

# **FACAMP MODEL UNITED NATIONS**

## **GLOBALIZATION AND REGIONALISM**

### **Special Rules of Procedure for the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM)**

#### **1. The Command Incumbency**

- 1.1. The incumbency of USSOCOM is to manage a strategic planning in the case of a possible Military Operation in Syria. Two Operation Orders may be architected to meet the Command's goal, which will be the final documents: a Covert Operation (CoveOp) and a Psychological Operation (PsyOp).
- 1.2. The first task of the Command is to define one main objective in Syria, which will guide the rest of the mission in the Operation Orders (The CoveOp and the PsyOp).

#### **2. Form of debate and speeches**

- 2.1. The first session of each day will begin with the Pre-Meeting, when representatives will be recognized by the Commander, one by one in alphabetical order, in order to express their expectations for the meeting. The representatives can either make a speech the first time they are called, or they can pass, having to make their pronouncement the next time they are called, without possibility of passing again. Abstentions will not be allowed.
- 2.2. After the Pre-Meeting procedures, the debate will occur as a moderate caucus conducted by the Commander of USSOCOM. The Command Secretariat (Dais), however, may decide to take the stand of the Commander and assume as the new chair, if necessary.
- 2.3. At the end of the last session of each day of conference, there will be a Post-Meeting, when the representatives can express their final thoughts regarding the debates that occurred that day. The same rules of the Pre-Meeting are applied.
- 2.4. There is no time limit for speeches delivered by the representatives. But if the Command Secretariat considers that there is an abuse of this prerogative, it will set a specific time for speeches.

#### **3. The Command Secretariat**

- 3.1. They are the coordinators of the Conference. This team will have the responsibility of guaranteeing the veracity of the discussion and the good flow of the debate.

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- 3.2. The Command Secretariat will be in charge of answering questions and providing information demanded by the representatives. The questions and requests must be delivered to the Command Secretariat in a written form.
- 3.3. There is not a specific time of reply regarding the information asked by representatives, which means that the Secretariat may decide when to answer the questions. The demanded information may, or may not, be responded by the Command Secretariat.
- 3.4. In order to preserve the decisive hierarchy of USSOCOM, informed in the first session of the Conference, any question to be discussed will be provided unilaterally by the Command Secretariat.

#### 4. Motions

- 4.1. The following motions will be accepted in this committee, in order of precedence:

- 4.1.1. *Motion for adjournment of the session;*

- 4.1.2. *Motion for consultations:*

- 4.1.2.1. This motion functions in the same way as an unmoderated caucus, with the same effects;

- 4.1.3. *Motion for submitting the Operation Order to the President:*

- 4.1.3.1. This motion is used when the Operation Order is finished. This motion can only be raised by the Director of Operations J-3, Major General Douglas Anson.

- 4.1.3.2. After the motion is accepted by the Secretary of Defense (given his position in the hierarchy - see rule number 7), the J-3 is allowed to deliver the Operation Order to the Command Secretariat, who will analyze the final document, and if adequate, will submit it to the approval of the President of United States.

#### 5. External participation on the USSOCOM deliberation

If a representative wishes to call for an external participation to the debate, he/she may do so by writing to the Command Secretariat, explicating who is to be allowed and the reason why. The Command Secretariat will read the proposal out loud and ask for objections. Seeing no objections, the Command Secretariat will issue the invitation. If the invitee accepts, he/she will participate of the deliberations without vote for a limited time.

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### 6. Documents

#### 6.1. Position Paper (Annex 1)

- 6.1.1. In this document, representatives must express the position of their command, agency or institution regarding the topic: "The Situation in Syria".
- 6.1.2. The document must contain the official symbol of the representatives' command, agency or institution.
- 6.1.3. Name of the Representative: Times New Roman. 16 Bold;
- 6.1.4. Name of the agency or institution: Times New Roman. 14 Bold;
- 6.1.5. Title: "The Situation in Syria". Times New Roman. 14 Bold. Capital Letter;
- 6.1.6. The Position Paper must contain a maximum of one page. Letter Type: Times New Roman 12.

#### 6.2. Working Paper

- 6.2.1. The Working Paper aims to facilitate the communication among representatives. Those in need of presenting additional information to other representatives in the Command can write a working paper.
- 6.2.2. The representatives that wish to distribute their Working Papers to the committee must send this to the Command Secretariat, so they can recognize the document, make the grammatical corrections, print and distribute it.
- 6.2.3. Working Papers must bring the name of the committee on top. The names of representatives and their respective commands, agencies or institutions that support this paper must be written at the end of the document.

#### 6.3. Final Document: Operation Order (OpOrd) (Annex 2)

- 6.3.1. The Operation Order is a document that deliberates the mission that will possibly be executed in Syria (if approved by the President). By the end of the Command, two Operation Orders are expected to be written by the representatives: a Covert Operation and a Psychological Operation.
- 6.3.2. The Final Operation Orders (a CoveOp and a PsyOp) must be sent, with no exception, by the Director of J-3, Major General Douglas Anson.
- 6.3.3. The Director of J-3 can only send the Final OpOrds to the Command Secretariat if the Motion for submitting the Operation Order to the President is approved by the Secretary of Defense (see rule 4.1.3. for further understanding).
- 6.3.4. The Final OpOrd will be analyzed by the Secretariat and may or may not be accepted, depending on its reasonability.

