Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 National Security Strategy - § 2 references coded [ 0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

We maintain superior capabilities to deter and defeat adaptive enemies and   
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NaTIONal SeCurITy STraTegy   
to ensure the credibility of security partnerships that are fundamental to regional and global security.

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

As long as any nuclear weapons exist, the United States will sustain a safe, secure, and effective nuclear arsenal, both to deter potential adversaries and to assure U.S. allies and other security partners that they can count on America’s security commitments.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 Quadrennial Defense Review - § 3 references coded [ 0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

Our deterrent remains grounded in land, air, and naval forces capable of fighting limited and large-scale conflicts in environments where anti-access weaponry and tactics are used, as well as forces prepared to respond to the full range of challenges posed by state and non-state groups.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

Deter and defeat aggression in anti-access environments: U.S. forces must be able to deter, defend against, and defeat aggression by potentially hostile nation-states. This capability is fundamental to the nation’s ability to protect its interests and to provide security in key regions.

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

Land-based and carrier-based aircraft will need greater average range, flexibility, and multimission versatility in order to deter and defeat adversaries that are fielding more potent anti-access capabilities.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 National Military Strategy - § 3 references coded [ 0.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

When directed, we will provide capabilities to hold accountable any government or entity complicit in attacks against the United States or allies to raise the cost of their support.

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

We will, on order, be prepared to respond to any attack across the full spectrum of military capabilities with an appropriate and measured response at a time and place of our Nation’s choosing.

Reference 3 - 0.32% Coverage

Joint nuclear forces will continue to support strategic stability through maintenance of an assured second-strike capability. We will ensure our nuclear forces remain effective, safe, and secure. We will retain sufficient nuclear force structure to hedge against unexpected geopolitical change, technological problems, and operational vulnerabilities.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2014 Quadrennial Defense Review - § 3 references coded [ 0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

These priorities include rebalancing to the Asia-Pacific region to preserve peace and stability in the region

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

It also supports our ability to project power by communicating to potential nuclear-armed adversaries that they cannot escalate their way out of failed conventional aggression.

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

If deterrence fails at any given time, U.S. forces will be capable of defeating a regional adversary in a large-scale multi-phased campaign, and denying the objectives of – or imposing unacceptable costs on – a second aggressor in another region.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Military Strategy - § 2 references coded [ 0.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.37% Coverage

The U.S. military deters aggression by maintaining a credible nuclear capability that is safe, secure, and effective; conducting forward engagement and operations; and maintaining Active, National Guard, and Reserve forces prepared to deploy and conduct operations of sufficient scale and duration to accomplish their missions.

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

In the event of an attack, the U.S. military will respond by inflicting damage of such magnitude as to compel the adversary to cease hostilities or render it incapable of further aggression.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Security Strategy - § 5 references coded [ 0.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

It signals our resolve and readiness to deter and, if necessary, defeat potential adversaries.

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

A strong military is the bedrock of our national security

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

If deterrence fails, U.S. forces will be ready to project power globally to defeat and deny aggression in multiple theaters.

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

The United States will use military force, unilaterally if necessary, when our enduring interests demand it: when our people are threatened; when our livelihoods are at stake; and when the security of our allies is in danger.

Reference 5 - 0.21% Coverage

American diplomacy and leadership, backed by a strong military, remain essential to deterring future acts of inter-state aggression and provocation by reaffirming our security commitments to allies and partners, investing in their capabilities to withstand coercion, imposing costs on those who threaten their neighbors or violate fundamental international norms, and embedding our actions within wider regional strategies.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 White House Report on Cyber Deterrence Policy - § 2 references coded [ 0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

Influence is achieved by credibly demonstrating the ability and willingness to deny benefits or impose costs to convince the adversary that restraint will result in better outcomes than will confrontation.

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

The United States is also pursuing deterrence through cost imposition. These measures are designed to both threaten and carry out actions to inflict penalties and costs against adversaries that choose to conduct cyber attacks or other malicious cyber activity against the United States.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2017 National Security Strategy - § 7 references coded [ 0.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

An America that successfully competes is the best way to prevent conﬂ ict. Just as American weakness invites challenge, American strength and confidence deters war and promotes peace.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

Third, we will preserve peace through strength by rebuilding our military so that it remains preeminent, deters our adversaries, and if necessary, is able to fight and win.

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

e United States will impose swift and costly consequences on foreign governments, criminals, and other actors who undertake signiﬁ cant malicious cyber activities.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

Preserve Peace Through Strength

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

Experience suggests that the willingness of rivals to abandon or forgo aggression depends on their perception of U.S. strength and the vitality of our alliances.

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

Nuclear weapons have served a vital purpose in America’s National Security Strategy for the past 70 years. They are the foundation of our strategy to preserve peace and stability by deterring aggression against the United States, our allies, and our partners.

