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Attendees from the April 2022 course, including Major General Chris Smith (now Deputy Chief of the Army, Australia), Lieutenant General Milford Beagle (now Commanding General, Combined Arms Center), and Lieutenant General Doug Schiess (Commander, Combined Space Force Component Command), participate in a group discussion.

### **COMBINED/JOINT FORCE LAND COMPONENT COMMANDER COURSE HITS THE 20-YEAR MARK**

*by Mark Haseman, Jessie Fallor-Parrett, and Dr. Greg Cantwell*

The Combined/Joint Force Land Component Commander (C/JFLCC) Course is celebrating its 20th year of preparing one- and two-star officers from all services and partner nations for operational warfighting in a multinational environment, with an emphasis on the role of the C/JFLCC.

The US Army developed the course because although the cooperation between the Third US Army/Coalition Forces Land Component Command and the US Marines during Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom produced positive results, many other areas required

improvement. In June 2003, the Chief of Staff of the Army directed a course be developed to build upon the lessons learned to advance senior leader understanding of the complexities of major Joint and combined land operations conducted to accomplish strategic objectives. On August 28, 2003, General Byrnes at US Army Training and Doctrine Command assigned the US Army War College the lead role in implementation. The war college successfully executed the



The initial "pilot" course occurred in February 2004 and included then-Major General James Mattis, who would go on to be the United States Central Command commander and, later, the 26th Secretary of Defense.



As part of the practical exercise, Lieutenant General Nicola Zanelli, Deputy Commander of Allied Land Command (one of two NATO Multi Corps Land Component Command commanders in the course), discusses how to assess the operational environment with Major General Greg Anderson, Major General Dan Tulley, Major General Eduardo Valdivia, and Major General Gavin Lawrence.

pilot course in February 2004. The course peeled back the art and science of the conduct of land operations in a frank and open manner, incorporating insights and lessons from Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom but avoiding being constrained by them. Lieutenant General McKiernan, the Coalition Forces Land Component Command commander in Operation Iraqi Freedom, threw his weight behind the course. McKiernan served frequently as a keynote speaker and, following retirement, as a senior mentor. Since the pilot course, 53 courses have occurred and more than 750 general officers have graduated (a third of whom are US Army War College graduates), including nearly 200 officers from international partner nations.

The course, which has remained remarkably true to its roots, still touches on the original objectives, which included the following.

1. design, plan, and prepare for the execution of unified land operations that support coalition and Joint Force commanders in the accomplishment of national security and international policy objectives

2. form the land component command that executes the theater-wide and multinational integrating functions of a Combined/Joint Forces Land Component Command commander to set the theater
3. understand the supporting and complementary capabilities provided by the other functional commanders (at the time, this included Combined/Joint Forces Air Component Command, Combined/Joint Forces Maritime Component Command, and Combined/Joint Forces Special Operations Component

Command; space and unified action partners were added later)

4. conduct sustained, unified land operations (now called multidomain operations) to win in a complex world

The initial curriculum included a scenario-driven exercise, and a revised exercise remains an essential element of the course. The current scenario examines a complex challenge in Southeast Asia, requiring attendees to exercise critical and creative thinking to combat the surrogate of a near-peer competitor. Students must translate theory into practice, assessing complex problems, delivering the commander's guidance, and making tough calls during the execution of the four enduring C/JFLCC challenge sets, which include the following.

1. assessing the operational environment
2. understanding the commander's role in operational design
3. setting the theater and forming the coalition
4. managing operational-level command challenges



The most recent C/JFLCC Course took place in April 2024 and featured the largest class in the history of the course, with 23 attendees from four branches of service and 10 partner nations.



The US Army War College holds the course twice a year, using seminar-style discussion to reinforce the foundational concepts of land-centric operations. Retired general officers serve as senior mentors and use their experiences as previous Joint Force Land Component Command commanders to provide critical insights, integrate information from speakers, and guide course discussions. Throughout the week, the attendees engage with senior Joint military, interagency, and civilian leaders. The most recent class engaged with more than 20 subject matter experts, including General Mingus; General Votel, US Army retired; General Mattis, US Marine Corps retired; Lieutenant General Hale; and Ambassador McCarthy. The course composition remains dynamic, incorporating new topics such as Ukraine and the Joint Warfighting Concept, while incorporating top-secret sessions on space, cyber, and nuclear operations for American attendees.

