



MSU RED CEDAR MODEL UNITED NATIONS





Climate Crisis 2073: President Morrison's Cabinet

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Letter to the Delegates

Dear Delegates,

My name is Nikhil Bhandarkar, and I will be your chair for Climate Crisis 2073: President Morrison's War Room. I will also be playing the part of President Rajeev Morrison. I am a junior studying International Relations and Statistics with a minor in Russian. I am from Novi, Michigan, but I went to school in Northville. While this is my first year as a senior staffer, this will be my seventh consecutive year in MSUMUN on either side of the dais. In the ill-fated first variation of MSUMUN XX, I junior staffed in the Crisis at the Blue House, and the year before that I staffed for SPECPOL.

In my free time, I like to give all of my disposable income to Wizards of the Coast through Magic: the Gathering and Dungeons & Dragons. You can also find me fiercely debating topics ranging from the effectiveness of congressional term limits(it's complicated) to how insurance would work in the Marvel Universe(it's even more complicated). I hope to bring you an educational and fun conference. In doing so, I have three lovely Junior staffers, without whom, this committee would not be possible:

My name is Sophia Lada and I will be your Assistant Specialized Chair. I am a junior studying Journalism and Political Science with minors in Broadcast Journalism and Public Relations. Although I've never been to Model United Nations, I took IB Global Politics in high school, which was very similar. I am looking forward to my first MSUMUN conference.

My name is Seth Merryman and I will be your Assistant Specialized Chair. I am a sophomore studying International Relations and Political Theory and Constitutional Democracy with a minor in



Political Economy. This is my second year in MSUMUN and my sixth year in MUN total. I am looking forward to seeing y'all at the conference.

My name is Shruti Pandey and I will be your Assistant Specialized Chair. I am a sophomore studying Political Science (pre-law) and Business Management with a minor in Law, Justice, and Public Policy. I am excited for my first MSUMUN conference from the side of the Dias after participating as a delegate in Model UN competitions since I was in eighth grade.

On behalf of the dais, I hope to bring you a unique experience in Model UN experience, filled with robust debate, innovative ideas, and just a little bit of terror at the problems that can emerge when climate change is unchecked!

Regards,

Nikhil Bhandakar

Chair, Climate Crisis 2073: President Morrison's War Room

Specialized6@msumun.org

Letter from President Morrison



Dear Esteemed Colleagues,

As the newly elected president of the United States of America, I must deal with the issues of the day. None are more prescient than that of the changing climate. Since the time of my grandfather, the average global temperature has risen about 2 degrees Celsius. This has had untold effects on the way that we live and work in not only this great nation but that of the world. The economy has shifted, and thousands of jobs have been either eliminated or irreversibly changed. We must adapt to this new reality and overcome the challenges the climate crisis throws at us, just as Americans always have.

I have gathered you all here because America is in peril. The failures of our forefathers in the 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries in limiting fossil fuel use has resulted in mass devastation on a scale we have not seen in millennia. You all are experts in your fields. From great scientists and engineers to economists and soldiers, all perspectives must be taken into account. The great fallacy with the climate crisis is that it is one problem when in reality it is many different crises stacked upon one another. We must be ready to adapt and overcome these challenges.

I know some of you will not be thrilled with working together, but the electorate chose me as their president. I ran as an unapologetic technocrat, and in order to get anything done, I had to make concessions to the parties in picking this war room. Humanity doesn't have enough time for us to get caught up in political minutia. But no matter our political differences, we are united in our shared love for this country and what it stands for. We want to see our children survive into the future and see this country thrive for millennia.

E Pluribus Unum

President Rajiv Morrison

57th President of the United States of America



Rules of Procedure



Role of Chair and Assistant Chairs

The Chair will act as President Morrison, with the Assistant Chairs acting as Chiefs of Staff. During the Rolling topic portions of the committee, the Assistant Chairs will deliver crisis drops and updates. Unlike a real chief executive, the chair will not act with prejudice towards any proposal. The chair will simply be a neutral arbiter and seek to focus debate amongst delegates. However, the chair will exert discretion if the debate becomes unfocused or irrelevant.

Resolutions

This body has binding legal power, and the delegates can make resolutions with the force of law. The committee is under the assumption that Congress is in line with the president and will pass what the committee passes.

Committee Background

American Political History



The history of America in the mid-to-late twenty-first century has been contentious to say the very least. President Biden re-entered the Paris Climate Accords in January of 2021, and the US began to emit less carbon as time went on. The next two presidents followed suit but were never able to fully decarbonize. The energy demands of the nation seemed to grow disproportionately throughout the 2020s and 2030s, exceeding the supply of renewable energy.

In 2044, the US elected President Julio Martinez, a climate hawk who ran on the platform that is best summarized by his campaign slogan: “Green or die”. Martinez, a Democrat, became a bellwether for the Democratic party, who rallied behind Martinez’s vision for a zero-carbon economy. He called for the building of new nuclear and renewable energy power plants as well as the developing new green infrastructure. The party rallied behind him, rebranding as a left green party. The center of the party shifted from the status quo center to center-left ideology of the late 20th and early 21st century to a progressive left party. However, there continued to be ideological variation in the party, as it remained a big tent, working class, multiethnic party. Thus, while the party’s center shifted, the spectrum expanded as well, encompassing center and moderate candidates as well as progressive and socialist ones.

The increased spending by Martinez also caused the deficit to balloon to 6 trillion dollars in 2048. The GOP saw this as a cause for concern, going back to their old rallying cry about the debt and deficit. The GOP, still in the shadow of President Trump, continued their nativist policies. This culminated in the election of President Roger Cooper, the former governor of Texas. A populist, he courted the votes of the nationalistic and populist-prone voters and ran a campaign against the “elites trying to make energy unaffordable to the masses” and calling for cuts to spending on environmental causes. He railed against the UN for reprimanding the US



for violating the UN Convention on Environmental Protection of 2044. Thanks to the work of Cooper and his popularity, the Republican party has shifted rightward, with the center of the party being where former President Trump was during the late 2010s.

Global Affairs

The world has continued to get smaller, yet more complicated since the 2020s. Through the rollout of 5G in the 2020s, 6G and 7G in the 2030s, 8G in the 2040s, 9G in the 2050s, and XG in the 2060s, communication lag times have been cut to near light speed. A doctor in Moscow can operate on a patient in Rio de Janeiro as if they were in the operating room in person, and wars can be waged in picoseconds. The creation of the QuantumTunnel, a lightspeed data link, by American firm QuantumDream and the development of personal quantum computing by Chinese company Liàngzǐ has revolutionized the way business and government is done to a similar extent as the first digital boom in the 1970s and 80s did.

