Files\\2011 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 DOD Strategy for Operating in Cy - § 5 references coded [ 2.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

Strategic Initiative 1: DoD will treat cyberspace as an operational domain to organize, train, and equip so that DoD can take full advantage of cyberspace’s potential.

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

treating cyberspace as a domain is a critical organizing concept for DoD’s national security missions. This allows DoD to organize, train, and equip for cyberspace as we do in air, land, maritime, and space to support national security interests.

Reference 3 - 0.53% Coverage

the Secretary of Defense has assigned cyberspace mission responsibilities to United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), the other Combatant Commands, and the Military Departments.   
effectively in cyberspace and efficiently organize its resources, DoD established U.S. Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM) as a sub-unified command of USSTRATCOM. The establishment of USCYBERCOM reflects DoD’s need to

Reference 4 - 0.73% Coverage

USSTRATCOM has delegated to USCYBERCOM the responsibility for synchronizing and coordinating Service components within each branch of the military, including U.S. Army Cyber Command, U.S. Fleet Cyber Command/U.S. 10th Fleet, the 24th Air Force, U.S. Marine Corps Forces Cyber Command, and U.S. Coast Guard Cyber Command. A key organizational concept behind the stand-up of USCYBERCOM is its co-location with the National Security Agency (NSA). Additionally, the Director of the National Security Agency is dual-hatted as the Commander of USCYBERCOM.

Reference 5 - 0.46% Coverage

Co-location and dual-hatting of these separate and distinct   
Given its need to ensure the ability to operate Department of Defense Strategy for Operating in Cyberspace 5   
organizations allow DoD, and the U.S. government, to maximize talent and capabilities, leverage respective authorities, and operate more effectively to achieve DoD’s mission.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011-national-military-strategy - § 2 references coded [ 0.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

The QDR also defined the main elements of U.S. force structure and provided a construct for sizing and shaping the Joint Force to accomplish the Nation’s defense objectives.

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

We will carefully review legacy personnel systems, particularly whether we have the appropriate balance between uniformed, civilian, and contract professionals, and active and reserve components. The emerging war-fighting domain of cyberspace requires special attention in this regard.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\QDR as of 29JAN10 1600 - § 5 references coded [ 0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

Rebalancing the Force In order to successfully protect and advance U.S. interests while balancing the priority objectives outlined above, the QDR makes a series of recommendations aimed at helping to rebalance America’s Armed Forces to better enable success in the following missions critical to protecting and advancing the nation’s interests.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

Increase the resiliency of U.S. forward posture and base infrastructure;

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

Enhance the presence and responsiveness of U.S. forces abroad.

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

Establish a Joint Task Force Elimination Headquarters to plan, train, and execute WMDelimination operations;

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

10 space and cyberspace wings