president wants to see responsible immigration reform, and he wants that to be part of it," Ms. Sanders said, referring to a permanent solution for the young immigrants. "Something needs to be done. It's Congress's job to do that. And we want to be part of that process."

Later on Tuesday, Marc Short, Mr. Trump's top legislative official, told reporters on Capitol Hill that the White House would release principles for such a plan in the coming days, input that at least one key member of Congress indicated would be crucial.

"It is important that the White House clearly outline what kind of legislation the president is willing to sign," Senator Marco Rubio, Republican of Florida, said in a statement. "We have no time to waste on ideas that do not have the votes to pass or that the president won't sign."

The announcement was an effort by Mr. Trump to honor the law-and-order message of his campaign, which included a repeated pledge to end Mr. Obama's immigration policy, while seeking to avoid the emotionally charged and politically perilous consequences of targeting a sympathetic group of immigrants.

Mr. Trump's decision came less than two weeks after he pardoned Joe Arpaio, the former Arizona sheriff who drew intense criticism for his aggressive pursuit of unauthorized immigrants, which earned him a criminal contempt conviction.

The blame-averse president told a confidante over the past few days that he realized that he had gotten himself into a politically untenable position. As late as one hour before the decision was to be announced, administration officials privately expressed concern that Mr. Trump might not fully grasp the details of the steps he was about to take, and when he discovered their full impact, would change his mind, according to a person familiar with their thinking who was not authorized to comment on it and spoke on condition of anonymity.

But ultimately, the president followed through on his campaign pledge at the urging of Mr. Sessions and other hard-line members inside his White House, including Stephen Miller, his top domestic policy adviser.

The announcement started the clock on revoking legal status from those protected under the program.

Officials said DACA recipients whose legal status expires on or before March 5 would be able to renew their two-year period of legal status as long as they apply by Oct. 5. But the announcement means that if Congress fails to act, immigrants who were brought to the United States illegally as children could face deportation as early as March 6 to countries where many left at such young ages that they have no memory of them.

Immigration officials said they did not intend to actively target the young immigrants as priorities for deportation, though without the program's protection, they would be considered subject to removal from the United States and would no longer be able to work legally.

Officials said some of the young immigrants could be prevented from returning to the United States if they traveled abroad.

Immigration advocates took little comfort from the administration's assurances, describing the president's decision as deeply disturbing and vowing to shift their demands for protections to Capitol Hill.

Marielena Hincapié, the executive director of the National Immigration Law Center, called Mr. Trump's decision "nothing short of hypocrisy, cruelty and cowardice." Maria Praeli, a recipient of protection under the program, criticized Mr. Sessions and Mr. Trump for talking "about us as if we don't matter and as if this isn't our home."

The Mexican foreign ministry issued a statement saying the "Mexican government deeply regrets" Mr. Trump's decision.

As recently as July, Mr. Trump expressed skepticism about the prospect of a broad legislative deal.

"What I'd like to do is a comprehensive immigration plan," he told reporters. "But our country and political forces are not ready yet."

As for DACA, he said: "There are two sides of a story. It's always tough."

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## **Opinion: Trump's DACA Decision, Another Wrecking Ball to Latino Support for GOP**

by **RAUL A. REYES**  
**SEP 11 2017**

(NBC News)

Last week was a rough one for immigrant youth and their allies. On Tuesday, Attorney General Jeff Sessions announced that the Trump administration is rescinding Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), the program that has granted temporary deportation relief to about 800,000 young people brought here illegally as children. The administration will leave DACA in place for six months, to give Congress time to come up with a legislative fix.

The news of DACA's potential end angered and saddened the young people it benefits, known as Dreamers.

Rallies and protests broke out as Dreamers took to the streets to vent their opposition to a policy change that they saw as unfair and politically motivated. Many are fearful at the prospect of deportation to countries that they do not know. This fear is real; under Trump, arrests of non-criminal undocumented immigrants are up 150 percent this year. As early as March 6, some Dreamers could find themselves at risk for deportation.