However, it is not all sunshine and qubits. The world has been rocked by climate change, and the politics and society of regions has shifted dramatically. It is more chaotic and the effects of climate change are plain to see.

Latin America

As intense heat wave scorches the Mexican desert and droughts leave a continent and a half without water, Latin America has been dealing with change on a historic proportion. Roughly half of Hondurans, Salvadorans, and Guatemalans want to migrate north to the United States, trekking through the hot sun and harsh terrain. Mexican politicians have tried to stop the movement of people northward but have been unsuccessful. Roughly 30 million migrants have come to the United States' southern border from 2061 to 2071, seeking refuge from the



crushing poverty that comes from lack of good agricultural jobs and the mass famines that occur regularly in Latin America. Two massive hurricanes have hit the region in the past 3 years, causing trillions of dollars' worth of damage to the countries, leaving thousands without homes.

South America has seen some apocalyptic events in the past 50 years. In 2068, the Great Amazonian Fire turned the country of Brazil into a wasteland, destroying 30 million acres of the Amazon rainforest. This was exacerbated by the massive drought the region has been experiencing since 2060, causing agricultural yields to plummet. Brazil in particular had to borrow \$3.6 Trillion from the US from 2063 to 2071 in order to keep its population from starving. Argentina and Chile have been suffering similar fates, which is compounded by the aftermath of an 8.3 on the Richter Scale earthquake in 2067, destroying thousands of homes and businesses. Latin America is rebuilding itself, but, for the moment, it is in shambles

Europe

Comparatively, western Europe was hit significantly less harshly than the rest of the world. Land mass shrunk by about 10% overall, but the damage was not spread evenly. The Netherlands lost 60% of its total land area, and Belgium lost 30%. The real shift, however, was the increased population of migrants from Africa and the Middle East. Annual migration through the Mediterranean surpassed 1 million in 2053, and 2 million in 2065. Average GDP on the continent shrunk by about 40% between 2040 and 2071. The latest unemployment figures in the region hover around 15%. This led to a sharp rise in nationalism from politicians, with Italy, Spain, and Greece electing far-right, and some may call them fascistic, leaders in 2060. Ethno-



nationalism went on the rise starting in 2050, with an increase in hate crimes against migrants rising by 200% in that time.

The big three European countries, the UK, France, and Germany faced similar challenges, but were generally able to stave off the tide of pseudo-fascism that the rest of Europe was facing. Nonetheless, they have been heavily affected by climate change, with London now being a coastal city, French agricultural exports falling by 50%, and German landmass reduced by 10%. Citizens in the nations have been dealing with similar problems to the United States, and the citizenry is more apprehensive to the rising tide of migration.

Russia is the only country in Europe to be faring slightly better. The ports on its East coast are now ice free in the winter, and Siberia has been transformed into a more urban region, with the Khabarovsk becoming the world's second largest shipping port(after Singapore). However, Russia is also the world's biggest polluter, leeching out thousands of tons of methane every year from peat bogs that were once covered by permafrost. Politically, Russian President Nikolai Dmitrovich Kumakov has been in power since 2050, naming himself president for life and dissolving the Duma. Under Kumakov, the Russian Federation has been making powerplays in former soviet states, attempting to reclaim its former glory as the world's other superpower.

The Middle East

Rising temperatures have rendered the deserts of the Middle East unlivable. In 2053, King Mohammed Bin Said Al-Saud of Saudi Arabia ordered the evacuation of Riyadh due to a massive heat wave that raised the temperature to a record 140 degrees Fahrenheit. This displaced 40 million Saudi citizens, many of whom sought refuge in Europe, America, and East



Asia. Oil profits are next to nothing, and what's left of the Saudi state is impoverished and destitute.

Iraq and Syria have been at war over what's left of the great Mesopotamian Rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates. The once mighty rivers have nearly dried up, leaving millions without water and the end to hydroelectric power. The last remnants of the river have been controlled by Syria, so in 2047, the Iraqi army launched an invasion of the region. This is compounded by a near constant US presence in the region since President Bush's invasion in the early part of the century.

The unrest and instability of the Middle East led to a resurgence of extremists, namely Maharib Alma, who have taken it upon themselves to enact what they see as justice for people who have been hurt by outside influences. They have committed acts of terror in Damascus and Baghdad, as well as attack US troops in the region directly. There is some intelligence to say that the Iranian government is funding their efforts.

Asia & Oceania

The story of Asia can be summed up by the massive struggle for regional dominance between China and India. As sea levels rise, many island nations have been pushed to the brink of collapse or are already underwater. China's One Belt, One Road initiative locked many countries into a state of near permanent debt, allowing China to set up military bases in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, and Pakistan. In return, India has been setting up diplomatic ties with Japan, South Korea, and Australia, as well as creating the Pan-Asian Cooperation League(PACL). There have been massive fights between the Chinese alliance and the PACL over rights to the expanding ocean, including resource extraction, fishing, and global trade.



On the more devastating side, Bangladesh has been nearly swallowed by the expanding ocean, and the coast of the Indian ocean is now 100 km from the Bangladesh-Nepal border. Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand have been shrunk by about 15%. Taiwan has been reduced by 20% and Taipei is mostly submerged. A category 5 typhoon, Typhoon Kali, hit the region in 2068, causing multi-trillion dollars' worth of damage to the region. This has caused a mass exodus of refugees, the largest in recorded history. India has been taken the brunt of the refugee population, but with an estimated outflow of 500 million people, they have nowhere to go.

Africa

In the late 2030s, Africa was the new rising superpower. The African Union became akin to the European Union, and African states soon saw their average GDPs rise by about 150% from 2020-2037. The hope for a prosperous Africa was soon dashed by the effects of climate change. The Sahara Desert expanded quickly, soon bordering the Atlantic Ocean on both its west and southwest, swallowing up every state in its path, and destroying farmland. Hunger has reached pre-industrial levels, and people are migrating both north to Europe and South to sub-Saharan Africa in order to escape the sandy demon.

The African Union is barely able to stop the state from destroying each other, as water wars and food shortages ravage the continents. The Nile regularly dries up and water levels in the African Great Lakes Region are now half of 2020 levels. Maharib Alma has been active in the northern regions and has carried out attacks on hydroelectric dams and powerplants as well. The poverty rate has risen to about 20%.



