

## Email Advice

**Minister requested a summary of US Republican Party Presidential nominee Donald Trump's national security plan.**

Response:

US Republican Party Presidential candidate Donald Trump delivered a speech on national security on 7 September 2016. Trump said he was proposing a new foreign policy that would focus on 'peace through strength', promoting regional stability and easing tensions across the world. He wanted to 'deter, avoid and prevent conflict through our unquestioned military strength'. Trump's plan to rebuild the military included:

- building an active Army of around 540,000 (an increase from the current 479,000 today and Administration plans to reduce to 450,000);
- building a Marine Corps based on 36 battalions (up from the current 23);
- building a Navy approaching 350 surface ships and submarines (it is currently has 276 ships but the Administration is working towards 308);
- building an Air Force of at least 1,200 fighter aircraft (up from the current 1,113);
- developing a state of the art missile defence system, including by modernising US naval cruisers to provide Ballistic Missile Defence capabilities; and
- conducting a thorough review of cyber defences and identify all vulnerabilities in all vital infrastructure; and invest heavily in offensive cyber capabilities to disrupt enemies.

Trump said he would ask Congress to eliminate the Defence sequester (Congressional-imposed spending cuts of US\$500 billion over the decade commencing from 2011) and submit a new budget to rebuild the military. He would also ask Congress to fully offset the costs of increased military spending by making government leaner and more responsive to the public through 'common sense reforms' to eliminate government waste and budget gimmicks. This would include trimming down the military bureaucracy. He also noted that these new investments in cyber security and the modernisation of the military would spur substantial new job creation in the private sector and help create the jobs and technologies of tomorrow.

Trump would also request that all NATO nations 'promptly pay their bills'. He said only five NATO countries, including the US, were currently meeting the minimum requirement to spend 2 percent of GDP on defence. He said NATO countries could 'afford to do it' and would be 'happy to do it'. He would also 'be respectfully asking countries such as Germany, Japan, South Korea, Saudi Arabia to pay more for the tremendous security we provide them.' He said they would also 'fully understand'. Trump said he would make new friends, rebuild old alliances and bring new allies into the fold.

Trump said that immediately after taking office, he would ask the generals to present a plan within 30 days to defeat and destroy ISIS. On Middle East policy, he advocated for gradual reform, rather than sudden and radical change, criticising President Barack Obama and Hillary Clinton's foreign policy 'failures' in the region.

Trump outlined his plans to ensure that US troops and families had the best medical care, education and support, both when they served and when they returned to civilian life. He said, 'To all of those who have served this nation, I say so strongly that I will never ever let you down.'

Trump was very critical of Hillary Clinton's legacy as Secretary of State, saying it was a legacy of 'failure and death' and that she was 'reckless'. He also said that under President Barack Obama, and Hillary Clinton, defence spending was on track to fall to its lowest level as a share of the economy since the end of World War II, and that the US currently had the smallest army since 1940, the smallest Navy since 1915, and the smallest Air Force since 1947.

**Drafted By:** Lachlan McGovern, A/Director USAP Tel: 02 6265 5652 Date: 8 Sep 2016

**Cleared By:** Scott Dewar, FASIP Tel: 02 6265 2526 / 0455 Date:

~~Covering SECRET AUSTEO~~



Australian Government  
Department of Defence

INTERNATIONAL POLICY DIVISION

# SENATOR THE HON MARISE PAYNE MINISTER FOR DEFENCE

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VISIT  
TO  
WASHINGTON

BRIEFING PACK

4-6 OCT 16

~~Covering SECRET AUSTEO~~

27/09/2016 12:46




## Strategic Overview


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Your visit to Washington DC takes place in the immediate lead up to the November US Presidential Election. Clinton is the front runner, however, this lead is narrowing and Trump is competitive in 'battleground states'. The upcoming US Presidential debates (26 September, 9 October and 19 October) will be important, potentially decisive. Regardless of the outcome, the US will be looking to its allies to do more.

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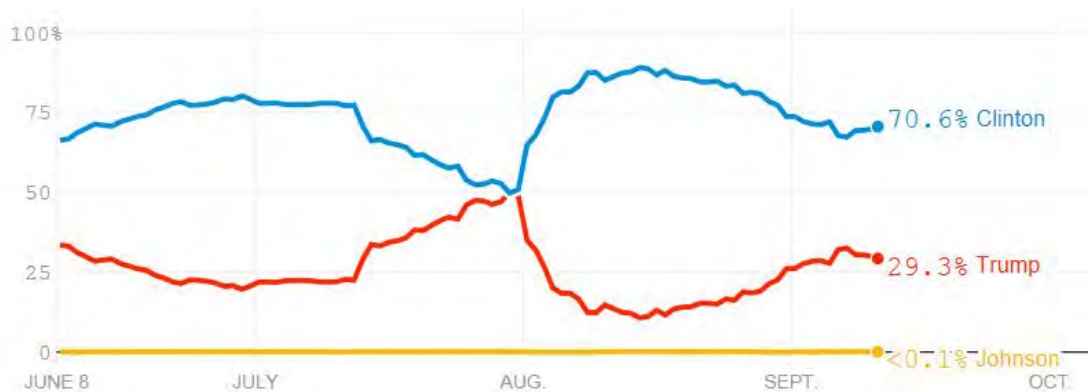
## US presidential election overview

US domestic politics and the media cycle are predominantly focussed on the final phase of the 2016 presidential contest. Following the Republican and Democratic National Conventions in July, the election cycle is now in the general election phase, which will run until Election Day (8 November).

During this phase of the election, the majority of the electorate starts to pay attention to the campaigns. The candidates will spend much of their time in key swing states, including Florida, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Virginia and Colorado.

Both Trump and Clinton have established transition teams. Both have established offices in Washington, are assembling teams of paid and volunteer staff and policy experts, and are participating in White House and federal agency transition councils – a law passed by Congress in March 2016 requires President Obama to establish a pair of transition councils six months before the election to facilitate the eventual handover of power. Between now and Election Day, the transition teams will focus on four tasks: fundraising to pay for pre-election and post-election expenses; cataloguing and prioritising candidates' campaign promises and policy priorities; considering how they will prepare a budget; and developing plans for filling roughly 4,000 politically appointed positions in the Executive Branch, of whom about one-quarter will require Senate confirmation. The candidates and key advisers have also started receiving briefings on current national security issues.