Initially only incorporating Five Eyes partners, international attendance has expanded over the last 20 years to include attendees from 40 nations. The international partners offer unique perspectives and invaluable insights

throughout the course and positively contribute to another hallmark of the course: relationship building. The course provides an excellent opportunity for attendees to connect and form relationships. Because both US and international partner graduates often move on to serve in senior positions, these relationships serve everyone well and have proven valuable in both training and combat operations.



Attendees from the October 2023 course, including now-Vice Admiral Doug Perry, current Commander, USSecond Fleet, listen intently to a discussion on setting the theater during the practical exercise portion of the course.

For two decades, the C/JFLCC Course has produced skilled senior leaders who have commanded in combat at the highest levels. Today, the course remains a prominent component of senior leader Joint professional military education, continuing to prepare graduates for Joint leadership positions.



A component of the course is the Multinational Operations Panel, which gives the international partners an opportunity to share their insights. Here, Major General Jean-Pierre Fagué, current Deputy Commanding General, 3rd Infantry Division, and Major General J. B. Vowell, current Commander, Combined Joint Task Force – Operation Inherent Resolve, listen as Major General Guan-Jiun Jang of Taiwan shares his thoughts.

## THE INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIC CRISIS NEGOTIATION EXERCISE TURNS 20

*by Ed “Cliffy” Zukowski*

In 2003, the Institute for the Study of Diplomacy at Georgetown University asked their US Army War College Fellow to conduct an exercise. The Fellow approached the Center for Strategic Leadership to ask whether it had any exercises he could use. Subsequently, an exercise that had been designed for the US Army War College International Fellows was modified and used. The Institute for the Study of Diplomacy was impressed and asked to continue the exercise in ensuing years. Thus, the International Strategic Crisis Negotiation Exercise (ISCNE) was born.

In 2009, the Center for Strategic Leadership reimagined the ISCNE as an outreach program to be expanded to additional universities and organizations. The initial expansion included Princeton University, the University of Kentucky, Texas A&M University, the University of Texas at Austin, Syracuse University, and Penn State University. The goal was to engage with top-25 international relations and public policy schools in the United States. As the program's popularity grew, more and more universities invited the program to their campuses. Since 2014, between 12 and 14 schools have conducted an ISCNE annually.

The ISCNE is a two-day experiential learning event that focuses on real-world frozen conflicts. The exercise centers around a UN conference that focuses on resolving tensions and disagreements. Students are divided into nation and non-nation state delegations, after which they try to

resolve the issues that are presented. The ISCNE has modeled its scenarios on conflicts such as those in Nagorno-Karabakh; Cyprus; Sudan–South Sudan; the South China Sea; and most recently, the Arctic. Each delegation receives privileged instructions from their respective governments delineating their negotiation positions and redlines. Participants conduct plenary sessions at the start and end of the exercise and hold team meetings and negotiation periods in the middle.



A retired ambassador typically plays the UN Special Representative, who oversees the conference. Having a retired ambassador serve in this role allows participants to be exposed to a Senior Foreign Service Officer who is experienced in international negotiations. Schools choose mentors for each delegation who impart real-world experience and guide the students through their strategies and the reevaluation of the strategies as conditions change. Army War College Fellows studying at a university also participate as mentors.

The Center for Strategic Leadership sends a team of three to support the exercise. A colonel or lieutenant colonel serves as the exercise director, a major or senior noncommissioned officer manages the scheduling of the negotiation, and a Department of the Army civilian role-plays each delegation's foreign minister or secretary of state. The teams are ad hoc and tailored to each school. Team members may be alumni from the school or residents from the state,

creating an opportunity for deeper connections with participants.

Since 2003, 27 schools and programs have conducted an ISCNE, and over 7,700 students have participated in one. Academic year 2023–24 has seen the largest number of participants (755) in the exercise's history. Planning is already underway for academic year 2024–25, with 14 schools slated to conduct an ISCNE.

Overall, the ISCNE provides a unique outreach opportunity to highlight the US Army War College and those who serve there. The civil-military interactions are invaluable to the students who will go on to careers in government as well as nongovernmental organizations that work with the military. With such a long history, these interactions have made the ISCNE a special event that universities continue to request repeatedly.