The Future of the United States and Climate Change

Current US standing in 2073

The Current state of America is not a good, proud one to speak of. The climate crisis has caused a lot of damage to the country as a whole. For years the United States did nothing to fight back against climate change. The country has turned for the absolute worst because of it. States that are considered the bread belt of the United States saw crop yields drop by the year 2030 because of less rain and major droughts[1]. Then as Americans continued on to do almost nothing after the states of the bread belt were affected by the year 2040, more species of flora and fauna started to “face extinction and both flooding and droughts increasing.”[2] Food production isn’t only being affected by climate change, it is also contributing greatly to the effects of it. Livestock farms contribute 14.5% to Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and agriculture uses of land comprise more than 20% of global CO2 emissions. With a global population of 9.1 billion in 2073, there is an increased need for land to be used for agriculture. Due to the lack of water and other diminished resources, affordability of water and wastewater services has greatly decreased. Approximately 60% of the population in low-income areas cannot afford these services. Due to the higher rates of flooding during the 2050s, major cities such as New York and Los Angeles started to see the harsh consequences. Many coastal cities “suffered brutal infrastructure destruction and extreme flooding, killing many thousands and displacing millions”[3] People’s lives were constantly being affected by every waking moment. People were losing their homes and losing family members left and right. The reason for the rise of coastal flooding, which affects 25 Atlantic and Gulf Coast cities[4], was “due in part, to changes in Earth’s gravitational field from melting land ice, changes in ocean circulation, and local



subsidence”[5]. Cities like New York are to the point where they are almost unlivable. Tons of New Yorkers fled in state or to other surrounding areas. Even around the country cities like Miami was now considered unlivable and the US lost land because of those floods and rising waters. The US has lost billions of dollars due to those cities being lost and the east coast was not the only part of the country that was affected.

The west coast of the United States was hit as hard as its counterpart. Instead of being hit by floods and other forms of natural events, wildfires caused the most damage by far. States, like California, Oregon and others, saw the worst wildfires that the west coast had ever seen. The fires themselves “are larger, hotter, and burn longer.”[6] More firefighters and other first responders were pulled away from their homes leaving those small towns and cities left to fend for themselves against the flooding and other forms of natural disasters that were affecting them. This past spring, fires start in early March, way before then they usually have before. The fires ravished the west coasts for months. The economic damage that happened due to these fires caused millions of dollars of damages such as destroying factories that produced electric cars and causing thousands of people to become displaced because their homes were destroyed.

Along with the rising of floods, droughts, and other forms of climate damage, different types of viruses began to take hold of the United States. Deaths during these pandemics have been caused by the US’s past. As stated by Dr. Aaron Bernstein, a pediatrician at Boston Children’s Hospital and former interim director of Harvard’s C-CHANGE Institute at the T.H. Chan School of Public Health, “Air pollution from burning fossil fuels, particularly in the United States — people's long-term exposure to air pollution over many, many years is damaging their



lungs”[7]. The country put us in this situation. In the year 2060, diseases from millennial old tundra and permafrost diseases that were trapped becoming more prevalent[8]. Due to these viruses being so old it took the US a lot longer time period, longer than it took the US to combat COVID-19, to come up with a vaccine for them[9].

When we look at the current political community of the American government, we see a world that is completely partisan. The Democrats and Republicans are at the point where they only vote on their own side. The progressive Democrats have the control of the House and Representatives while the strong right Republicans control the Senate.

Democrats have changed from the party of Joe Biden and other moderate democrats to the party of Bernie Sanders and other left leaning Democrats. Ever since the 2020 election, the Democratic party, due to the rising stars of the party like Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez and the huge progressive movement that occurred during the 2016 and 2020 elections, made the change to democratic socialism. It took time but the progressive side of the democratic finally got the wish they were looking for, a progressive minority leader. Senator Carlos Ignatius Moran has been the one leading the charge for the Democrats. Mr. Moran has been very critical of policies that need to be passed in order to change what climate change has done to the United States. Before this current election he wanted to lead the senate to pass a bill that was on the level of an extreme Green New Deal. The bill worked its way up after it was introduced and pushed by Representative Isabella Pelosi Kaufman. Ms. Kaufman, like Mr. Moran, is a strong left individual. However, the deal failed because of the republican party majority in the senate. Now Mr. Moran and the rest of fellow democrats have to try to make sure that the levees that were built across the US can be repaired and replaced. However, that is a big ask that is going



to be hard to make happen. However, the republican majority will cause some problems with those plans.

The republicans in the senate now have been as partisan as the democrats. The republicans had the same change due the democrats did but to the right. Once Donald Trump lost the 2020 election, the group of voters he had the "Make America Great Again" group never went away, in fact they grew stronger. Republicans ever since 2020 had tried to get a hold of those voters to take them over the top, it took some time to, but two republicans were able to poll those voters in. Those being Senator Ronald John Carver from Texas and Representative Franklin Mason. Rep. Franklin Mason, even those the extreme Green New Deal passed the House, was one of the strong advocates about not passing the bill. However, Mr. Mason in the senate was able to make sure the bill didn't reach the president's desk. Those two go together like peanut butter and jelly. They are in constant communication. They try to make sure no "communist policies" in their own words get passed onto President Morrison's desk. They will make sure to fight to the bitter end against the Democrats. With the election of President Morrison, he needs to make sure to bring the parties back together to make sure that climate change can be fought and make sure American people can survive.

Challenge: Current Climate Change policies and protection.

Even though the country has not done anything to help fight back against the climate crisis, in recent years they have done a few things to help fight back. One of the ways the United States has tried to keep the land that is still has been by doing some simple things. One of the ways that have been used is by planting native plants in lands surrounding massive



flooding areas. The reason being is “native plants require less care, have deeper roots than traditional grass and support wildlife”[1]. By planting the natural plants, the US has, we made sure that water infiltrated the ground more compared to if we planned no native plants. Along with planting more natural plants, the US built more levees in 2050, which are comparable to the ones that were built in the now lost city of New Orleans. However, the levees cost over \$100 billion dollars to build and since the US was suffering from the lack of money coming in due to states and cities being destroyed and the amount of revenue decreasing rapidly, the US does not have enough money to fix them or take care of them. The US needs the money as soon as possible to make sure those levees are capable of protecting the new coastline of the United States. In addition, the US is seeing our crop yield to the point where it is not existent. The US has no current farmable land that can produce major supplies for people. The US needs to handle the food shortage by any means possible. In addition, because of the land disappearing and there being a food shortage, there is a current social outrage. The people out of the United States are calling for more extreme climate change policies to help fight against land loss and the food shortage. They want change and they want it now, or there may be potential problems in the future. The United States has done almost nothing to combat climate change. Long ago we set ourselves on this course to the point where there is no return. President Morris has to now lead a country that is divided as ever, economically depressed, and constantly dealing with the climate changing more damage day by day. He and his cabinet better begin to work together and help try to solve these problems or we could possibly see ourselves at a civil war or even worse at the point of extension.

