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 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.