## ARTICLE ON LTC NGUYEN

*by Patricia Hayes*

**LTC Vinh (Vinny) Nguyen is a national security affairs Fellow at Stanford University in Palo Alto, CA. Nguyen was born in Hong Kong. He immigrated to the United States in 1981 and grew up in Stockton, CA. Nguyen holds master's degrees in human resources management, from Cornell University, and financial management, from the Naval Postgraduate School. He is married and has twin children, aged 10.**

### Tell me about your Fellowship.

My fellowship is with the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, which focuses on national security affairs and public policy. I am concentrating my research on three primary areas: China's influence on US media; the impact of emerging digital-media trends on national security

and public perception; and consumer behavior and preferences, for my upcoming assignment at the US Army Enterprise Marketing Office.

### What has been your favorite part of being a US Army War College Fellow?

My favorite aspect of being a US Army War College Fellow has been the opportunity to represent the US Army in various nonmilitary settings. The experience has opened doors to unique and valuable moments such as attending the Stanford Emerging Technology Review, a key event where top science faculty discuss advancements in technology and policy. The highlight was a conversation between Condoleezza Rice and Marc Andreessen, which offered insights into the intersection of technology and society—particularly Andreessen's journey from cofounding Netscape Communications Corp. to launching major tech companies. The opportunities through the fellowship enabled me to engage with successful business and community leaders and explore topics and problem-solving methods from perspectives outside the military.



LTC Nguyen (standing on left) represents the Army onstage during the pregame ceremonies at a San Francisco 49ers game.

***“Everything in war is very simple, but the simplest thing is difficult.”***

– Carl von Clausewitz





**Did you have any unique or memorable experiences (Army or personal) because of the Fellowship?**

One memorable experience during the fellowship occurred when I was invited to represent the Army onstage during the national anthem at a San Francisco 49ers game (photo attached). I've been a devoted 49ers faithful since childhood, making representing the Army at the home stadium of my favorite team even more meaningful. This experience merged the two biggest things in my life: the Army and the 49ers!

**Your strategy paper and project sound interesting. Can you tell us about them?**

As part of my Fellows Strategy Research Project, instead of a traditional 5,000-word paper, I opted for a video series titled "Faces of Service: Democracy Is a Team Sport." The video series aims to reshape perceptions of public service in the United States. The core strategy involves sharing relatable stories to inspire a call to action and rebuild trust in federal institutions, focusing on democracy as a team sport. I enlisted the help of all the other national security fellows to share stories—one from the FBI, one from the US Department of State, and a member from each service branch. I broke down the preamble of the Constitution of the United States into eight sections, and each individual will relate a personal story related to a section.

**How was your experience studying and learning at a civilian institution? What surprised you?**

Studying at Stanford has proven to be an incredibly enriching experience for me. The aspect that most surprised me was the warm reception from professors and students in the classes I audited. They have frequently invited me to share my viewpoint and lean on my military experience, creating an environment that encourages meaningful dialogue. The unexpected level of engagement and inclusivity has genuinely elevated my overall learning experience.

**Who has been your favorite speaker and why?**

One speaker I particularly admire is Peter M. Robinson, a research fellow at the Hoover Institution and former speechwriter for the Ronald Reagan administration. Notably, Robinson hosts Uncommon Knowledge with Peter Robinson, the YouTube show and podcast where he uses his intelligence and wit to interview guests and discuss complex global issues. I had the privilege of attending a live taping of Uncommon Knowledge, during which Robinson engaged in a thought-provoking conversation with Elizabeth Economy, PhD. Economy shared a data-driven analysis that provided actionable solutions, empowering decisionmakers to forge more resilient, balanced, and vigilant relationships with the People's Republic of China.

**What have you found to be different from or similar to your expectations ahead of being a Fellow?**

The accessibility of the depth and breadth of expertise within the Hoover Institution has surpassed my expectations. In the first month at Stanford, the 10 national security affairs fellows (including me) had the chance to engage in a meaningful conversation with retired General James N. Mattis that extended beyond two hours. The encounter with General Mattis exemplifies the many similar experiences I have enjoyed with leading experts across various fields throughout the country. The richness of the interactions with experts has far exceeded my initial expectations, providing valuable insights and perspectives that have profoundly enriched my fellowship experience.