Challenge: Climate Refugees



Unfortunately, further environmental concerns have resulted in the mass displacement of individuals, especially from Africa, Asia, and Latin America. While humanitarian aid has been offered and brought forth to the refugee's camps that have been created as a result of climate-fueled migrations, these camps have only continued to contribute to the ever-increasing ocean pollutants. Without proper means and education on how to dispose of waste, these communities are forced to simply litter their surrounding areas and to dump their toxic wastes into the nearby waters. The burning of any possible materials is constant, which only increases the negative environmental impacts that continue to fuel the climate crisis. Humanitarian groups have come under fire for not using environmentally friendly materials in the resources they provide to these communities. As a result, many groups have pulled back from providing aid, making the situation drastically worse.

Now, as a result of an increased lack of resources, these refugee camps are unable to sustain their current populations and diseases continue to plague the displaced individuals. With the rise of frequent pandemics, scientists and researchers have brought forth an argument that intervention is needed because neglecting these populations will only result in the propagation of imminent pandemics. The frequency of pandemics has increased over the past few decades, always impacting impoverished communities harder. This further begs the question of whether or not it is truly safe to house these refugees as well as what interventions should be undertaken, if at all.

Climate change and natural disasters have already caused people to start fleeing across borders, but legally, these individuals may not qualify for the status of 'refugee'. As established at the 1951 Refugee Convention, a refugee is "someone who is unable or unwilling to return to



their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.” So, despite the rise of ‘climate refugees’ as a term in the media, displaced individuals as a result of climate change currently do not qualify for this respective status. Many nations have been defining persecution in a subjective manner by claiming that disasters and climate-related factors are sufficient to qualify under persecution leading to individuals fleeing their home nations.

Discussion Questions

- ***What role does the government play in the allocation of resources in the United States?***
- ***To what extent does the allocation of resources play a role in public discourse?***
- ***In what ways does the state of land use affect the state of climate refugees?***
- ***How should the United States deal with the mass migration of climate refugees?***
- ***What factors should be considered when formulating a solution to the competition for resources?***
- ***What are some ethical dilemmas that might be faced through the process of this committee?***
- ***How should the US energy Grid be reworked in order to achieve zero carbon emissions?¹***

¹ [1] “How will Climate Change affect the United States in Decades to Come?” Donald Wuebbles, David W. Fahey, and Kathy A. Hibbard: EOS, accessed November 17, 2020, <https://eos.org/features/how-will-climate-change-affect-the-united-states-in-decades-to-come>.

[2] Climate Change, Wuebbles

[3] Climate Change, Wuebbles

[4] Climate Change, Wuebbles

[5] Climate Change, Wuebbles

[6] “How Climate Change Affects the United States: Exploring the NCA and IPCC Reports”: EESI Environmental and Energy Study Institute accessed November 17,2020, <https://www.eesi.org/briefings/view/022519climate>

[7] “Climate Change Worsens Effects of Global Outbreaks Like Coronavirus, Expert Says” Lisa Mullins: wbur: accessed November 17,2020, <https://www.wbur.org/earthwhile/2020/04/22/climate-change-coronavirus>.

[8] The 20 Key Climate Change and Global Warming Consequences” Job One For Humanity, accessed November 17,2020, https://www.joboneforhumanity.org/20_worst_consequences_of_global_warming

[9] “The 20 Key Climate Change” Job one



Character List

Secretary of Defense

Secretary Scottie “Mad Dog” Mattis is a former military general who is the great grandson to the former 26th US Secretary of Defense James N. Mattis. When he graduated from high school in 2030 he joined the Marines at the first chance he got. He served until 2070 where he led the US as one of the highest-ranking officials in the military. His dreams of ever becoming secretary of Defense however were really slim in his eyes. He was about to just go off into the sunset and go work at the VA to help his fellow Marines. However, once President Morrison was elected, he received a call. His dreams of following his great grandfather had become full circle. He knew it was his time to continue the family name. He knew it was time to stand up against those who try to harm the US while dealing with climate change.

Secretary of the Treasury

Secretary Andrew Dalton is a former banker and economist. He grew up in New York, graduating from Colombia with a degree in finance and economics. He became a prominent banker on Wall Street, running the firm Castle Rock Investments. He became more politically active after the election of President Martinez, and soon became a significant figure in the Republican party, rising to become the RNC’s national finance chair.

Dalton became Secretary of the Treasury at the behest of Senate Majority leader Garrity. He has vowed to be a hands-off Treasury secretary, believing that the market will work itself out. He is skeptical of, government spending on infrastructure and green technology investments. However, he is strongly opposed to regulations and increased taxes.

Secretary of State



Secretary Bob Williams is a former US Army general who served from 2039-2071.

During his time in the military, Williams was known to be a Wilsonian philosopher, which means he believed that American Values were the universal values of the world. He preached that American values of freedom of choice and freedom from tyranny were one of the most important values one nation could have. Along with being a Wilsonian philosopher, Williams was a die-hard Christian. He preached Christian morals and values to all of his soldiers and even was a pastor on bases.

During his time in the military, he strived for more American intervention into places such the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. In addition, during his time as general he was a known climate change sceptic. He believed that climate change was real but humans were not the ones causing the change in climate. It was simply an act of God. However, once he retired from the military he was labeled an American hero and one of the greatest generals of his time by congress. He was one of the leading board members on one of the last natural gas companies in America, Peoples Gas Company(PGC).

Secretary of Agriculture

Secretary Dorothy Maiz is a former board member of the American Farm Bureau Association and is one of the most experienced agricultural biologists in the world. She is also known for her time as a lobbyist for Scott Foods. She graduated from the University of Kansas with a degree in Ecology and Evolutionary Biology. Maiz came from a family of corn farmers in her hometown of Omaha, Nebraska. All throughout her life, Maiz has been a strong advocate



for farmers' rights and the food industry. Maiz was brought to her position through her strong presence in the Republican Party. She tends to be more bearish on regulations and is apprehensive to most spending packages except for those that directly affect farmers, such as corn subsidies. She is also in close contact with the CEO of Scott Foods, Jane Scott.

Maiz was brought into Morrison's cabinet because of her numerous publications and advocacy efforts for American agriculture. Secretary Maiz has experienced firsthand some of the most devastating effects of Climate Change on the American agricultural industry. Some of her most important topics include Farmers First a policy that helps farmers to receive water in droughts, as well as Wildfire Draft, a policy that drafts Americans from across the country to help fight wildfires in the West.

