Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 National Security Strategy - § 4 references coded [ 0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

Their support networks have global reach and are not contained by national borders

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

The threat of contagious disease transcends political boundaries

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

These threats cross borders and continents and undermine the stability of nations, subverting government institutions through corruption and harming citizens worldwide.

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

These shared areas, which exist outside exclusive national jurisdictions, are the connective tissue around our globe upon which all nations’ security   
★ 49 ★   
NaTIONal SeCurITy STraTegy   
and prosperity depend

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 DoD Cyber Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

extend across national boundaries and through multiple components of the global economy.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 International Strategy for Cyberspace - § 7 references coded [ 0.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

These challenges transcend national borders

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

Computers can communicate with one another across a seamless landscape of global networks permitting trusted, instantaneous communication with friends and colleagues down the block or around the world~

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

flows freely beyond national borders

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

an attack on one nation’s networks may have impact far beyond its borders

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

cooperate across borders

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

The benefits of an interconnected world should not be limited by national borders~

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

expectation that under normal circumstances, data will flow across borders without regard for its national origin or destination~

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Secondary Sources\_Authoritative\\2009 Cyberspace Policy Review Assuring a Trusted and R - § 3 references coded [ 0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

“[M]ultiple vendors’products are used to configure U.S. telecommunications infrastructure and deliver services … that cross provider boundaries. As a result of the industry’s shift to a horizontal structure and its fragmentation into a large number of firms, neither vendors nor service providers are prepared to take responsibility for end-to-end systems design.”

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

movement of data across jurisdictional boundaries presents challenges for law enforcement, the protection of privacy and civil liberties as defined by different countries, and liability decisions in the event of data or network breaches

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

The United States cannot succeed by acting in isolation, because cyberspace crosses geographic and jurisdictional boundaries.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 DoD Cyber Strategy - § 3 references coded [ 0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

Computer code blurs the line between the cyber and physical world and connects millions of objects to the Internet or private networks.

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

And an actor in one region of the globe can use cyber capabilities to strike directly at a network thousands of miles away, destroying data, disrupting businesses, or shutting off critical systems.

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

The pursuit of security in cyberspace requires a whole-of-government and international approach due to the number and variety of stakeholders in the domain, the flow of information across international borders, and the distribution of responsibilities, authorities, and capabilities across governments and the private sector.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 White House Report on Cyber Deterrence Policy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

Combating cybercrime is not only a domestic issue. Many adversaries use foreign-based infrastructure to stage their intrusions or disruptive activities.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2017 National Security Strategy - § 3 references coded [ 0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

Today, cyberspace offers state and non-state actors the ability to wage campaigns against American political, economic, and security interests without ever physically crossing our borders.

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

Since threats transit globally, passing through communications backbones without challenge, the U.S. Government will work with the private sector to remediate known bad activities at the network level to improve the security of all customers.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

the use of cyber tools have allowed state and non-state competitors to harm the United States across various domains.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Cyber Strategy - § 5 references coded [ 0.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

The borderless nature of cybercrime, including state-sponsored and terrorist activities, requires strong international law enforcement partnerships.

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

The United States will also lead in developing interoperable and mutually beneficial systems to encourage efficient cross-border   
information exchange for law   
enforcement purposes and reduce barriers to coordination.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

PROMOTE THE FREE FLOW OF DATA ACROSS BORDERS

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

The United States will continue to lead by example and push back against unjustifiable barriers to the free flow of data and digital trade.

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

Collaboration with allies and partners is also essential to ensure we can continue to benefit from the cross-border communications, content creation, and commerce generated by the open, interoperable architecture of the Internet.