**Has the Fellowship allowed you to do things you would not normally have had the opportunity to do?**

I was fortunate to get assigned to a fellowship close to my hometown in California. This proximity has allowed me and my wife to spend quality time with our families. Our children (both aged 10) have had the wonderful opportunity to connect with their cousins. Having previously completed battalion command in Japan, I found the experience of being back in the United States, close to family, especially meaningful. We have been able to partake in a full year of birthday parties and holiday celebrations, creating cherished memories that highlight the value of my assignment.



**PERSPECTIVE FROM THE PINNACLE:  
MS. REBECCA ZIMMERMAN, ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
FOR HOMELAND DEFENSE AND HEMISPHERIC AFFAIRS**

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*by Bert B. Tussing*

At the US Army War College's recent Strategic Landpower Symposium, Ms. Rebecca Zimmerman served as keynote speaker for the homeland defense component of the forum. Hardly new to homeland defense issues, Zimmerman served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense Integration and Defense Support of Civil Authorities prior to assuming her current position. In those positions, Zimmerman was a key player in constructing the Pentagon's new Homeland Defense Policy Guidance (HDPG), which served as the foundation for her comments.

Assistant Secretary Zimmerman began her comments with a straightforward assessment: the United States is facing new, almost-unprecedented threats to the homeland launched by competitors employing a multivector attack against our infrastructure, our institutions, and our citizenry. The United States must turn back competitors' assaults through a new brand of integrated deterrence, a national display of capabilities designed to convince an adversary that the cost of their hostilities will far outweigh the planned or imagined benefits. Ms. Zimmerman emphasized the national nature of these determinants, emanating from beyond just the federal government—and even the combined federal, state, local, territorial, and tribal governments—to the private sector, international partners, and the rest of what the

Department of Homeland Security refers to as “the homeland security enterprise.”

Assistant Secretary Zimmerman left no doubt as to the source of the greatest threat to our people. China, as the identified “pacing threat” against the country, and Russia, her “acute threat” partner, were described as already having employed nonkinetic means against our defense industrial base and our mobilization systems. To date, the preponderance of China and Russia's activities could be visualized as “probes” against our systems, aimed at identifying vulnerabilities. But a shift from probing to obstructing vital capabilities and capacities, including those designed to project power in defense of our nation and our allies, is not only imaginable, but predictable.

Simultaneously, the Assistant Secretary observed China and Russia are seeking to disrupt US relations with the global community. While Chinese and Russian disruptions are effectively universal, perhaps the most unsettling are those being initiated in the Western Hemisphere, from Central America to the Southern Cone of South America. To address these attempts to drive a wedge between the United States and its closest set of partners and allies, Zimmerman pointed to new efforts to strengthen relations not only with Canada and Mexico, but likewise with the Central American states, countries in the Caribbean, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Colombia, and

Panama. This renewed focus with our neighbors will be founded on strategic partnerships constructed around an emerging set of shared security concerns, including climate resilience and maritime, environmental, and cybersecurity.

Assistant Secretary Zimmerman touched on several issues that highlight overlaps between homeland security and homeland defense concerns. The ongoing challenge and accompanying commitments to the nation's southwest border exemplify functional intersections between security and defense. By extension, Ms. Zimmerman brought attention to the sections of the Homeland Defense Policy Guidance that focus on potential tension between the military's execution of Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) and Homeland Defense missions. Though the military remains committed to DSCA, ASD Zimmerman pointed out that the mission set is not a component of Homeland Defense, and the Department of Defense does not budget, train, organize, or equip for its requirements. Moreover, as apprehension for a genuine requirement for defense within the homeland grows, the Assistant Secretary highlighted the important role of capabilities outside the armed forces in filling foreseeable gaps in our ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from natural and man-made emergencies, disasters, and catastrophic events. The Joint Force will remain prepared

to respond to DSCA requests for small-scale, short-duration crises that do not substantially impair the Department's high-end warfighting readiness. But in the face of having to defend the country against assaults within the territorial confines, the United States will have to exercise far more care in husbanding military resources that may have appeared unconstrained in the past.