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

Fear of escalation will not prevent the United States from defending our vital interests and those of our allies and partners.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 DoD Cyber Strategy Summary - § 2 references coded [ 1.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.84% Coverage

First, we must ensure the U.S. military’s ability to fight and win wars in any domain, including cyberspace. This is a foundational requirement for U.S. national security and a key to ensuring that we deter aggression, including cyber attacks that constitute a use of force, against the United States, our allies, and our partners.

Reference 2 - 0.29% Coverage

Should deterrence fail, the Joint Force stands ready to employ the full range of military capabilities in response.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Cyber Strategy - § 4 references coded [ 0.92% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

The Administration also   
recognizes that a purely technocratic approach to cyberspace is insufficient to address the nature of the new problems we confront.   
The   
United States must also have policy choices to impose costs if it hopes to deter malicious cyber actors and prevent further escalation.

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

3) preserve peace and security by strengthening the United States’ ability — in concert with allies and partners — to deter and if necessary punish those who use cyber tools for malicious purposes

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

We will also deter malicious cyber actors by imposing costs on them and their sponsors by leveraging a range of tools, including but not limited to prosecutions and economic sanctions, as part of a broader deterrence strategy.

Reference 4 - 0.34% Coverage

BUILD A CYBER DETERRENCE INITIATIVE: The imposition of consequences will be more impactful and send a stronger message if it is carried out in concert with a broader coalition of like-minded states. The United States will launch an international Cyber Deterrence Initiative to build such a coalition and develop tailored strategies to ensure adversaries understand the consequences of their malicious cyber behavior.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Defense Strategy Summary - § 1 reference coded [ 0.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.50% Coverage

The Department of Defense’s enduring mission is to provide combat-credible military forces needed to deter war and protect the security of our nation. Should deterrence fail, the Joint Force is prepared to win. Reinforcing America’s traditional tools of diplomacy, the Department provides military options to ensure the President and our diplomats negotiate from a position of strength.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Defense Strategy - § 4 references coded [ 0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

Integrated deterrence means using every tool at the Department’s disposal, in close collaboration with our counterparts across the U.S. Government and with Allies and partners, to ensure that potential foes understand the folly of aggression.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

Integrated deterrence is enabled by combat-credible forces prepared to fight and win, as needed, and backstopped by a safe, secure, and effective nuclear deterrent.

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

Effective deterrence requires the Department to consider how competitors perceive U.S., Ally, and partner stakes, commitment, and combat credibility; their perception of their own ability to control escalation risks; and their view of how the status quo will evolve – in part as a result of U.S., Ally, and partner actions – if they do not use force.

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

To maintain credible and effective deterrence of both large-scale and limited nuclear attacks from a range of adversaries, the Department will modernize nuclear forces, nuclear command, control, and communications, and the nuclear weapon production enterprise, and strengthen extended deterrence.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Military Strategy - § 3 references coded [ 2.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.73% Coverage

This NMS renews our focus on campaigning now and building and sustaining warfighting advantage in tandem. Both are critical to prevail in war, and both are necessary to preserve the peace.

Reference 2 - 0.82% Coverage

As the U.S. does so, its Joint Force will defend, deter, modernize – and prevail if deterrence fails – realizing that the surest way to prevent escalation and war is always being prepared to defeat our Nation’s foes.

Reference 3 - 0.59% Coverage

The Joint Force’s contribution to Integrated Deterrence is combat-credible forces, backstopped by a safe, secure, and effective nuclear deterrent.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Security Strategy - § 6 references coded [ 0.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

The American military is the strongest fighting force the world has ever known. America will not hesitate to use force when necessary to defend our national interests.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

To do so, we will combine our strengths to achieve maximum effect in deterring acts of aggression—an approach we refer to as integrated deterrence (see text box on page 22).

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

A combat-credible military is the foundation of deterrence and America’s ability to prevail in conflict. We will modernize the joint force to be lethal, resilient, sustainable, survivable, agile, and responsive, prioritizing operational concepts and updated warfighting capabilities.

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

Our National Defense Strategy relies on integrated deterrence: the seamless combination of capabilities to convince potential adversaries that the costs of their hostile activities outweigh their benefits.1

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

Third, the United States will deter and, as necessary, respond to Russian actions that threaten core U.S. interests, including Russian attacks on our infrastructure and our democracy.

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

We aim to deter cyber attacks from state and non state actors and will respond decisively with all appropriate tools of national power to hostile acts in cyberspace, including those that disrupt or degrade vital national functions or critical infrastructure.

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

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

The United States will use all instruments of national power to disrupt and dismantle threat actors whose actions threaten our interests.

**Annotations**

1 Definition of Integrated Deterrence