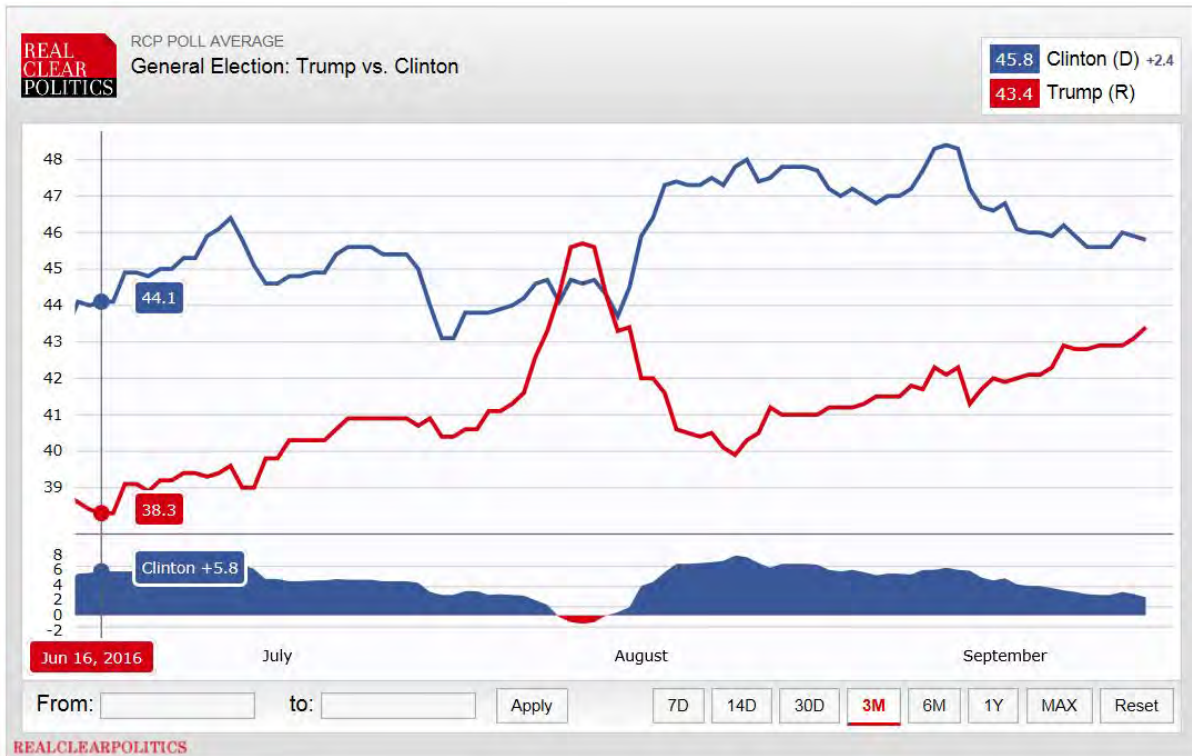
Leading political forecaster Nate Silver assesses that the probability of Clinton winning the election is currently around 70 per cent (source: fivethirtyeight.com polls-plus and polls-only forecasts) – a significant change from the tie seen at the time of the conventions (as measured by the 30 July polls-only forecast).



These developments have been reflected in the trajectory of the electoral race, as measured by national and state level polling. Trump gained a modest three to four percentage point polling bounce immediately after the Republican Convention. However, this was quickly swallowed up by Clinton's comparatively large five to ten percentage point bounce from the Democratic Convention.

Clinton established a clear 8 percentage point polling lead over Trump the week after the Democratic Convention, though this has gradually diminished to a modest 2.4 percentage point lead as her convention bounce wore off and Trump's polling improved, in part due to his more controlled messaging since 17 August (when he appointed Breitbart CEO Stephen Bannon as Campaign CEO and Kellyanne Conway as Campaign Manager).

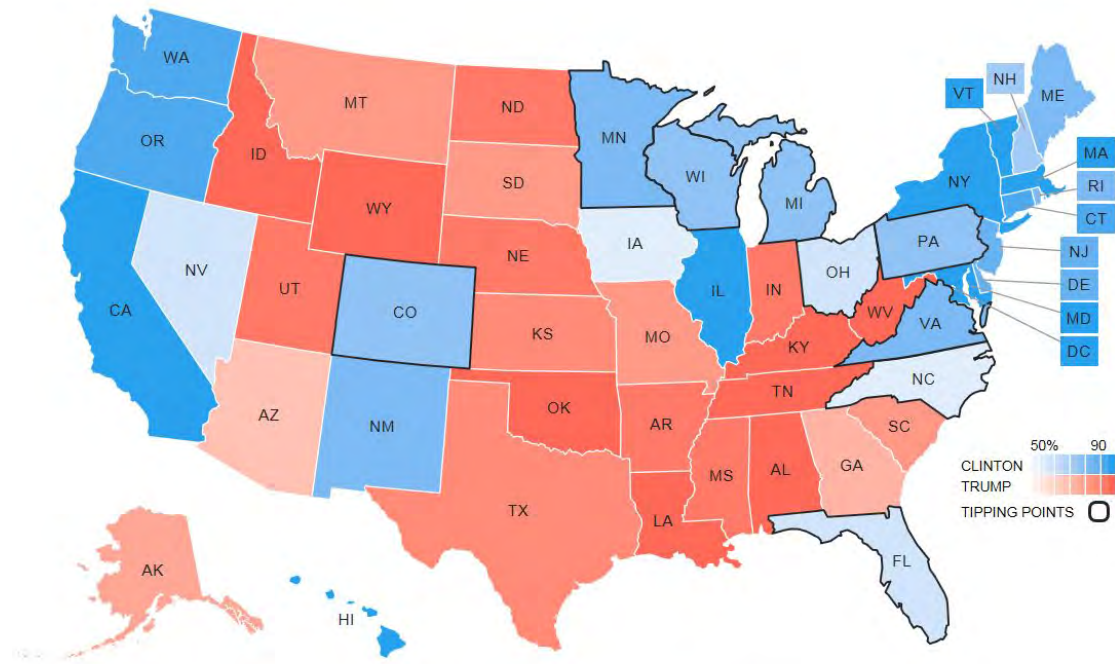
Clinton is currently polling at an average of 45.9 per cent nationally (source: realclearpolitics.com) compared to Trump’s 42.9 per cent. While Clinton’s lead over Trump has dropped, her 2.4 percentage point lead remains significant – in 2008 and 2012, Obama defeated his opponents with just 52.9 per cent and 51.1 per cent of the popular vote, respectively. Current polls do not yet factor in voter reactions to Clinton’s 9/11 anniversary health scare or her labelling of Trump’s supporters as a “basket of deplorables”.



