Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 National Security Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

The Strategic Environment—The World as It Is

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 National Military Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

China’s decades-long economic growth is expected to facilitate its continued military modernization and expansion of its interests within and beyond the region

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Military Strategy - § 2 references coded [ 0.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

States, meanwhile, are using information sharing to develop advanced capabilities of their own.

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

For the past decade, our military campaigns primarily have consisted of operations   
against violent extremist networks. But today, and into the foreseeable future, we must pay greater attention to challenges posed by state actors. They increasingly have the capability to contest regional freedom of movement and threaten our homeland.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 White House Report on Cyber Deterrence Policy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

And nation-states almost certainly will continue to perceive cyber attacks and other malicious cyber activity as an asymmetric, plausibly deniable option for pursuing national security and foreign policy objectives.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2017 National Security Strategy - § 19 references coded [ 1.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

We will pursue this beautiful vision—a world of strong, sovereign, and independent nations, each with its own cultures and dreams, thriving sideby-side in prosperity, freedom, and peace—throughout the upcoming year.

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

As we took our political, economic, and military advantages for granted, other actors steadily implemented their long-term plans to challenge America and to advance agendas opposed to the United States, our allies, and our partners.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

China and Russia challenge American power, inﬂ uence, and interests, att empting to erode American security and prosperity.

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

They are determined to make economies less free and less fair, to grow their militaries, and to control information and data to repress their societies and expand their influence.

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

America’s military remains the strongest in the world. However, U.S. advantages are shrinking as rival states modernize and build up their conventional and nuclear forces.

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

Strengthening our sovereignty—the first duty of a government is to serve the interests of its own people—is a necessary condition for protecting these four national interests.

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

Promoting American prosperity makes America more secure and advances American inﬂ uence in the world.

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

For decades, the United States has allowed unfair trading practices to grow. Other countries have used dumping, discriminatory non-tariff barriers, forced technology transfers, non-economic capacity, industrial subsidies, and other support from governments and state-owned enterprises to gain economic advantages.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

Embrace Energy Dominance

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

For the ﬁ rst time in generations, the United States will be an energy-dominant nation. Energy dominance—America’s central position in the global energy system as a leading producer, consumer, and innovator—ensures that markets are free and U.S. infrastructure is resilient and secure.

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

China seeks to displace the United States in the Indo-Paciﬁ c region, expand the reaches of its state-driven economic model, and reorder the region in its favor. Russia seeks to restore its great power status and establish spheres of influence near its borders.

Reference 12 - 0.14% Coverage

China gathers and exploits data on an unrivaled scale and spreads features of its authoritarian system, including corruption and the use of surveillance. It is building the most capable and well-funded military in the world, after our own. Its nuclear arsenal is growing and diversify ing. Part of China’s military modernization and economic expansion is due to its access to the U.S. innovation economy, including America’s world-class universities.

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

Russia aims to weaken U.S. inﬂ uence in the world and divide us from our allies and partners.

Reference 14 - 0.07% Coverage

Russia is investing in new military capabilities, including nuclear systems that remain the most significant existential threat to the United States, and in   
N A TI O N A L S E C U R IT Y S TR A TE G Y   
destabilizing cyber capabilities.

Reference 15 - 0.06% Coverage

In addition, after being dismissed as a phenomenon of an earlier century, great power competition returned. China and Russia began to reassert their inﬂ uence regionally and globally.

Reference 16 - 0.08% Coverage

They are patient and content to accrue strategic gains over time—making it harder for the United States and our allies to respond. Such actions are calculated to achieve maximum effect without provoking a direct military response from the United States.

Reference 17 - 0.04% Coverage

China and Russia target their investments in the developing world to expand inﬂ uence and gain competitive advantages against the United States.

Reference 18 - 0.11% Coverage

China seeks to pull the region into its orbit through state-led investments and loans. Russia continues its failed politics of the Cold War by bolstering its radical Cuban allies as Cuba continues to repress its citizens. Both China and Russia support the dictatorship in Venezuela and are seeking to expand military linkages and arms sales across the region.

Reference 19 - 0.08% Coverage

This strategy is guided by principled realism. It is realist because it acknowledges the central role of power in international pol itics, affirms that sovereign states are the best hope for a peaceful world, and clearly defines our national interests.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Cyber Strategy - § 6 references coded [ 1.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

The rise of the Internet and the growing centrality of cyberspace to all facets of the modern world corresponded with the rise of the United States as the world’s lone superpower.

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

Americans sometimes took for granted that the supremacy of the United States in the cyber domain would remain unchallenged, and that America’s vision for an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure Internet would inevitably become a reality.

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

China engaged in cyber-enabled economic espionage and trillions of dollars of intellectual property theft

Reference 4 - 0.30% Coverage

Russia, China, Iran, and North Korea all use cyberspace as a means to challenge the United States, its allies, and partners, often with a recklessness they would never consider in other domains. These adversaries use cyber tools to undermine our economy and democracy, steal our intellectual property,   
2   
N AT I O N A L C Y BE R S T R AT E G Y   
and sow discord in our democratic processes.

Reference 5 - 0.20% Coverage

The United States Government will also promote protection of sensitive emerging technologies and trade secrets, and we will work to prevent adversarial nation states from gaining unfair advantage at the expense of American research and development.

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

Identify, counter, disrupt, degrade, and deter behavior in cyberspace that is destabilizing and contrary to national interests, while preserving United States overmatch in and through cyberspace.