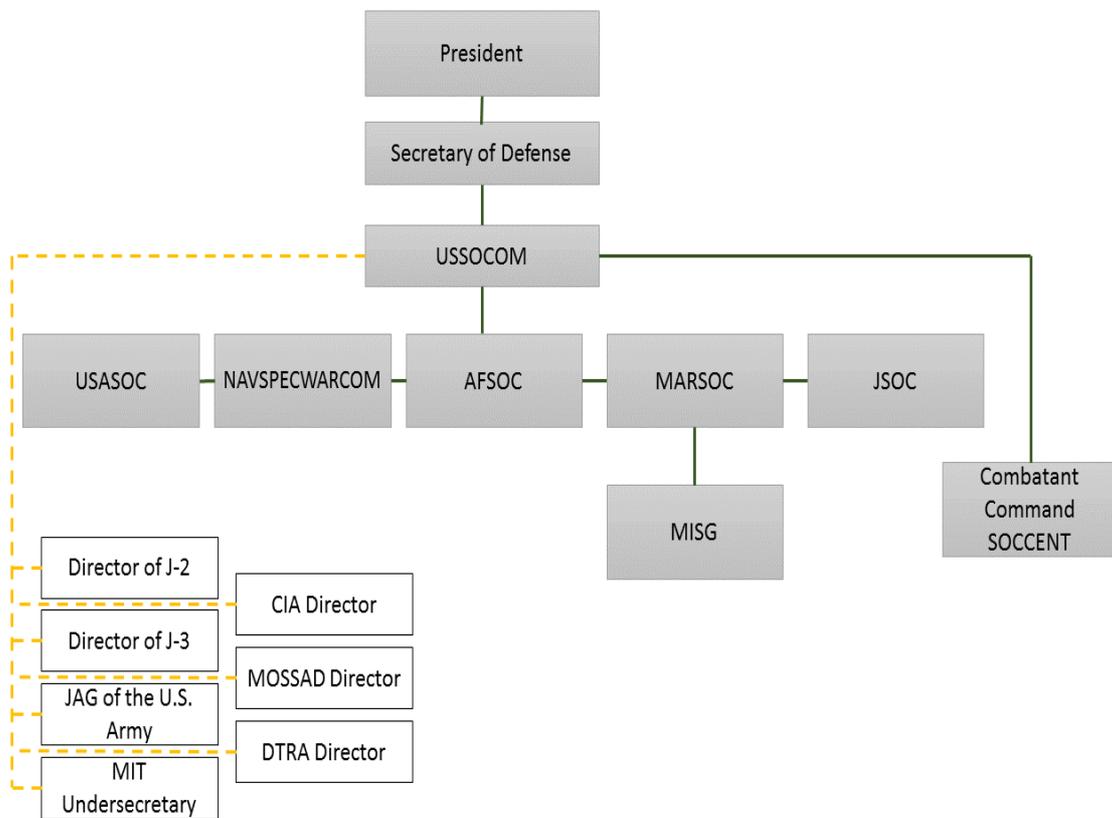
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6.3.5. If the Operation Order is accepted by the Command Secretariat, it will be sent for the approval of the President of the United States.

### 7. Command Hierarchy

7.1. The decisions made in the Command must, at all times, be based on its hierarchy, presented in the following organogram:



----- For Political Guidance and Assistance Only.

————— Combatant Command.

7.2. According to the hierarchy, in last instance, the Operation Order must be accepted by the Secretary of Defense, because he represents the President, whose authority is above the Commander from USSOCOM.

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### 8. Voting procedures

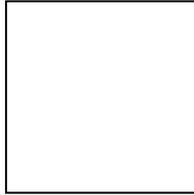
- 8.1. The Commander of USSOCOM, despite its active role as representative and Chair at the same time, also votes in every voting procedure and is allowed to raise motions or points.
- 8.2. The final documents will not be voted. They are approved in the normal flow of the debate based on the authority level showed in section 7.2. (also check section 4.1.3. for further understanding of the procedural process for delivering the OpOrd to the President).
- 8.3. Amendments or Division of the Question will not be allowed.

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### **Annexes**

#### **Annex 1 - Position Paper**



(Symbol of Organization)

**(Name of the Representative)**

**(Name of the Agency or Institution)**

**“THE SITUATION IN SYRIA”**

(The content of the Position Paper must contain a maximum of one page)

(Signature/Name of Representative)

(Position)

(Date)

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### **Annex 2 - Operation Order (OpOrd)**

#### **OPERATION ORDER (OpOrd)**

**OPORD [number][code name]-[number of OpOrd][date]**

Task Organization:

(Symbol of the Command)

#### **1. Situation**

##### **A. Enemy Forces**

A1. Terrain – specify the type of environment that the troops will have to face during the operation.

A.2 Etc.

##### **B. Friendly Forces**

#### **2. Mission**

A. Who

B. What

C. When

D. Where

E. How

#### **3. Execution**

A. Intent

B. Concept of the Operation (basically the mission)

B1. Planning (geographic information data, mention of any important legal documents, interactions with NGO's, international institutions or national agencies, reconnaissance operations for information gathering).

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B2. Pre-Deployment (Operational Risk Management Process) – identify potential conditions that can cause harm or death of any military personnel, set a probability of this danger and propose ways of diminishing it.

B3. Deployment (establish the general political instructions for the physical execution of the mission in all areas where the operation will take place) – specify political orientation for the actions taken during the operation, the rules of engagement and the potential end of the mission.

#### 4. Acknowledgements

(Signature/Name of the Director of Operations)

J-3 Operations Commanding