But there is another group that should be feeling sadness and anger at DACA being rescinded — and most of its leaders seem unconcerned by this reality. The decision to end DACA will have enormous consequences for the future of the Republican party. Trump's DACA decision forever marks the GOP as the party of nativists and xenophobes. Even in the unlikely event of some kind of congressional fix to save the Dreamers, Trump's heartlessness has wrecked the GOP brand with Latinos.

From the ugly rhetoric of Trump's campaign to his false claim that millions of "illegals" cost him the popular vote, it is clear that Trump was never overly concerned with the Latino vote. On the campaign trail, he vowed to end DACA if he were elected.

Now that this has happened, a line has been drawn. Hundreds of thousands of young immigrants are contemplating the real-life impact of the end of DACA. So are Latinos and other Americans — and neither group likes what is seen.

One of Trump's prominent Latino supporters, Javier Palomarez, president of the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, resigned from Trump's National Diversity Coalition in disgust.

Former U.S. Treasurer Rosario Marin cried as she spoke to the Los Angeles Times about the DACA decision. "I don't know this (Republican) party, I don't recognize this party. This is not the party that I fought for, for 32 years, to improve its standing in the Latino community," she said.

In a statement, Samuel Rodriguez, the leader of the National Hispanic Christian Leadership Conference, said, "If the president breaks his promise to us to protect these children, they should be prepared for a mass exodus of the administration's Hispanic support."

Meanwhile, DACA is popular with the public. An August NBC News poll found that 64 percent of Americans support the DACA program.

If DACA ends, it will be a tragedy for its grantees. And the GOP can thank the president for bringing the party to its national Prop 187 moment.

Proposition 187 was a 1994 California measure that sought to ban undocumented immigrants from accessing non-emergency state services. Embracing this plan, Republican Pete Wilson was elected governor. Prop 187 succeeded too, although it never went into effect because it was struck down in court. The lasting impact of Prop 187 was to increase Latino voter registration and mobilization against the Republican party, so that the Golden State these days is solidly blue. Democrats control the state legislature, and no Republicans hold statewide office.

Trump's DACA stance has put the GOP's future at risk by alienating Latinos on an even greater scale. Already, Latinos have helped turn Arizona from a red state to a battleground state. And there is growing progressive activism among Latinos in Texas. With his latest move, Trump is only accelerating these trends.

True, in the 2016 election Trump received somewhere between 14 percent and 29 support from Hispanics (the figure is a matter of dispute between exit poll results and Latino vote experts). Whatever the true figure was, it

dropped this week. Conservative and independent Latinos are likely as appalled by the administration's lack of compassion towards the Dreamers as progressives are, which does not bode well for the GOP.

Some leading Republicans, like Speaker of the House Paul Ryan of Wisconsin, Sens. John McCain, R-Ariz., and Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, had urged that DACA not be rescinded.

Yet these are a few voices out of the nearly 300 Republican members of Congress. And neither Ryan nor Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell of Kentucky has committed to bringing a vote on the Dream Act, which could protect DACA grantees from removal, to the floor of their respective chambers.

By 2020 or 2024, Trump will no longer be president. The GOP, however, will be stuck with its image as hostile and uncaring towards Latinos and immigrants for generations to come. By crushing the dreams of young immigrants, Trump has created the GOP's future nightmare.

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## **Dreamer' Plan That Aided 800,000 Immigrants Is Threatened**

By MIRIAM JORDAN

(NY Times)

AUG. 27, 2017

Jessica Rojas beat poverty to put herself through engineering college, where she collected accolades for academic achievement. After graduating last year, Ms. Rojas, who grew up in Chicago, was hired by a utility company to help modernize the city's electrical grid.

But her life could soon be upended in a showdown over a five-year-old initiative, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, or DACA, which has granted permission to stay and work to about 800,000 immigrants like Ms. Rojas who were brought illegally to the United States as children.

Since attacking DACA on the campaign trail, President Trump has pledged to keep the program alive, calling recipients, also known as Dreamers, "absolutely incredible kids" who deserve compassion. But in recent days, key players in his administration have advised Mr. Trump to wind down the program, and his attorney general, Jeff Sessions, has informed him he considers it unconstitutional and cannot defend it in court, according to people familiar with the discussions who insisted on anonymity to describe private deliberations. While the White House has declined to comment on the fate of DACA, several officials and people briefed on the discussions now say the president is on the brink of ending it, although they note that Mr. Trump often changes his mind.