While the state-based nature of the Electoral College system means this national-level polling is indicative only, polls from now on typically start improving in their reliability to accurately predict electoral outcomes. However, it is important to note that there is major instability in the electorate this cycle, with 10-15 per cent of polled voters still undecided or choosing third-party candidates.

Clinton retains a significant edge over Trump among female, black, Latino, college educated and young voters. Trump on the other hand is ahead among male, white, non-college educated and senior voters. These differences will be important – with minority voters constituting an increasingly large proportion of the population, it is now regarded as impossible to win the presidency without significant support from them.

Recent state-level polling shows Clinton with leads in key states though, like the national polls, these leads have drifted in recent weeks. She leads in most but not all of the swing states most likely to tip the election outcome.



**Electoral votes**

■ Hillary Clinton	311.3
■ Donald Trump	226.2
■ Gary Johnson	0.6

**Popular vote**

■ Hillary Clinton	46.7%
■ Donald Trump	43.0%
■ Gary Johnson	9.0%

*Forecast of state-level Electoral College wins*

*(source: fivethirtyeight.com polls-only forecast).*

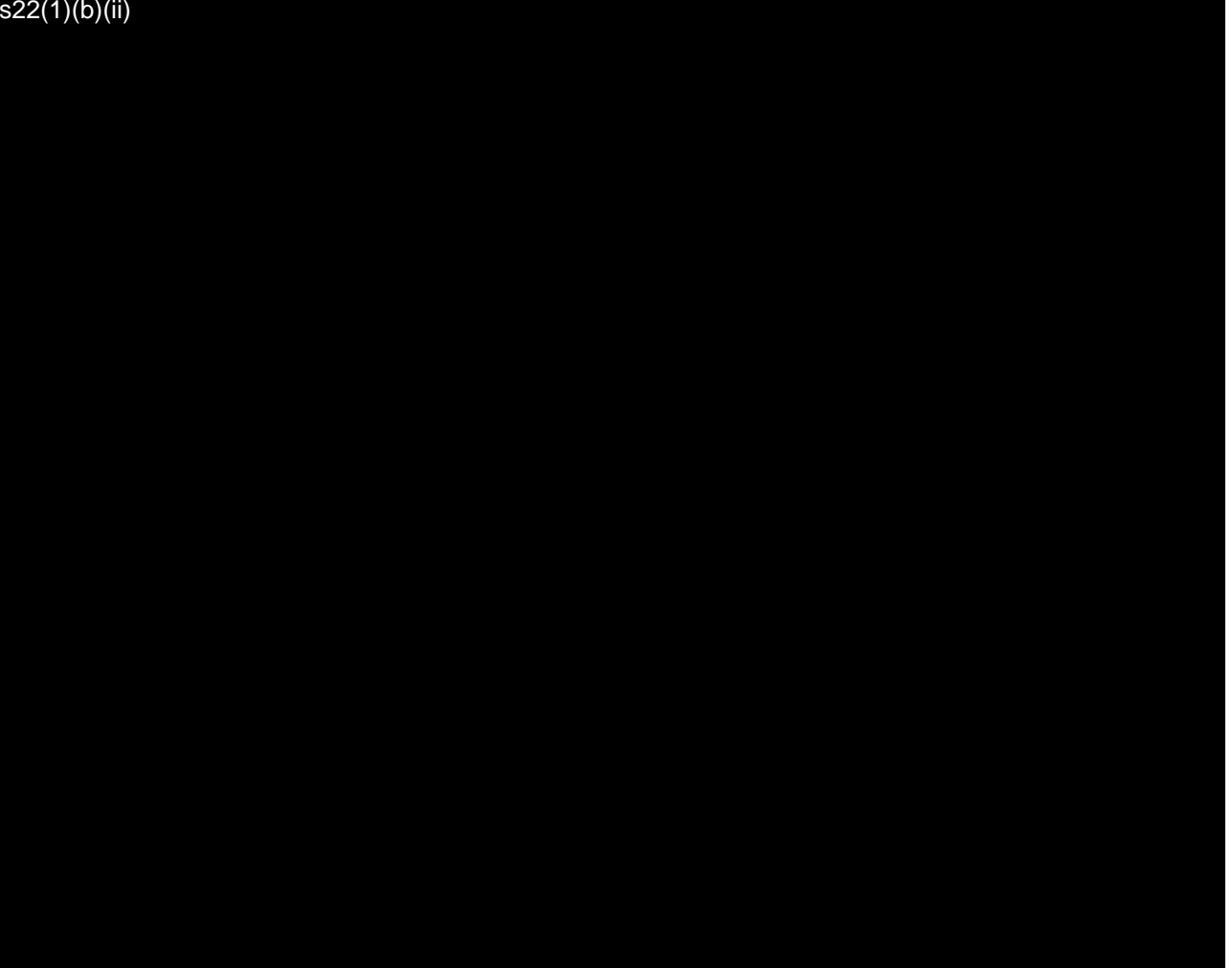
The electoral map is strongly tilted in Clinton’s favour and she does not need to expand it in any significant way. There are multiple paths for her to secure an Electoral College majority of 270 votes – Clinton allies see an East Coast path, a Latino strategy and a path through the ‘Rust Belt’. So far her campaign has not prioritised one option over another. If she can hold the reliably Democrat ‘blue wall’ states then she only needs to win one of the larger swing states, such as Florida. Trump, in contrast, would have to dramatically redraw the political map to win, needing to take Florida and flip a handful of reliably Democrat ‘Rust Belt’ states in the Midwest. So far, there are no signs that Trump will be able to achieve this. Rather, his poor state-level polling means that he has been unable to concentrate all of his resources on winning swing states or contesting blue states, instead being forced to defend Arizona and Georgia.

