

MUNAA

Background Paper

USPC

Crisis





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Welcome, delegates.

MUNAA 2018 secretariat, moderators, directors, staff and DIS directors have been working hard through the last few months to make this event possible. We are glad to have every single one of you here.

This November 29, 30 and December 1st you will employ and develop skills to implement solutions to current and relevant world problems. You will also have the opportunity to face and debate different ideas and practice tolerance and respect, and of course you'll have the opportunity to reconnect with old friends and make new ones.

Our goal is that every single one of us becomes aware that developing and improving different skills is only the beginning and that our ultimate objective is understanding that giving up is not an option, that there are possible solutions to every issue and knowing that every action has a global reaction.

We hope that you all have the best experience and a lot of fun. Thank you for making this event possible.

Let's change the world together!

Ana Sofia Juarez Villarreal
Secretary General, MUNAA 2018
Every action, a global reaction



DIS

Department of International Studies



Committee: USPC

President: Diego Salazar Elias Calles

Moderator: Jessica Anarely Villarreal Flores

Director: Ana Daniela Figueroa Díaz

I. Quorum

1.- Department of State: The United States Department of State (DOS), often referred to as the State Department, is the United States federal executive department responsible for the international relations of the United States, equivalent to the foreign ministry of other countries.

2.- Department of Treasury: The Department of Treasury is the executive agency responsible for promoting economic prosperity and ensuring the financial security of the United States.

3.- Department of Defense: The Department of Defense is responsible for providing the military forces needed to deter war and protect the security of our country. The major elements of these forces are the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

4.- Department of Justice: A department of the federal executive branch, headed by the attorney general, which administers the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), prosecutes violations of federal law and is responsible for enforcing all civil rights legislation.

5.- Department of Interior: The U.S. Department of the Interior protects America's natural resources and heritage, as well as honor its cultures and tribal communities.

6.- Department of Agriculture: the department of the US government that administers federal programs related to food production and rural life. The department's principal

duty is to aid farmers, but it also serves consumers through its food-assistance and food-inspection programs.

7.- Department of Commerce: The Department of Commerce is a Cabinet-level section of the U.S. government that is dedicated to promoting economic growth. The department works to create jobs through sustainable development, economic growth, favorable international trade terms and the accessibility of high technology.

8.- Department of Labor: The Department of Labor is a U.S government cabinet body responsible for standards in occupational safety, wages and number of hours worked, unemployment insurance benefits, re-employment services and a portion of the country's economic statistics.

9.- Department of Health and Human Services: The Department of Health and Human Services is a cabinet-level department of the U.S. federal government with the goal of protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services.

10.- Department of Housing and Urban Development: the department of the U.S. federal government that institutes and administers all federal programs dealing with better housing, urban renewal, and metropolitan planning.

11.- Department of Transportation: A department of the federal executive branch responsible for the national highways and for railroad and airline safety. It also manages Amtrak, the national railroad system, and the Coast Guard.

12.- Department of Energy: The United States Department of Energy is a Cabinet-level department of the United States Government concerned with the United States' policies regarding energy and safety in handling nuclear material.

13.- Department of Education: The U.S. Department of Education is the agency of the federal government that establishes policy for, administers and coordinates most federal

assistance to education. It assists the president in executing his education policies for the nation and in implementing laws enacted by Congress.

14.- Department of Veterans Affairs: The Department of Veterans Affairs coordinates the distribution of benefits for veterans of the American armed forces and their dependents. The benefits include compensation for disabilities, the management of veterans' hospitals, and various insurance programs.

15.- Department of Homeland Security: The Department of Homeland Security secures the country from any threat it may face. It works on jobs that range in the areas of aviation, border security, emergency response, cybersecurity analyst, and chemical facility inspector.

16.- *White House Chief of Staff: The chief of staff oversees the Executive Office of the President (EOP) of the United States and is responsible for a variety of critical functions in support of the president's work and agenda.

17.- United States Small Business Administration: The Small Business Administration (SBA) is a United States government agency that provides support to entrepreneurs and small businesses. The mission of the Small Business Administration is "to maintain and strengthen the nation's economy by enabling the establishment and viability of small businesses and by assisting in the economic recovery of communities after disasters". The agency's activities are summarized as the "3C's" of Capital, Contracts, and Counseling.

18.- United States Trade Representative: The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) is the United States government agency responsible for developing and recommending United States trade policy to the president of the United States, conducting trade negotiations at bilateral and multilateral levels, and coordinating trade policy within the government through the interagency Trade Policy

Staff Committee (TPSC) and Trade Policy Review Group (TPRG).

19.- Representative of the United States to the United Nations: the office in charge of issues related to the UN organization

20.- Department of National Intelligence: The core mission of the ODNI is to lead the IC in intelligence integration, forging a community that delivers the most insightful intelligence possible. ODNI's National Centers integrate and coordinate the activities of the entire IC, or in some cases, broader U.S. Government in the IC's major mission areas: counterterrorism, cybersecurity, counterproliferation, and counterintelligence.

II. Committee background

Established in Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution, the Cabinet's role is to advise the President on any subject he may require relating to the duties of each member's respective office. The Cabinet of the United States is part of the executive branch of the U.S. government that normally acts as an advisory body to the President of the United States. It is composed of the most senior appointed officers of the executive branch of the U.S. government serving under the President. Among those are the Vice President and the heads of the federal executive departments, all of whom are by federal law (3 U.S.C. § 19) in the line of succession to the President and have duties under the 25th Amendment to the Constitution. Members of the Cabinet (except for the Vice President) serve at the pleasure of the President, who can dismiss them at will for no cause. All federal public officials, including Cabinet members, are also subject to impeachment by the House of Representatives and trial in the Senate for "treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors".

The President can also unilaterally designate senior White House staffers, heads of other federal agencies and the Ambassador to the United Nations as members of the Cabinet, although this is a symbolic status marker and does not, apart from attending

Cabinet meetings, confer any additional powers.

III.- Protocol

The committee will follow the protocol of a normal crisis committee. The topic will not be given until the simulation. Yet, we advise you to investigate the current situation in the United States of America and your department's functions.