Secretary of Energy

Secretary Farhad Khan is a former United States Senator and one of the foremost experts in the field of nuclear physics. He graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 2043 with a doctorate in nuclear engineering. He worked as an energy consultant for ExxonMobil, Tesla Motor Corp, and Edison Electric. He joined the US Department of Energy in 2057, serving as an advisor on energy generation and distribution. There, he became a zealous advocate for the creation of new nuclear power plants and the elimination of all combustion engines from the nation.

Khan was recruited by the Democratic Party as a candidate for the United States Senate in 2060 in his home state of Virginia. He easily beat his Republican opponent and became the most progressive senator, introducing the landmark Clean Power bill, which made substantial investments in nuclear fission technology as well as shore up aging traditional renewable



generation. He was also an anti-interventionist, with some commentators noting that he bordered on isolationism.

He was brought on to the Morrison Cabinet as a favor to the Democratic Party. He also wants to make the US a net energy exporter, which he believes can be done by shoring up investments in clean energy and battery storage. His anti-interventionism stance often puts him at odds with his fellow cabinet members.

Secretary of Homeland Security

Secretary Benjamin Garay is a former attorney from Michigan who worked in appellate law and veteran law practice. He received his J.D. from Yale Law School and spent ten years practicing law before pursuing a political career. He served as a Republican representative in the House of Representatives for the 4th district in Michigan. He was re-elected four times before accepting a position within the Department of Homeland Security as the Under Secretary of Science and Technology. He was then appointed by President Morrison to the Secretary of Homeland Security position

As noted in his political career as a congressman, Secretary Benjamin Garay has an extreme position of stopping all current intake of refugees from other nations, regardless of this current climate situation. He believes in prioritizing the United States interests as a nation and believes that allowing any climate change refugees into the nation will result in an opening to permit terrorist attacks. However, as Secretary of Homeland Security, Secretary Garay has been emphasizing the entry of advanced scientists and distinguished individuals from other countries only as they may provide the United States with the necessary means and advantages to combat the current climate issues.



Garay has shifted over time to become a more moderate candidate despite his political career as a declared Republican, which is something Morrison hopes will help to create a bipartisan effort in pushing forth solutions in this cabinet meeting. Notable legislation that Secretary Garay worked on while in office includes policies supporting increased military spending to take advantage of the current global situation to emerge as a stronger military force, a bill to provide corporations with increased tax breaks for shifting to more renewable energy sources, and a bill that pushes for fast-track, expedited visas for distinguished academics across the world.

Secretary of the Interior

Secretary Benjamin Knope is the former governor of Indiana and former representative for IN-4. A native of Minnesota, he moved to Indiana after graduating from Minnesota State University. He moved to Indiana after he got a job as an accountant. He ran for Congress in 2012 as the Democratic nominee for IN-4. IN-4 is a district dominated by corn farms, so he ran on a pro corn subsidy platform. He was a member of the Blue Dog Caucus and left after 3 terms to run for governor of Indiana.

As governor, he championed the corn industry, forming strong bonds with Secretary Maiz and Jane Scott. His signature policy was a tax bill that cut taxes that allowed Indiana to double its output of corn and triple its overall agricultural output. He was tapped to be President Morrison's Agriculture Secretary as a favor to the Democratic party. However, he prefers to go his own way, rejecting some of the left-leaning elements of the party.

U.S. Attorney General



Attorney General Johnathan Randolph is the current U.S. Attorney General. He was previously employed in the CIA and has worked as a law clerk while in law school. He previously was appointed Deputy Attorney General and was generally praised for his professional management of the Department, so much so that he managed to impress President Morrison after surviving a number of crises including certain hostage crises resulting from international insurgent groups.

Randolph holds a good reputation with individuals on both sides of the political spectrum in regard to ideology. However, he has recently come under fire from numerous individuals with his decision to not pursue lawsuits holding numerous corporations accountable for their actions that contributed to greenhouse emissions, chemical runoffs, and other hazardous situations that threaten the acceleration of climate change and the overall ecosystem.

CIA Director

Director Jose Guillermo Ramos Navarro is a former US Army General and Director of the Military Intelligence Corps. He was born in Missouri and graduated from West Point in 2023. He served in the United States Army during the Invasion of Afghanistan in 2046, eventually rising to the rank of Three-Star General. He was appointed as the Director of the Military Intelligence Corps by the previous president and was by and large seen as a competent and even-handed leader. He remains officially politically independent, but privately, he tends to favor the moderate wing of the GOP.

Unlike many of the members of the war room, Ramos was not appointed as a favor to a political faction. Rather he was elevated to the level of CIA Director by President Morrison in recognition of his service to his country and on the recommendation of the Chairman of the



Joint Chiefs. He maintains cordial relationships with both parties and is respected by many members of congress. He maintains high approval ratings among the American public.

Ramos is a principled man, who believes that it is in the best interest of the United States to be a key factor in world affairs. He is known as a cautious interventionist and is not afraid to get involved in conflict should the need arise. However, he is also a believer in the importance of intelligence and diplomacy.

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs

Chairman William Sherman, a former US Airforce pilot. During his time in the air force Chairman Sherman, he knew what it was like to work long hours on behalf of his military comrades. In the Airforce Mr. Sherman was able to see all over the world the effects of climate change. He believes that climate change needs to be handled more now than ever. However, he does not want to open his mouth to the Secretary of Defense, who believes the government should not interfere in helping fight against Climate Change. He hopes to become close friends with the President and become more open with him. He wants to make sure he treats everyone fairly. However, there are people who are always trying to knock him down by any means.

White House Office of Technology Assessment(OTA) Director

Director Ashok Kamath was named the first director of the White House Office of Technology Assessment, a role adapted from a congressional research agency in the 20th century. An immigrant from Mumbai, India, who became a citizen in 2045, Kamath graduated from the University of Michigan with degrees in computer science and mechanical engineering



and worked for a slew of companies in the technology sector, including Ford Motor, Apple, and QuantumDream, where he rose to the rank of Senior VP of operations. He was tapped to lead the OTA by President Morrison at the outset of the administration because of his extensive work in the tech space.

During his time at Ford, Kamath developed software that allows vehicles to communicate with each other and essentially eliminated congestion on US highways. Ford partnered with QuantumDream to expand its capability, which then developed a new model of fully autonomous vehicles. Romanov was then hired by QuantumDream, where he developed the Human Excluded Remote Motor Enterprise System (HERMES) that facilitates much of the trade and communication in the modern age. Kamath left QuantumDream in 2070 to start a consulting company called Romanov Solutions, where he and his team advised companies and politicians across the world on technological problems. He was brought on to the Morrison Administration to help parse through the rapid technological changes of the modern world.