Analysts believe that time is running short for Trump to change the race’s trajectory before most voters will have made up their minds and become locked in. The best opportunity for Trump to reshape the race is through the presidential debates, which commence on 26 September. In past cycles these have been very influential. Some analysts believe these will be too late for him to turn things around. In order to win the election, he will have to win over voters who are currently telling pollsters that they have decided they can’t ever vote for him. However, the high number of undecided voters means this electoral cycle has a higher degree of uncertainty than recent cycles. Trump is an unprecedented candidate and his ability to manoeuvre and recover should not be underestimated.



While Democrats are very positive about a Clinton victory, they see a long fight ahead until Election Day in November. The Clinton campaign reportedly believes that, at this late stage of the campaign, her lead is such that it will be able to ride out any further email and Clinton Foundation controversies. They will maintain their focus on the 'ground game' in getting Clinton's key support groups out to vote in swing states. Uniquely, they are also seeking further endorsements from prominent Republicans to help win over the many Republican voters who are unwilling to support Trump.

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### Election and transition timeline

July to August	Transition teams established and begin work
26 September 2016	First presidential debate – to be moderated by NBC’s Lester Holt at Hofstra University in New York
4 October 2016	Vice presidential debate – to be moderated by CBS News correspondent Elaine Quijano at Longwood University in Farmville, Virginia
9 October 2016	Second presidential debate – a town-hall style debate moderated by ABC’s Martha Raddatz and CNN anchor Anderson Cooper at Washington University in St Louis
19 October 2016	Third presidential debate – to be moderated by Fox News host Chris Wallace at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas
8 November 2016	Election Day (presidential and congressional elections)
Mid November 2016 - early January 2017	Transition period begins – public announcement of senior White House staff, Cabinet Secretaries and other senior Administration nominees
December 2016	Electoral College electors cast their electoral votes
3 January 2017	115 <sup>th</sup> Congress begins
6 January 2017	Joint sitting of Congress counts and certifies Electoral College votes, and declares presidential and vice presidential winners
20 January 2017	Inauguration Day – President and Vice President take the oath of office and their terms begin
January to mid-year 2017	New Administration nominees are gradually confirmed by the Senate (timing will depend on election outcomes and Administration-Congress relations)

## Overview of candidate’s key foreign, defence and trade policy positions

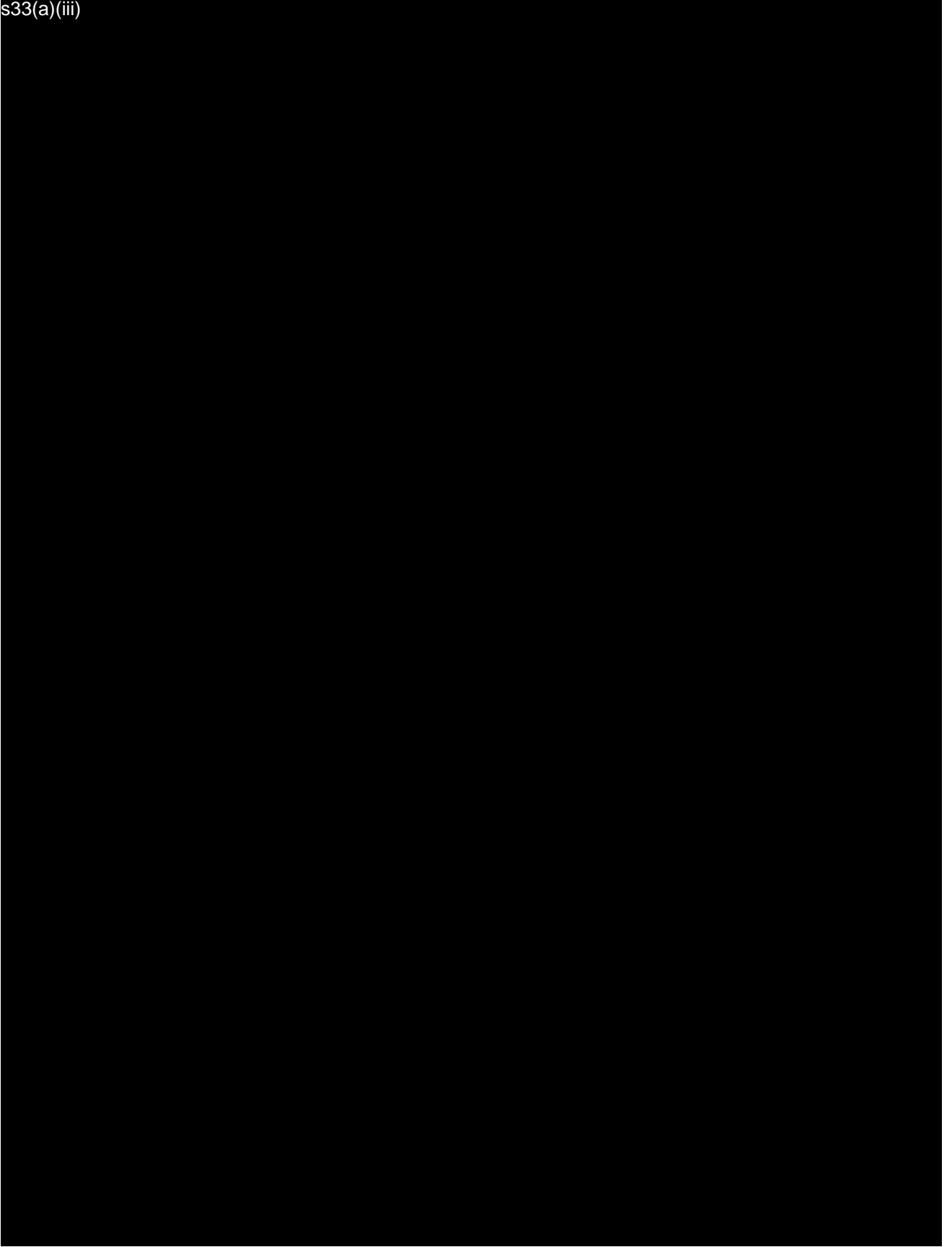
US Presidential candidates historically reformulate their policies at different stages of the campaign. In the primaries, candidates shaped their positions to appeal to their party base and maximise their chance of winning their party’s nomination. In the general election, candidates usually reshape their policies to appeal to a wider American public <sup>s33(a)(iii)</sup>