However, in an interesting turn from traditional discussions of the military's support to civil authorities, ASD Zimmerman drew attention to yet another anomaly in requirements imposed on the military when operating within the United States. The homeland defense mission will necessarily rely on coordination and collaboration between the military and its homeland-security partners—including federal, state, and local levels of government—for emergency preparedness, consequence management, civil defense, national mobilization, and other vital national functions. But the military may also require direct assistance in ensuring its ability to project power against the nation's foes. This direct assistance would include assistance in heretofore unfettered mobilization and movement from forts to ports for embarkation and deployment. In what some of our allies have begun referring to as "civil support to military operations," new elements of civil-military cooperation and coordination must be developed to ensure the forces' means of accomplishing their mission, while adhering to the constitutional underpinnings of our laws, regulations, and other governing authorities.

Venturing into another area of growing concern, but an area perhaps not as intuitively concerning to the average listener, Zimmerman discussed the Arctic as both strategically essential, and strategically threatened. The opening of the Northwest Passage brings new economic opportunities; and concurrent with those opportunities could be new competition that could transition to crisis and conflict. As a function of the same, the Assistant Secretary made note of the double-barreled threat of Russia, which is rapidly strengthening its military positions around the Arctic Circle; and China, the self-declared "near-Arctic state," whose ambitions could go beyond its declared Polar Silk Road aspirations to join with Russia in threatening the United States with Arctic activities.

Across the expanse of these challenges, Zimmerman (and the HDPG) made clear that a key component of deterring threats to the homeland must be the demonstrated resilience of our institutions, our infrastructure, and our people. The ability to withstand disruptions like those envisioned in the reemergence of nation state threats, and to work through and/or recover from those disruptions, could be the foundation for societal cohesion in facing a catastrophic incident of any description. But in the face of an adversary's adventurism against our society, resilience can serve as the quintessential factor in an integrated deterrence that leads the enemy to conclude that the cost is not worth the adventure.

## **POLAR BEAR MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT VISITS US ARMY WAR COLLEGE**

*by Dr. Michele Devlin*



Mike and Kathy Grobbel, and Mark and Michele Grobbel, view artifacts at Army Heritage Education Center from US troops who served in North Russia and Siberia in 1918-19.

On March 26, 2024, the Center for Strategic Leadership enthusiastically welcomed to campus Mike Grobbel, president of the Polar Bear Memorial Association and member of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Heroes Museum. Grobbel lectured to 25 members of the US Army War College Polar Bears, the faculty and student community of interest on Arctic and Antarctic environmental security issues. The topic of Grobbel's presentation was "The World War I 'Polar Bears': The American North Russia Expeditionary Force (ANREF) of 1918-1919."



Mike Grobbel lecturing on the history of the American North Russia Expeditionary Force to the USAWC Polar Bears, a faculty and student community of interest on Arctic and Antarctic security.



The Polar Bear Memorial Association comprises descendants of the expeditionary force, and many of the fallen are buried at White Chapel Memorial Park in Troy, Michigan, where the association is located. Grobbel was accompanied by family members, including his wife Kathy, brother Mark, and sister-in-law Michele. The Grobbels are grandsons of Corporal Clement Grobbel, who fought in Russia during World War I. Mike has traveled to Russia and seen the location where his grandfather served, making his presentation personal, moving, and enlightening. The name Polar Bears honors the often-forgotten 5,000 troops who served in northern Russia more than 100 years ago. The Center for Strategic Leadership Strategic Landpower and Futures Group hosted the visit under the leadership of Deputy Director Sam White and Lieutenant Colonel Aaron Wilcox. Michele Devlin, Jim Scudieri, Greg Cantwell, Mark Haseman, Jenny Gray, Fred Gellert, Donna Gellert, Brian Gellert, and other US Army War College personnel assisted with the visit. Army Heritage and Education Center historians also displayed and gave an outstanding tour of a special collection of artifacts for these military families.



Mike Grobbel, President of the Polar Bear Memorial Association, views historic documents on US infantry activities in North Russia and Siberia more than 100 years ago at the Army Heritage Education Center.