Director of the FBI

Director Jordan “JoJo” Jorgenson is the current FBI Director. He graduated from UVA with a bachelor's degree in criminal justice and joined the NYPD out of college. He was then selected to join the FBI as a counterterrorism operative. He was nominated by President Morrison to serve as FBI Director at the outset of his term. Jorgenson is the first LGBTQ+ member to ever hold the position of FBI Director. They believe that it is such an honor to be the first one.

They tend to lean left on how to handle things in the FBI department. They believe more in including everyone and their thoughts about how to handle social situations. Jorgenson



has been one of the leading figures in the FBI for years which led to their appointment. Even though they are constitutionalist, they are a very progressive member of the intelligence community. He generally supports the Democratic party and has taken a firm stance on not deporting nonviolent undocumented migrants.

Ambassador of the UN

Ambassador Charlotte Zhang was born in California as the daughter of Chinese immigrants. She served on the staff of the National Security Council prior to being nominated for Ambassador to the United Nations by President Morrison. She was confirmed by the Senate in an overwhelming majority.

Thus far in her career and position as Ambassador, Zhang has focused primarily on getting sanctions against Middle Eastern countries after their continual fracking attempts and efforts to extract oil for decades despite the early emergence of evidence of the negative impacts the oil they provide has on the environment, not only in their local areas, but also the impacts it holds on the overall Earth's global climate crisis.

However, the main reason that Charlotte Zhang was brought onto Morrison's cabinet was due to her exceptional advocacy and work in regard to protections and aid for climate change refugees in her programs and efforts alongside the Human Rights Council in the UN (HRC).

Director of National Intelligence

Director Daniel Hayden is a former Navy veteran, having spent over 30 years serving. He has served as the President of the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA) where he worked



on national security issues, particularly those requiring scientific and technical expertise. He held a primary focus on monitoring communications that could be linked to terrorist activities.

Director Hayden believes that an external threat from terror groups is imminent and that any and all immigrants and refugees can present a danger to the United States. He actively advocates against permitting further refugees into the nation as he believes it to be a matter of national security. He is currently actively monitoring communications in refugees' camps and is working closely with the National Counterterrorism Center under the National Intelligence Department to find evidence of this imminent threat.

Secretary of Health and Human Services

Director Edward Rafiee hails from Ohio and graduated from Miami University. Following college, Rafiee worked as a legislative aide in the U.S. House of Representatives for Representative Kaufman. This provided Rafiee with considerable connections and knowledge of the inner workings of many political issues, particularly bills that were being passed in attempts to remedy the COVID-19 pandemic of 2020. After his time in government, Rafiee decided to go back to school to become an epidemiologist.

Through Rafiee's time working in the medical field, he has helped to develop various vaccinations and educate others about his experiences in "pandemic politics" and medicine. Rafiee worked for the CDC for ten years before being appointed the director of the DHHS. Rafiee not only understands the difficulties of infectious diseases but is also ready to face them head on. Rafiee is considered to be an aggressive leader who will put the health of Americans above all else. He favors a more interventionist approach, with an explicit goal of preventing problems before they happen. He has promised to use his position as Secretary of Health and



Human Services to save as many lives as possible, including bringing FEMA under the DHHS purview.

CEO of ExxonMobil

Maya Acosta has been the CEO of ExxonMobil for the past 20 years. She was awarded her position after her years on the board of directors for the company. Maya Acosta studied finance and engineering at the University of Michigan and received a Master's in Business from Michigan State University. ExxonMobil is globally the largest oil and gas company. Since 2020, ExxonMobil has published commitments to reducing emissions caused by their oil and gas trades, however, no changes have been made.

ExxonMobil as an organization does not prioritize or believe in any of the “clean energy” alternatives that have been proposed in the past through legislation. In fact, ExxonMobil has been adamant in its fight against this type of legislation. Acosta also has a publication entitled, “Why your Climate Problems aren’t Mine: A Study into the validity of clean energy and how it causes serious health problems.” In her publication, Acosta outlines how clean energy causes cancer and other serious health issues, and why people should be against it. None of her claims hold any validity, but Americans who are against clean and renewable energy find refuge in her words. Additionally, alt-right websites and organizations have fully endorsed this publication as well as ExxonMobil.

Due to the falling out in the Middle East, the area is now uninhabitable, thus greatly complicating the ability of ExxonMobil to acquire oil and gas resources. Consequently, ExxonMobil has been looking for more local sources of oil and gas in the U.S. Due to this, as well as the rising sea levels, ExxonMobil has had three severe oil spills in the Gulf of Mexico in



the past decade. However, ExxonMobil is still committed to acquiring energy for individuals in safe and efficient ways.

CEO of Apple

Jasper Michael Brown Quintana, the current CEO of Apple, is the grandson of former New York mayor Michael Bloomberg. He has been the CEO of Apple since 2040 when Tim Cook stepped down from his position. He took this position at the ripe age of 27, after completing his Master's in Information Technology from the University of Michigan.

Apple had the goal of producing all of its products with completely clean energy by the year 2030, and they succeeded in achieving this goal. Quintana is very committed to helping in environmental sustainability. He is especially willing to assist with any potential technological efforts that might be needed. Apple recently opened a new facility with the purpose of manufacturing solar panels to be installed in homes.

CEO of QuantumDream

Jingyi Huang is the 29-year-old founder and CEO of QuantumDream, a tech start-up that has revolutionized computing in the modern age. She graduated from CalTech at the age of 22 with degrees in quantum computing and cognitive science. She founded QuantumDream in 2065, and within 5 years of getting started, the company was worth 2 trillion dollars. This made Huang the world's youngest self-made billionaire.

QuantumDream has been involved in many facets of the tech sector. They pioneered the use of quantum computers in research, allowing scientists to discover new treatments for cancer and other chronic conditions. It has also allowed data to transfer near instantaneously throughout the world through the use of its proprietary data transfer hardware which it calls



the QuantumTunnel. Huang and QuantumDream have been touting it as the next generation of humanity. QuantumDream was contracted by the US government to lay the QuantumTunnel throughout the nation, akin to how the New Deal electrified the nation.