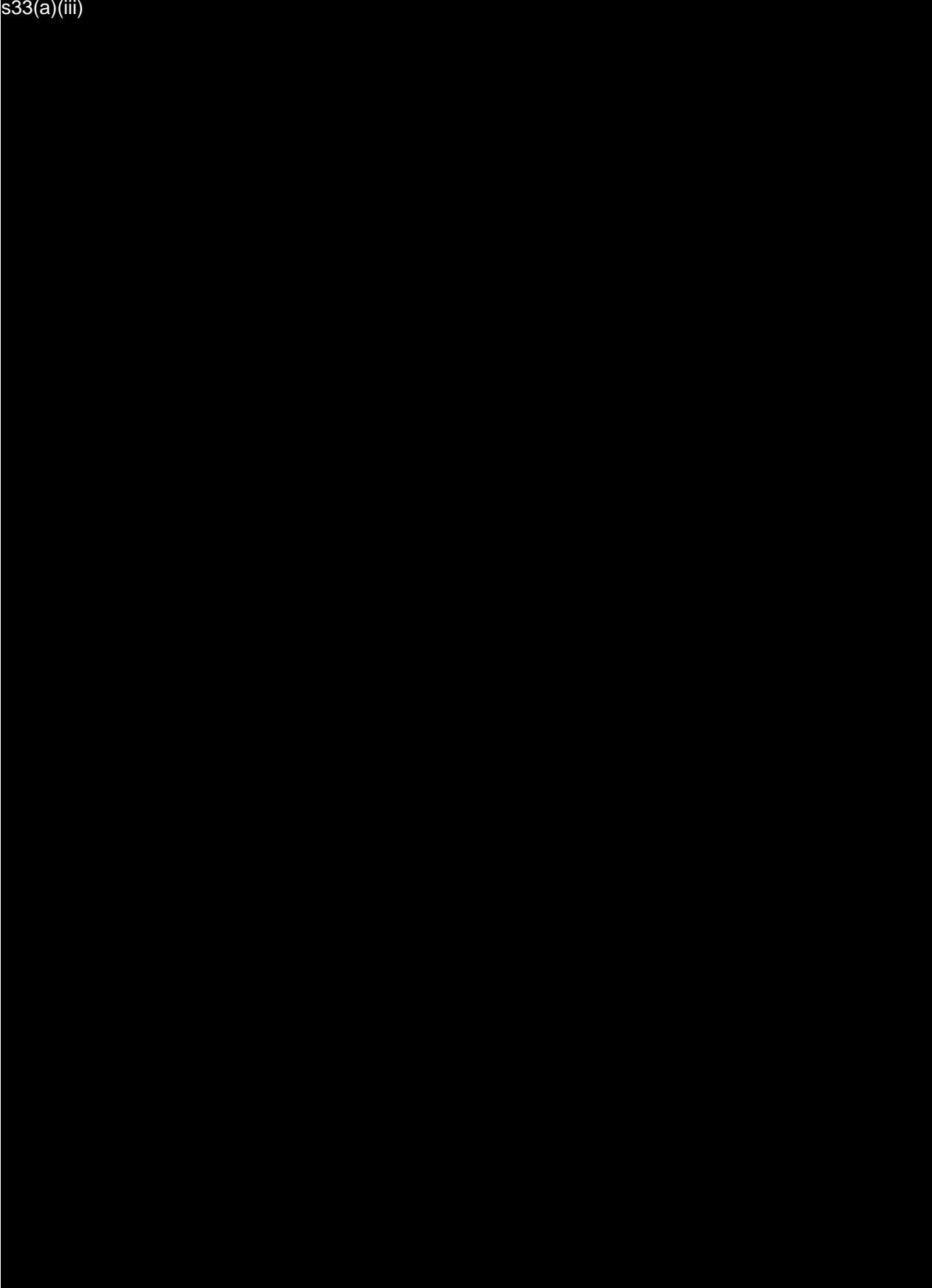
	Hillary Clinton	Donald Trump
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**Trump's key foreign, defence and trade policy positions**

