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In this article, the topic of discussion comes from KNPR's (88.9) "State of Nevada" on February 13, 2020, with specific information about the impact of the Trump administration's decision to end the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals.

In 2012, President Barack Obama launched DACA. DACA began with the DREAM (Development, Relief and Education for Alien Minors Act), a policy that allows undocumented immigrants who are under 16 when they enter the United States to apply for a two-year moratorium on deportation and a work permit. And because the policy allows renewals, it essentially allows the children of illegal immigrants to live in the United States legally for a long time. The policy has benefited millions. However, in September 2017, President Trump ended the policy. The decision sparked heated debate and controversy in the United States, with many opposing ending DACA.

However, those who oppose the abolition of DACA argue that ending the DACA program will deprive nearly a million people of their freedom and reduce the labor force and the US economy, which will not make the United States safer or richer. This is a self-defeating act that runs counter to the American values of freedom and equality.

The Nevada System of Higher Education also challenged the decision. Thom Reilly,

chancellor of the Nevada System of Higher Education, said Nevada offers equal opportunity and support to all students, regardless of their status. Reilly says all people in Nevada are equal, and the goal of education is to provide people with well-educated employees. NSHE believe there should be no barriers to education, and that immigration status should not be a barrier to illegal immigrant students attending school. In terms of financial aid, even if the students cannot apply for federal financial aid because of their status, they can still apply for state financial aid programs.

In addition to the Nevada government's views on DACA and education, Amey Evaluna of Nevada State College and Community participation Department is concerned about the termination of DACA. In the United States, abolishing DACA means that illegal immigrant workers under DACA protection are at risk of being repatriated. But many of the children of illegal immigrants have lived in the United States since childhood, they have no legal status, but they are used to living in the United States, and it is unreasonable to deport them now.

Amey Evaluna tells us that due to the termination of the DACA policy, her 61 DACA beneficiaries have varying degrees of concern about their future and career development. These students hope that the federal government can give them a bright future and worry about the negative impact of their identity issues on the future. Evaluna hopes that those outstanding students will not be rejected by the job because of their identity. In addition, she also suggested that students could apply for privately funded scholarships, which had nothing to do with their legal status.

As the beneficiary of DACA, Mariana Sarmiento is well aware of these concerns about the

termination of DACA. She works as a resource coordinator at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas, a position created by UNLV to treat undocumented students equally, specializing in working with undocumented students. Sarmiento believes that her position can help students who lack documents and reduce their worries about the unknown future. She also pointed out that as a result of the abolition of the DACA policy, DACA beneficiaries and undocumented students face many rights issues that need to be addressed by the government through legislation.

This program discusses The Civil Rights of vulnerable groups. These DACA beneficiaries, young people brought to the United States by their parents, believe that they should have the right to obtain American citizenship. The children of these illegal immigrants had no legal status until the advent of the DACA policy gave them the right to do so. Now the Trump administration has announced the abolition of DACA, these DACA beneficiaries are trying to oppose the abolition of DACA through protest parades and other means.

In conclusion, the Nevada government education department opposes the abolition of DACA, by providing equal education for all Nevada residents, and both Nevada universities are friendly to DACA students and want to do their best to help them. In addition, the immigration problem derived from DACA is also a big problem.

References

Rachel Christiansen, Thom Reilly, Amey Evaluna, Mariana Sarmiento. State of Nevada. KNPR's
(88.9). Feb 13, 2020