Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 National Military Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

Some states are conducting or condoning cyber intrusions that foreshadow the growing threat in this globally connected domain.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 White House Report on Cyber Deterrence Policy - § 2 references coded [ 0.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

Criminals, terrorists, and nation-state adversaries are able to exploit the United States’ pervasive dependence on vulnerable technologies to alter, steal, or destroy information; divert or steal money; gain competitive advantages through intellectual property theft; disrupt services; and potentially cripple critical infrastructures.

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

Shared situational awareness of cyber threats and indicators of malicious cyber activity – including information on those responsible – provides network defenders the opportunity to close known vulnerabilities before they can be fully exploited.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 DoD Cyber Strategy Summary - § 2 references coded [ 0.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.48% Coverage

These States have expanded that competition to include persistent campaigns in and through cyberspace that pose longterm strategic risk to the Nation as well as to our allies and partners.

Reference 2 - 0.48% Coverage

The United States’ strategic competitors are conducting cyber-enabled campaigns to erode U.S. military advantages, threaten our infrastructure, and reduce our economic prosperity.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Cyber Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

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hallenges to United States security and economic interests, from nation states and other groups, which have long   
existed in the offline world are now increasingly occurring in cyberspace. This now-persistent engagement in cyberspace is already altering the strategic balance of power.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2023 National Cybersecurity Strategy - § 2 references coded [ 0.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

Malicious cyber actors exploit U.S.-based cloud infrastructure, domain registrars, hosting and email providers, and other digital services to carry out criminal activity, malign influence operations, and espionage against individual victims, businesses, governments, and other organizations in the United States and abroad.

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

The Administration is committed to mounting disruption campaigns and other efforts that are so sustained, coordinated, and targeted that they render ransomware no longer profitable.