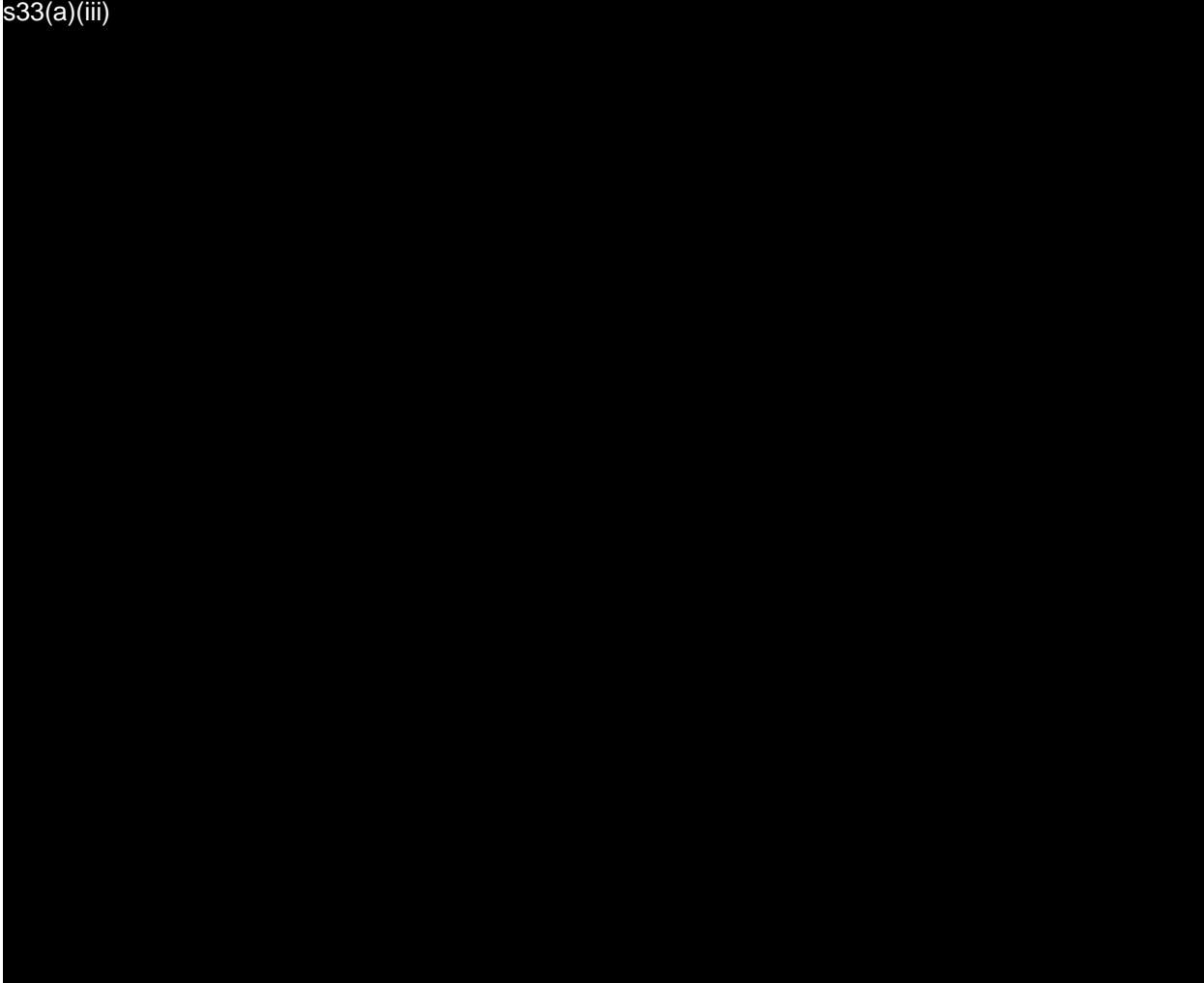
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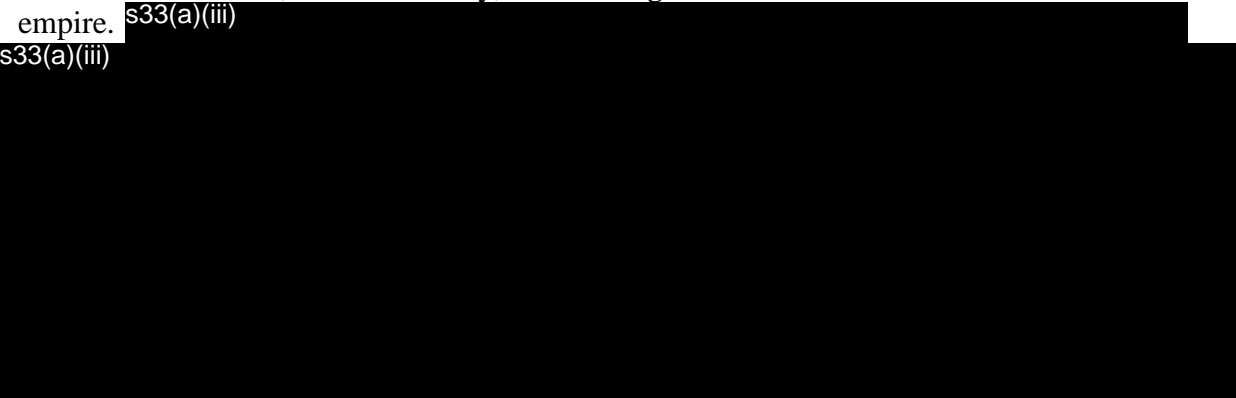
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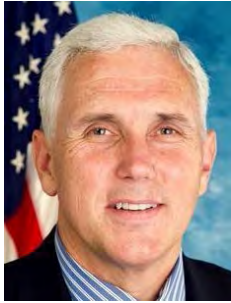
**Trump campaign, transition team and key advisors**

Trump's campaign 'Donald J. Trump for President' is headquartered in the Trump Tower, Midtown Manhattan, New York City, the building where he also lives and runs his business empire. s33(a)(iii)

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Mike Pence, Republican Nominee for Vice President

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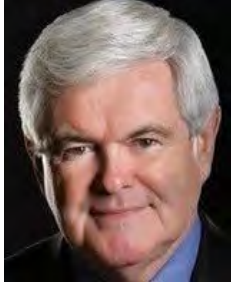

Sam Clovis, National Campaign Co-Chairman and Senior Policy Adviser

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Stephen Bannon, Campaign CEO

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	<p><u>Kellyanne Conway, Campaign Manager</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>David Bossie, Deputy Campaign Manager</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Ben Carson, Campaign surrogate and Political Advisor</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Newt Gingrich, Campaign surrogate and Political Advisor</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Rudy Giuliani, Campaign surrogate and Political Advisor</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>







	<p><u>Roger Ailes, Advisor</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Roger Stone, Advisor</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>John Bolton</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Jon Huntsman Jr</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Sarah Huckabee Sanders, Senior Advisor</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>

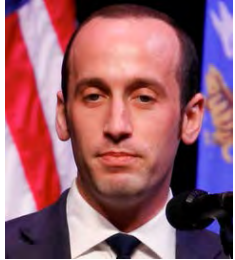
<i>Transition Team</i>	
	<u>Chris Christie, Chair Trump Transition Team and political advisor</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)
	<u>Rich Baggar, Executive Director</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)
	<u>William Hagerty</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)
	<u>Mike Rogers, National Security Advisor</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)
	<u>Ed Feulner</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)






	<p><u>John Rader</u> §22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Bill Palatucci</u> §22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Jamie Burke</u> §22(1)(b)(ii)</p>

<p><i>National Security Advisory Committee:</i></p>	
	<p><u>Jeff Sessions, Chairman</u> §22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Keith Kellogg</u> §22(1)(b)(ii)</p>







	<p><u>Carter Page</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>George Papadopoulos</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Walid Phares</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Joseph Schmitz</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>

*Economic Advisory Council:*

	<p><u>Stephen Miller, Chair and National Director of Policy</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
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	<p><u>Dan Kowalski, Deputy Director of Policy</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Stephen Moore</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Steven Mnuchin</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Stephen Feinberg</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Andy Beal</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>