In 2070, the Pentagon contracted QuantumDream to develop new technologies to help aid in national security purposes, including new software to gather intelligence on insurgents and unmanned aerial vehicles capable of dealing lethal blows to enemy targets. This was all leaked by a whistleblower, which led to Huang and her co-founders having to testify in front of the Senate subcommittee on defense and technology. The company has also been criticized for the development of near-perfect facial recognition, which has been criticized for infringing on rights to privacy.

CEO of Robin Medical

Emilio Myers is a Connecticut-native who currently serves as the head of Robin Medical. A former virologist, Myers is extremely focused on taking Robin Medical in the direction of preventative medicine rather than mitigation efforts. This is in light of increased pandemics in recent years following the notable coronavirus outbreak in 2020. Over the course of many years, these pandemics have increased in frequency and caused numerous human rights issues and problems in their wake. Myers has worked to create vaccines for a number of the new viruses that have appeared and currently is working on developing new vaccines in anticipation of upcoming mutations.

Recent outbreaks in refugee camps have been a primary political and human rights related concern. Myers was brought onto the cabinet by President Morrison for hopes of a medical solution to this issue. Many individuals have argued against bringing in the refugees from



the camps because of their high contraction rate for diseases and viruses. However, the counter argument has been brought forth, particularly by proponents of Robin Medical, that intervention in these camps is necessary for a human rights perspective. Therefore, Myers has not only been working on medical advancements and treatments, but also advocating for a human rights initiative in assisting these climate change refugees.

CEO of Scott Foods

Jane Scott has been the CEO of Scott Foods for the past 15 years. She was preceded in her position by her father, George Scott, the founder of Scott Foods. Jane Scott attended college at Harvard University for a year after high school to study business, but then dropped out and later married her professor, Dr. John Scout. Scott Foods is a corporation that manages the largest meat industry in the world. Scott Foods has farms in every state of the continental United States. Given the recent attention given to the global climate crisis, Scott Foods has recently implemented a plan to plant 100 trees a year at each of their locations, in an effort to offset the effects their corporation has on the environment.

In 2062, Scott Foods filed lawsuits against Morning Star (Scott v. Star) after they created an advertising campaign slandering Scott Foods for their contributions to greenhouse gas emissions. Scott Foods won the lawsuit, thus eliminating Morning Star as a corporation. Throughout the past 30 years, there have been numerous other lawsuits by Scott Foods, resulting in meat-alternative options being taken off the market. Animal rights activists have also continually fought against Scott Foods for the mistreatment of animals on their farms in the U.S. Despite this, Scott Foods' legal team has shot down essentially all of these lawsuits, and animal rights groups have since been silenced. Scott has been known to be a cutthroat businessperson



and is progressively creating a monopoly in the food industry.

Scott's extensive relationship with Secretary of Agriculture Dorothy Maiz has further assisted in the success of Scott Foods on a legal level. Scott Foods is against animal rights legislation and is fully for legislation that helps its farmers with more land and resources to successfully acquire food for Scott Foods to distribute.

President of the Climate Refugee Rights Organization

Aisha Nzeogwu is a Nigerian immigrant that has lived in the United States for the past five years, working diligently to raise awareness in regard to the plight of numerous climate change refugees. Nzeogwu has personally experienced displacement as a result of rising sea levels that caused her familial home along with nearby areas to be lost to the receding shoreline on the coastal areas of Nigeria. Coming from a financially well-to-do family was the only reason she was able to forge a life for herself and her family as a human rights attorney. However, many others like her were not so fortunate and this was a major motivator for Nzeogwu in her decision to establish the Climate Refugee Rights Organization.

Nzeogwu's organization focuses on providing aid and relief to those severely impacted by changing environments resulting from global warming. While her focus for help initially started in her home country of Nigeria, she has since then expanded her aid to numerous continents and nations, such as India, Yemen, and Peru. She recently moved to the United States in hopes of helping the recently displaced individuals in Florida, California, and Texas.

Nzeogwu also wants to change the United States' current attitude of only focusing aid inwards and on their citizens instead of working openly with the entire world and treating this issue as a humanitarian crisis rather than one that affects individual nations. This was the main



reason that Morrison chose to bring her own to the cabinet and hopes that she can assist by providing an external perspective of global unity for a better solution.

Chief Legal Counsel for the ACLU

Alex Schmidt is the Chief Legal Counsel for the ACLU. They are from New Jersey and graduated from Rutgers in 2052. They served as a public defender in the states of New Jersey and New York, representing people who were about to be on death row. They were appointed US Attorney for the Southern District of New York in 2065, where they ruthlessly went after Wall Street bankers and white-collar crime. After their term was up, they decided to go into the non-profit space, joining on as the ACLU's chief legal counsel in 2069.

As the head litigator for the ACLU, Schmidt fought the government when they tried to silence whistleblowers in the *United States v. Dominguez* in 2071. In *Dominguez*, a senior scientist at the Department of Energy leaked classified information regarding the Department's mishandling of nuclear waste, causing thousands to get cancer in the Yucca Mountain region of Nevada. Schmidt brought the case all the way to the Supreme Court, arguing that these leaks constituted the press, and the American people had the right to know that their government was killing them. The Court agreed, and Schmidt became an overnight celebrity. However, they would rather keep their eyes on the prize, and protect the civil liberties of all American citizens.

Senator Kelley (D)

Senator Stuart Kelley is a Senior senator from the state of Pennsylvania. Stuart Kelly grew up in the time after the end of the Trump Administration from 2016-2020. His brand of politics is a little older for the current climate of the Democratic Party. His policies generally



follow those of the past moderate Democrats such as those of Former President Bill Clinton but have discussed the acceptance of policies such as those proposed by Senator Moran. Following his time in high school, where his political ideology only grew, Kelley went on to study Political Science at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia in 2036.

After his time at UPENN and law school, Kelley decided to take a step back from politics and become a lawyer at a law firm in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It was not until the failure of the Republican Governor of PA, Tom Thornburgh's ability to fight back against climate change did Kelly decided to get back into politics. Kelly decided to run for Governor in 2054 and beat Governor Thornburgh by a margin of 5%.

As his time as Governor, Kelly passed policies that resemble those of Barack Obama, while also appealing to those who are more left than he is by doing away with gas cars. Mr. Kelly then decided to run for Senator in 2060 after one term as Governor and replaced the retiring senator John Fetterman (D). Ever since he won the Senatorship, Kelly has worked hard to bring the Bipartisanship back to the chamber but has fallen on deaf ears due to the strong partisanship in both parties. However, he does work a lot with the members of his party to fight for what he cares about Climate Change.

