Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 National Military Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

The space environment is becoming more congested, contested, and competitive.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 White House Report on Cyber Deterrence Policy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

The asymmetric advantages granted to malicious cyber actors reward competition, not cooperation, among nation-states.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 DoD Cyber Strategy Summary - § 7 references coded [ 3.71% 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 - 0.37% Coverage

The Department must take action in cyberspace during day-to-day competition to preserve U.S. military advantages and to defend U.S. interests.

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

STRATEGIC COMPETITION IN CYBERSPACE

Reference 4 - 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.

Reference 5 - 0.78% Coverage

Persistently contest malicious cyber activity in day-to-day competition: The Department will counter cyber campaigns threatening U.S. military advantage by defending forward to intercept and halt cyber threats and by strengthening the cybersecurity of systems and networks that support DoD missions.

Reference 6 - 0.36% Coverage

The private sector owns and operates the majority of U.S. infrastructure and is on the frontlines of nation-state competition in cyberspace.

Reference 7 - 1.15% Coverage

The 2018 DoD Cyber Strategy directs the Department to defend forward, shape the day-to-day competition, and prepare for war by building a more lethal force, expanding alliances and partnerships, reforming the Department, and cultivating talent, while actively competing against and deterring our competitors. Taken together, these mutually reinforcing activities will enable the Department to compete, deter, and win in the cyberspace domain.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Cyber Strategy - § 2 references coded [ 0.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

New threats and a new era of strategic competition demand a new cyber strategy that responds to new realities, reduces vulnerabilities, deters adversaries, and safeguards opportunities for the American people to thrive.

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

The Administration recognizes that the United States is engaged in a continuous competition against strategic adversaries, rogue states, and terrorist and criminal networks.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Defense Strategy Summary - § 6 references coded [ 1.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

The reemergence of long-term strategic competition, rapid dispersion of technologies, and new concepts of warfare and competition that span the entire spectrum of conflict require a Joint Force structured to match this reality.

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

Both revisionist powers and rogue regimes are competing across all dimensions of power.

Reference 3 - 0.37% Coverage

Some competitors and adversaries seek to optimize their targeting of our battle networks and operational concepts, while also using other areas of competition short of open warfare to achieve their ends (e.g., information warfare, ambiguous or denied proxy operations, and subversion).

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

More than any other nation, America can expand the competitive space, seizing the initiative to challenge our competitors where we possess advantages and they lack strength.

Reference 5 - 0.27% Coverage

As we expand the competitive space, we continue to offer competitors and adversaries an outstretched hand, open to opportunities for cooperation but from a position of strength and based on our national interests.

Reference 6 - 0.18% Coverage

Effectively expanding the competitive space requires combined actions with the U.S. interagency to employ all dimensions of national power.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Military Strategy Description - § 4 references coded [ 3.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.48% Coverage

Technology and the changing character of war: diffusion, competition, and new threats

Reference 2 - 1.43% Coverage

In a security environment where the homeland is no longer a sanctuary and every operating domain is contested, competitors and adversaries will continue to operate across geographic regions and span multiple domains to offset or erode Joint Force advantages.

Reference 3 - 0.39% Coverage

 Compete Below the Level of Armed Conflict (With a Military Dimension)

Reference 4 - 1.30% Coverage

Consistent with the guidance laid out in the NDS, capability investments must emphasize military advantages in lethality and operational reach, while enabling the Joint Force to compete effectively below the level of armed conflict.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Defense Strategy - § 7 references coded [ 0.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

Through campaigning, the Department will focus on the most consequential competitor activities that, if left unaddressed, would endanger our military advantages now and in the future.

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

The proliferation of advanced missiles, uncrewed aircraft systems, and cyber tools to military proxies allows competitors to threaten U.S. forces, Allies, and partners, in indirect and deniable ways.

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

Campaigning initiatives change the environment to the benefit of the United States and our Allies and partners, while limiting, frustrating, and disrupting competitor activities that seriously impinge on our interests, especially those carried out in the gray zone.1

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

Competitors increasingly engage in gray zone operations at odds with international norms and below the threshold of a credible military response.

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

Nevertheless, there can be an important role for campaigning to disrupt competitors’ attempts to advance their objectives through gray zone tactics, especially when integrated for maximum impact with the actions of Allies, partners, and other U.S. departments and agencies.

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

We will conduct cyberspace operations to degrade competitors’ malicious cyber activity and to prepare cyber capabilities to be used in crisis   
12 2022 NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY   
or conflict.

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

conduct campaigning activities that improve our position and reinforce deterrence while limiting or disrupting competitor activities that seriously affect U.S. interests.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Security Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

Our intelligence relationships with our allies are a strategic asset that will increasingly factor in to our competition with our rivals, especially in technological competition.2

**Annotations**

1 Campaigning as a form of persistence.

2 Both realist and CPT concepts of competition??