	<p><u>Tom Barrack</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Howard Lorber</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>John Paulson</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>David Malpass</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Peter Navarro</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>

	<p><u>Dan DiMicco</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Stephen M. Calk</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Steve Roth</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Harold Hamm</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Anthony Scaramucci</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Carla Sands</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>

	<p><u>Diane Hendricks</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Liz Uihleine</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Darlene Jordan</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Betsey McCaughey</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Brooke Rollins</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>



	<p><u>Judy Shelton</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Kathleen Hartnett White</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>

*Other advisers:*

	<p><u>Michael Flynn</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Arthur Laffer</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>
	<p><u>Larry Kudlow</u> s22(1)(b)(ii)</p>



Kevin Cramer

s22(1)(b)(ii)

## **Open letter on Donald Trump from GOP national security leaders**

**2 March 2016**

We the undersigned, members of the Republican national security community, represent a broad spectrum of opinion on America's role in the world and what is necessary to keep us safe and prosperous. We have disagreed with one another on many issues, including the Iraq war and intervention in Syria. But we are united in our opposition to a Donald Trump presidency. Recognizing as we do, the conditions in American politics that have contributed to his popularity, we nonetheless are obligated to state our core objections clearly:

His vision of American influence and power in the world is wildly inconsistent and unmoored in principle. He swings from isolationism to military adventurism within the space of one sentence.

His advocacy for aggressively waging trade wars is a recipe for economic disaster in a globally connected world.

His embrace of the expansive use of torture is inexcusable.

His hateful, anti-Muslim rhetoric undercuts the seriousness of combating Islamic radicalism by alienating partners in the Islamic world making significant contributions to the effort. Furthermore, it endangers the safety and constitutionally guaranteed freedoms of American Muslims.

Controlling our border and preventing illegal immigration is a serious issue, but his insistence that Mexico will fund a wall on the southern border inflames unhelpful passions, and rests on an utter misreading of, and contempt for, our southern neighbor.

Similarly, his insistence that close allies such as Japan must pay vast sums for protection is the sentiment of a racketeer, not the leader of the alliances that have served us so well since World War II.

His admiration for foreign dictators such as Vladimir Putin is unacceptable for the leader of the world's greatest democracy.

He is fundamentally dishonest. Evidence of this includes his attempts to deny positions he has unquestionably taken in the past, including on the 2003 Iraq war and the 2011 Libyan conflict. We accept that views evolve over time, but this is simply misrepresentation.

His equation of business acumen with foreign policy experience is false. Not all lethal conflicts can be resolved as a real estate deal might, and there is no recourse to bankruptcy court in international affairs.

Mr Trump's own statements lead us to conclude that as president, he would use the authority of his office to act in ways that make America less safe, and which would diminish our standing in the world. Furthermore, his expansive view of how presidential power should be wielded against his detractors poses a distinct threat to civil liberty in the United States. Therefore, as committed and loyal Republicans, we are unable to support a Party ticket with Mr Trump at its head. We commit ourselves to working energetically to prevent the election of someone so utterly unfitted to the office.

Ken Adelman	David Adesnik	Michael Auslin
Mike Baker	Christopher Barton	Kevin W. Billings
Robert D. Blackwill	Daniel A. Blumenthal	Max Boot
Ellen Bork	Anna Borshchevskaya	Joseph A. Bosco
Michael Chertoff	Patrick Chovanec	James Clad
Eliot A. Cohen	Gus Coldebella	Carrie Cordero
Michael Coulter	Chester A. Crocker	Patrick M. Cronin
Seth Cropsey	Tom Donnelly	Daniel Drezner
Colin Dueck	Eric Edelman	Joseph Esposito
Charles Fairbanks	Richard A. Falkenrath	Peter D. Feaver
Niall Ferguson	Richard Fontaine	Aaron Friedberg
Dan Gabriel	Greg Garcia	Jana Chapman Gates
Jeffrey Gedmin	Reuel Marc Gerecht	James K. Glassman
David Gordon	Christopher J. Griffin	Mary R. Habeck
Paul Haenle	Melinda Haring	Robert Hastings
Rebeccah Heinrichs	Francis Q. Hoang	Rachel Hoff
Jeffrey W. Hornung	William C. Inboden	Jamil N. Jaffer
Ash Jain	Marc C. Johnson	Myriah Jordan
Robert G. Joseph	Tim Kane	Kate Kidder
Robert Kagan	Rep. Jim Kolbe	David Kramer
Stephen Krasner	Matthew Kroenig	Frank Lavin
Philip I. Levy	Philip Lohaus	Mary Beth Long
Peter Mansoor	John Maurer	Matthew McCabe
Bryan McGrath	Richard G. Miles	Paul D. Miller
Charles Morrison	Michael B. Mukasey	Scott W. Muller
Lester Munson	Andrew S. Natsios	Michael Noonan
Tom Nichols	John Noonan	Roger F. Noriega
Stephen E. Ockenden	John Osborn	Robert T. Osterhaler
Mackubin T. Owens	Daniel Pipes	Everett Pyatt
Martha T. Rainville	Stephen Rodriguez	Marc A. Ross
Nicholas Rostow	Michael Rubin	Daniel F. Runde
Benjamin Runkle	Richard L. Russell	Andrew Sagar
Kori Schake	Randy Scheunemann	Gary J. Schmitt

Gabriel Schoenfeld	Russell Seitz	Kalev I. Sepp
Vance Serchuk	David R. Shedd	Gary Shiffman
Kristen Silverberg	Michael Singh	Ray Takeyh
Jeremy Teigen	William H. Tobey	Frances F. Townsend
Jan Van Tol	Daniel Vajdich	Ruth Wedgwood
Albert Wolf	Julie Wood	Dov S. Zakheim
Roger Zakheim	Sam Zega	Philip Zelikow
Robert B. Zoellick	Laurence Zuriff	

Number of Signatories: 121

## Statement by former national security officials

8 August 2016

The undersigned individuals have all served in senior national security and/or foreign policy positions in Republican Administrations, from Richard Nixon to George W. Bush. We have worked directly on national security issues with these Republican Presidents and/or their principal advisers during wartime and other periods of crisis, through successes and failures. We know the personal qualities required of a President of the United States.