Mr. Trump has been pondering — and publicly agonizing over — what to do about the program since he took office. But discussions about it inside the White House took on new urgency after a group of conservative state attorneys general threatened to sue the Trump administration in federal court unless it begins to dismantle the program by Sept. 5.

John F. Kelly, the president's chief of staff, expressed skepticism in July, when he was homeland security secretary, that the program would survive legal scrutiny.

The Justice Department would be responsible for defending DACA, but Attorney General Jeff Sessions, a fierce opponent of the program, has not said whether he would, and the president has not said whether he would order Mr. Sessions to do so.

Even if he did, it is not clear that the program would survive a court challenge; Republican attorneys general have had success blocking other Obama-era immigration policies.

But a decision by the administration not to defend it “would almost certainly spell a death knell for the program,” said Paul Virtue, a partner in the law firm of Mayer Brown who in the 1980s and ’90s was a senior official at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, as the agency was then known.

DACA has changed the lives of many beneficiaries, enabling them to qualify for financial aid for college, secure better jobs and open bank accounts. These milestones on the road to self-sufficiency would be jeopardized if DACA is wiped out.

“It allowed me to blend into society in every way,” said Monica Lazaro, 24, who was born in Honduras but raised in Miami. DACA made it possible for her to obtain a driver’s license, pay in-state college tuition and live without fear. Ms. Lazaro has been working as a research associate at Nova Southeastern University studying chronic fatigue syndrome, and recently received security clearance to work at the Department of Veterans Affairs hospital in Miami.

“Without DACA, I would be fired immediately,” she said.

Most crucially, if DACA ends, those who benefit from the program would again be eligible for deportation. And they would not be hard to find — the Department of Homeland Security has DACA and tax documents showing their addresses, which may also be the addresses of their undocumented parents.

“If DACA is repealed, they have my most updated tax return and know where I live,” said Jung Woo Kim, a DACA beneficiary who was born in South Korea. He spoke during a rally in Washington on Aug. 15, the fifth anniversary of the beginning of the program.

He traveled from Los Angeles to participate in a round-the-clock vigil near the White House that is scheduled to end when Congress is back in session Sept. 5, the deadline for Mr. Trump to respond to the attorneys general.

The threat to the program has rekindled an activist spirit that was crucial to its creation. Hundreds of people turned out for the Washington rally, one of several held around the country that day, and more than two dozen people were arrested and accused of blocking sidewalks.

Starting around 2010, undocumented young adults campaigned with intensifying vigor, using marches, sit-ins and other methods, as hope faded that Congress would provide them with a path to lawful status. Their leaders ultimately secured meetings with Obama aides and argued that the executive branch could grant undocumented immigrants “deferred action,” a form of prosecutorial discretion that would shield them from deportation and allow them to work, although it would not confer legal residency or citizenship.

“DACA gave a group of undocumented people the ability to get in line, and we did, 800,000 of us,” said Gaby Pacheco, 32, one of the leaders of the movement. “The economy didn’t collapse. People didn’t lose their jobs. Quite the contrary: We bought cars, homes, and were able to make better wages.”

To qualify, applicants must have entered the United States before age 16, lived in the country continuously since June 2007 and have committed no serious crimes. The protection lasts for two years and can be

renewed. The administration has approved tens of thousands of new and renewal requests for DACA deferrals since Mr. Trump took office.

Polls show that DACA enjoys overwhelming support among the public. But eliminating it would please many Trump supporters who favor a hard-line stance on illegal immigration and who regard the program as nothing short of an amnesty that the president has no power to grant.

“It’s not about the policy; it’s about the Constitution,” said Ken Paxton, the Texas attorney general, who accused Mr. Obama of abusing his power by circumventing Congress to create law. “The fact is, there is no statute authorizing this.”

Mr. Paxton was joined by the attorneys general of Arkansas, Alabama, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia, as well as Idaho Gov. C. L. Otter, in a June 29 letter to Mr. Sessions urging the White House to start phasing out DACA by Sept. 5 or face a lawsuit.