Senator Jennings (R)

Senator Jodi Jennings is a junior senator from the state of Iowa. Growing up in a small town in the middle of Iowa. Ms. Jennings was raised on traditional values such as those of Christianity and good old fashioned hard work. Her father and the past generations of her family were all farmers in the State of Iowa. She was the first one of her family to go and study



at university. During her time at Iowa State University, she double majored in Agriculture and Political Science with a minor in Climate Change studies where she graduated top of her class in 2050. However, due to the rising climate and the less amount of rain in Iowa, her family lost their farm and had to move into Iowa city where hopefully they could find a job. She found more than a job she found the US Senate.

She ran for the Senate with the little money she had and won only by 1%. Ever since she was elected in 2052, she has been the rare maverick in the Senate. She has tried her hardest to go to the extreme members of her party to try to get them back to the center so they can work with the Democrats but her push has failed. She is good friends with Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania. They both are the few remaining moderates of their parties. They try so hard to make sure their parties work together but it is failing each time. She believes that climate change is a real issue, a rare thought in her party today. She wants the world to make sure that the world can be protected, with the little that is left.

Senator Moran (D)

Senator Carlos Ignatius Moran is the current Senate minority leader and senior senator from Michigan. His brand of fire breathing progressivism is the new ideology of the party. Unlike Democrats of the past, he is significantly to the left of his European counterparts, going so far as to label himself as a socialist. Moran's politics come from his background, growing up as a black son of a single mother in downtown Detroit. He got into Colombia, obtaining his JD in 2040. He became a public defender, arguing on behalf of the downtrodden and poor. He entered politics when he staged an upset win in the 2056 race for senator, replacing outgoing Senator Abdul El-Sayed and was elected as minority leader after the 2070 elections.



Moran's policies are further to the left of most of his colleagues. He opposes military action and abhors the idea of private property. He gave a fiery speech on the Senate floor calling for the abolition of landlords and imploring the government to amend the constitution to guarantee the right to housing and implement a federal jobs guarantee. On climate change, he is very much anti-growth, believing that America is unable to grow out of the current predicament. He proposed the STOP act, which states that the US will prioritize reversing the tide of rising temperatures before GDP growth.

Senator Carver (R)

Senator Ronald John Carver is the Junior Senator for Texas. He grew up ultra-wealthy, as his father was investor, CEO of the Carver Group, and former senator Richard Barry Carver. He was gifted with elite boarding schools and fancy yacht parties his entire life. After graduating from Yale in 2050, he joined the family business, and became a hedge fund manager. He ran for Senate in 2066, seeking to replace his father.

While the elder Carver was seen as a moderate backbencher, the younger senator embraced hard right ideology. He has called asylum seekers "animals", and said that refugees are a big mistake, because allowing millions of people in will strongly and violently change American culture. He is also a climate change skeptic, believing that climate change is a total, and very expensive, hoax. He has repeatedly sparred with representative Kaufman, filibustering her climate bill for 24 hours straight. He is seen as a rising star in the Republican party, being tapped to be the assistant floor leader in the Senate during his 4th year in congress.

Representative Kaufman (D)

Representative Isabella Pelosi Kaufman, age 64, is the granddaughter of the 116th



Congress' Speaker of the House, Nancy Pelosi. Isabella was born and raised in San Francisco. Kaufman always had a heart for politics, as she was raised in a predominantly Democratic family. Kaufman was inspired by the work of her grandmother and wanted to follow in her footsteps. She studied at the Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., where she found a passion for social justice. Kaufman double majored in sociology and criminal justice, and then graduated and got a job working for the Architect of the Capitol. Soon after this, she ran for the state House of Representatives in California, then later pursued the U.S. House of Representatives as the representative for California's 12th District. Kaufman's role models in politics are her grandmother (of course), Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (whom she wrote a paper about in the 5th grade), and Bernie Sanders.

Kaufman is known for her fight against major corporations having a role in policymaking. In 2017, Kaufman attempted to pass a bill barring corporation from contributing to political campaigns. The bill was shot down by Representative Mason. Kaufman is not willing to negotiate on her terms regarding the environment. She said that changes need to be made, and they need to be made now, no politics. Kaufman is a strong proponent of educating people on the effects of environmental injustices. She is passionate about housing climate refugees in the United States and creating equitable housing and work opportunities for them to make up for the disproportionate effects of climate change on these groups.

Representative Mason (R)

Representative Franklin Mason has been representing the 1st District of Arkansas for the past 16 years. Mason grew up in Missouri, and then moved to Arkansas after going to the University of Missouri to study Business Administration. Mason greatly values time with family,



specifically his parents and his seven brothers. Though Mason is not currently married, he is in a relationship with his partner who he met at University of Missouri, Dr. Ian Hiller.

In Mason's mind, the current changes that are occurring due to climate are not as a result of human actions. Actually, these changes are occurring because of a cycle that the climate goes through where it gets hot and cold throughout time. There are no changes that need to be made to human actions, because human actions are independent from the changing climate. He follows the Republican party consensus on refugees, seeing them as more of a national security issue that the United States has no business getting involved in.

Representative Hosseini (D)

Representative Amir Hosseini was born and raised in Houston, Texas. Hosseini has been a representative for Texas' 18th Congressional District for the past 8 years. He is known for being a congressman who works 'across the aisle,' as he is also a member of the Problem-Solvers Caucus, which works for bipartisan agreement in Congress. Hosseini is focused on subjects such as infrastructure, criminal justice reform, congressional rule reform, gun and school safety, and healthcare, as listed on the Problem Solvers Caucus [website](#). Hosseini studied Economics at the University of Texas and then proceeded to work in congressional offices for 10 years before deciding to run for Congress himself.

When it comes to the environment, Hosseini believes that there are great changes that need to be made but doesn't want to make those changes unless everyone compromises. Hosseini believes that there can be great economic gain from switching to green energy and is actively working with his Republican colleagues to achieve these goals. Additionally, Hosseini thinks that corporations do deserve a say in government decisions that affect them, but in the



end, he values the environment and the people over corporations.

Representative Nakamura (R)

Representative Kenji Nakamura is the representative for New Jersey's 4th congressional district. After graduating from Rutgers with a degree in biology, he worked at Pfizer for 5 years before running for mayor of his hometown of Trenton. He served 2 terms before being elected to the House of Representatives. A member of the Republican party, he served his party faithfully, but was willing to cross the aisle, and vote with the Democrats when it suits his district

Nakamura is a devoted public servant and is not as ambitious as some of his colleagues. But he truly believes that the free market is the best way of dealing with most of the economic issues. Unlike Congressman Mason or Senator Moran, he defends the rights of immigrants and migrants, in part because his parents are immigrants from Japan.