None of us will vote for Donald Trump.

From a foreign policy perspective, Donald Trump is not qualified to be President and Commander-in-Chief. Indeed, we are convinced that he would be a dangerous President and would put at risk our country's national security and well-being.

Most fundamentally, Mr. Trump lacks the character, values, and experience to be President. He weakens U.S. moral authority as the leader of the free world. He appears to lack basic knowledge about and belief in the U.S. Constitution, U.S. laws, and U.S. institutions, including religious tolerance, freedom of the press, and an independent judiciary.

In addition, Mr. Trump has demonstrated repeatedly that he has little understanding of America's vital national interests, its complex diplomatic challenges, its indispensable alliances, and the democratic values on which U.S. foreign policy must be based. At the same time, he persistently compliments our adversaries and threatens our allies and friends. Unlike previous Presidents who had limited experience in foreign affairs, Mr. Trump has shown no interest in educating himself. He continues to display an alarming ignorance of basic facts of contemporary international politics. Despite his lack of knowledge, Mr. Trump claims that he understands foreign affairs and "knows more about ISIS than the generals do."

Mr. Trump lacks the temperament to be President. In our experience, a President must be willing to listen to his advisers and department heads; must encourage consideration of conflicting views; and must acknowledge errors and learn from them. A President must be disciplined, control emotions, and act only after reflection and careful deliberation. A President must maintain cordial relationships with leaders of countries of different backgrounds and must have their respect and trust.

In our judgment, Mr. Trump has none of these critical qualities. He is unable or unwilling to separate truth from falsehood. He does not encourage conflicting views. He lacks self-control and acts impetuously. He cannot tolerate personal criticism. He has alarmed our closest allies with his erratic behavior. All of these are dangerous qualities in an individual who aspires to be President and Commander-in-Chief, with command of the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

We understand that many Americans are profoundly frustrated with the federal government and its inability to solve pressing domestic and international problems. We also know that many have doubts about Hillary Clinton, as do many of us. But Donald Trump is not the answer to America's daunting challenges and to this crucial election. We are convinced that in the Oval Office, he would be the most reckless President in American history.

- . Donald B. Ayer, Former Deputy Attorney General
- . John B. Bellinger III, Former Legal Adviser to the Department of State; former Legal Adviser to the National Security Council, The White House

- . Robert Blackwill, Former Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Planning, The White House
- . Michael Chertoff, Former Secretary of Homeland Security; former Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division, Department of Justice
- . Eliot A. Cohen, Former Counselor of the Department of State
- . Eric Edelman, Former Under Secretary of Defense for Policy; former National Security Advisor to the Vice President, The White House
- . Gary Edson, Former Deputy National Security Advisor, The White House
- . Richard Falkenrath, Former Deputy Homeland Security Advisor, The White House
- . Peter Feaver, Former Senior Director for Strategic Planning, National Security Council, The White House
- . Richard Fontaine, Former Associate Director for Near East Affairs, National Security Council, The White House
- . Jendayi Frazer, Former Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for African Affairs; former Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs
- . Aaron Friedberg, Former Deputy National Security Advisor to the Vice President, The White House
- . David Gordon, Former Director of Policy Planning, Department of State
- . Michael Green, Former Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Asia, National Security Council, The White House
- . Brian Gunderson, Former Chief of Staff, Department of State
- . Paul Haenle, Former Director for China and Taiwan, National Security Council, The White House
- . Michael Hayden, Former Director, Central Intelligence Agency; former Director, National Security Agency
- . Carla A. Hills, Former U.S. Trade Representative
- . John Hillen, Former Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs
- . William Inboden, Former Senior Director for Strategic Planning, National Security Council, The White House
- . Reuben Jeffery III, Former Under Secretary of State for Economic Energy and Agricultural Affairs; former Special Assistant to the President for International Economic Affairs, National Security Council, The White House
- . James Jeffrey, Former Deputy National Security Advisor, The White House
- . Ted Kassinger, Former Deputy Secretary of Commerce
- . David Kramer, Former Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor
- . James Langdon, Former Chairman, President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, The White House
- . Peter Lichtenbaum, Former Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration

- . Mary Beth Long, Former Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs
- . Clay Lowery, Former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs; former Director for International Finance, National Security Council, The White House
- . Robert McCallum, Former Associate Attorney General; former Ambassador to Australia
- . Richard Miles, Former Director for North America, National Security Council, The White House
- . Andrew Natsios, Former Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development
- . John Negroponte, Former Director of National Intelligence; former Deputy Secretary of State; former Deputy National Security Advisor
- . Meghan O’Sullivan, Former Deputy National Security Advisor for Iraq and Afghanistan
- . Dan Price, Former Deputy National Security Advisor
- . Tom Ridge, Former Secretary of Homeland Security; former Assistant to the President for Homeland Security, The White House; former Governor of Pennsylvania
- . Nicholas Rostow, Former Legal Adviser to the National Security Council, The White House
- . Kori Schake, Former Director for Defense Strategy, National Security Council, The White House
- . Kristen Silverberg, Former Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations
- . Stephen Slick, Former Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Intelligence Programs, National Security Council, The White House
- . Shirin R. Tahir-Kheli, Former Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Democracy, Human Rights and International Operations, National Security Council, The White House; former Ambassador and Senior Advisor for Women’s Empowerment, Department of State
- . William H. Taft IV, Former Deputy Secretary of Defense; former Ambassador to NATO
- . Larry D. Thompson, Former Deputy Attorney General
- . William Tobey, Former Deputy Administrator, National Nuclear Security Administration, Department of Energy; former Director for Counter-Proliferation Strategy, National Security Council, The White House
- . John Veroneau, Former Deputy U.S. Trade Representative
- . Kenneth Wainstein, Former Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism, The White House; former Assistant Attorney General for National Security, Department of Justice
- . Matthew Waxman, Former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense; former Director for Contingency Planning and International Justice, National Security Council, The White House
- . Dov Zakheim, Former Under Secretary of Defense
- . Roger Zakheim, Former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense



- . Philip Zelikow, Former Counselor of the Department of State
- . Robert Zoellick, Former U.S. Trade Representative; Former Deputy Secretary of State