## THE CENTER FOR STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP HOSTS INAUGURAL STRATEGIC SPACEPOWER FORUM FOCUSED ON COMPETITION AND CONFLICT IN SPACE

*by Gregory Hillebrand*

Space capabilities are increasingly critical to all military operations. Going into a fight today without space support seems almost impossible: Every commander relies on satellite communications (which are also critical for long-range unmanned aerial vehicle operations); space-enabled intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; weather and environmental monitoring; precision positioning, navigation, and timing; missile warning; and detailed imagery. Our adversaries are aware of our reliance on space capabilities and the asymmetric advantage this reliance gives our forces, and our adversaries want to take this advantage away. Space is a competitive and contested environment.

Commanders and senior leaders in all domains need to understand their role as both consumers of space capabilities (supported by United States Space Command) and providers of support to United States Space Command. By understanding how space capabilities can enhance terrestrial operations, commanders and their staffs become better consumers, knowing what to ask for and setting realistic expectations. Terrestrial commanders may also have a role in space control, providing kinetic, electronic warfare, or cyber effects that contribute to space superiority, benefit United States Space Command, and ensure the flow of space capabilities to all friendly forces.



To foster this understanding in US Army War College students, the Center for Strategic Leadership hosted the inaugural Spacepower Forum in October 2023, bringing together experts from the US Space Force and United States Space Command. The presenters included US Space Force Brigadier General Brian D. Sidari, Director of Intelligence (J2), and Air Force National Guard Brigadier General Samuel Keener, Joint Force Development and Training, from United States Space Command. The presenters also included Dr. Joel B. Mozer, Director of Science and Technology, from the US Space Force. Attendees included US Army War College students and faculty and personnel from the across the National Capital Region.

The United States' pacing threat, China, was the central theme of the forum. Space is physically massive (United States Space Command's area of responsibility starts 100 kilometers above the Earth's surface and goes out infinitely), complex, and complicated, resulting in a wide range of topics. Using the central theme of China, presentations addressed United States Space Command missions; China's ambitions in space; the space-cyber-special operations forces triad; space technology and space war; partnering with United States Space Command; and competition for the Moon. To a more limited audience, Sidari provided classified presentations on space and the Russia-Ukraine War and adversarial space capabilities.



The Center for Strategic Leadership and the US Army War College are committed to building relationships with the combatant commands and the services to ensure the institutions' students have the most up-to-date information possible—especially in a domain as dynamic as orbital space. Strength and Wisdom!

### **VIDEO SERIES AND OFFICIAL TRAILER OF *INSPIRED TO SERVE. SWORN TO UPHOLD.***

*by Gregory Hillebrand*

Lieutenant Colonel Vinh Nguyen, a US Army War College academic year 2024 Fellow at Stanford's Hoover Institution, completed his Fellows Strategy Research Project in video format. Nguyen enlisted the assistance of his fellow interagency and Joint service Fellows to make a video series highlighting the virtues and importance of public service.

The official trailer for the series *Inspired to Serve. Sworn to Uphold.* can be found at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9z8RnuTwwzo>.

Series details: Through the ideals and principles enshrined in the preamble to the US Constitution, eight dedicated servicemembers share what inspired them to serve their country. Drawing from their distinct backgrounds and experiences, each servicemember offers a unique perspective on the values that unite us as Americans. These personal stories underscore the profound and positive impact that service to others—whether they be family, community, or country—can have.

The episodes will be released May 28 through June 6. Episode details are as follows.

#### **Week 1: Episodes 1–4, May 28–31**

- Episode 1: “We, the People of the United States”
  - » Featuring Lieutenant Colonel Vinh Q. Nguyen, US Army
- Episode 2: “Form a More Perfect Union”
  - » Featuring Lieutenant Colonel Alphonso Adams, US Air Force
- Episode 3: “Establish Justice”
  - » Featuring Special Agent Nicholas Shenkin, FBI
- Episode 4: “Insure Domestic Tranquility”
  - » Featuring Commander K. R. Reinhold, US Coast Guard

#### **Week 2: Episodes 5–8, June 3–6**

- Episode 5: “Provide for the Common Defense”
  - » Featuring Lieutenant Colonel Tom Kulisz, US Marine Corps
- Episode 6: “Promote the General Welfare”
  - » Featuring Lieutenant Colonel Matthew Lintker, US Space Force
- Episode 7: “Secure the Blessings of Liberty”
  - » Featuring David Arulanantham, Department of State
- Episode 8: “Ordain and Establish This Constitution”
  - » Featuring Colonel Patrick Biggs, Army