In 2015, Texas and 25 other states won a federal court ruling blocking the Obama administration from extending deferred action to an estimated five million undocumented parents of children who were citizens or legal residents, as well as to young immigrants who arrived between 2007 and 2010. The ruling was upheld on appeal, and last year, the Supreme Court split 4 to 4, leaving the lower court’s decision in place.

If the attorneys general have the same success challenging DACA, it would be up to Congress to give the Dreamers a way to stay in the country legally. Four bills with bipartisan sponsors have been filed that would provide relief to the Dreamers. Those do not appear likely to gain traction in the near future. Nevertheless, there has been talk of a possible large-scale deal in which the Dreamers would be granted protection in exchange for something else, such as more restrictions on legal immigration or tougher measures for illegal immigrants.

“These young people grew up in this country and came out of the shadows voluntarily after our government promised not to deport them,” said Senator Richard J. Durbin, Democrat of Illinois, who has introduced legislation with Senator Lindsey Graham, Republican of South Carolina, to make DACA permanent. “We’ve since witnessed Dreamers graduate college, start businesses and give back to their communities in myriad ways,” Mr. Durbin said.

With the program’s future in the balance, more than 100 law professors recently signed a letter to President Trump arguing that DACA is legal because the president has the power to decide whom to deport, given that the government does not have the resources to target all undocumented immigrants.

“The legality of the program is crystal clear,” said Shoba Wadhia, a law professor at Penn State who helped write the letter.

Support has also come from a group of Democratic attorneys general led by Xavier Becerra of California, who may try to intervene to defend DACA, as well as from some business leaders.

John Rowe, a former chief executive of the energy giant Exelon, who has mentored Ms. Rojas, the DACA recipient, at the Illinois Institute of Technology, said, “The program has been instrumental to advance talented people like Jessica.”

Now a co-chairman of the Illinois Business Immigration Coalition, Mr. Rowe organized a letter to Mr. Trump supporting the program that was signed by 132 chief executives from across the country. “To cancel this program is bad economics, bad politics and un-American,” he said in an email.

For Ms. Rojas, who was brought to the United States from Mexico when she was 5 and was the first in her family to attend college, it could spell the end of her \$65,000-a-year job working for a unit of Exelon and put her entire life in America in jeopardy. “It’s scary,” she said. “Because of DACA, I was able to come this far.”

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## **Jeff Sessions’s Letter Advising an End to DACA**

Dear Acting Secretary Duke,

I write to advise that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) should rescind the June 15, 2012, DHS Memorandum entitled “Exercising Prosecutorial Discretion with Respect to Individuals Who Came to the United States as Children,” as well as any related memoranda or guidance. This policy, known as “Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals” (DACA), allows certain individuals who are without lawful status in the United States to request and receive a renewable, two-year presumptive reprieve from removal, and other benefits such as work authorization and participation in the Social Security program.

DACA was effectuated by the previous administration through executive action, without proper statutory authority and with no established end-date, after Congress’ repeated rejection of proposed legislation that would have accomplished a similar result. Such an open-ended circumvention of immigration laws was an unconstitutional exercise of authority by the Executive Branch. The related Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents (DAPA) policy was enjoined on a nationwide basis in a decision affirmed by the Fifth Circuit on the basis of multiple legal grounds and then by the Supreme Court by an equally divided vote. See *Texas v. United States*, 86 F. Supp. 3d 591, 669-70 (S.D. Tex.), 809 F.3d 134, 171-86 (5th Cir. 2015), *aff’d* by equally divided Court, 136 S. Ct. 2271 (2016). Then-Secretary of Homeland Security John Kelly rescinded the DAPA policy in June. Because the DACA policy has the same legal and constitutional defects that the courts recognized as to DAPA, it is likely that potentially imminent litigation would yield similar results with respect to DACA.

In light of the costs and burdens that will be imposed on DHS associated with rescinding this policy, DHS should consider an orderly and efficient wind-down process.

As Attorney General of the United States, I have a duty to defend the Constitution and to faithfully execute the laws passed by Congress. Proper enforcement of our immigration laws is, as President Trump consistently said, critical to the national interest and to the restoration of the rule of law in our country. The Department of Justice stands ready to assist and to continue to support DHS in these important efforts.

Sincerely,

Jefferson B. Sessions III