Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 National Security Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

We will monitor China’s military modernization program and prepare accordingly to ensure that U.S. interests and allies, regionally and globally, are not negatively affected.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 Quadrennial Defense Review - § 1 reference coded [ 0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

In the absence of dominant U.S. power projection capabilities, the integrity of U.S. alliances and security partnerships could be called into question, reducing U.S. security and influence and increasing the possibility of conflict.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 National Military Strategy - § 2 references coded [ 0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

The ongoing shifts in relative power

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

We will continue to monitor carefully China’s military developments and the implications those developments have on the military balance in the Taiwan Strait

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2014 Quadrennial Defense Review - § 5 references coded [ 0.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

We will continue our contributions to the U.S. rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region, seeking to preserve peace and stability in a region that is increasingly central to U.S. political, economic, and security interests.

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

The centerpiece of the Department of Defense commitment to the U.S. Government’s rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region continues to be our efforts to modernize and enhance our security alliances with Australia, Japan, the ROK, the Philippines, and Thailand.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

We will continue efforts to help stabilize Central and Southwest Asia and deepen our engagement in the Indian Ocean region to bolster our rebalance to Asia

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

Asia-Pacific. Supporting the broader U.S. rebalance to the region, the United States will maintain a robust footprint in Northeast Asia while enhancing our presence in Oceania, Southeast Asia, and the Indian Ocean. By 2020, 60 percent of U.S. Navy assets will be stationed in the Pacific, including enhancements to our critical naval presence in Japan.

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

Under sequestration-level cuts, the United States would continue prioritizing efforts to sustain and complete our rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region, including our focus on ensuring strong relations with our allies and partners.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Military Strategy - § 3 references coded [ 0.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

Since the last National Military Strategy was published in 2011, global disorder has significantly increased while some of our comparative military advantage has begun to erode.

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

Therefore we will press forward with the rebalance to the AsiaPacific region, placing our most advanced capabilities and greater capacity in that vital theater.

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

We are positioning forces where they are most needed, exemplified by our rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region as well as our evolving presence in Europe, the Middle East, Latin America, and Africa.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2017 National Security Strategy - § 12 references coded [ 0.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

We will promote a balance of power that favors the United States, our allies, and our partners.

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

Although differing in nature and magnitude, these rivals compete across political, economic, and military arenas, and use technology and information to accelerate these contests in order to shift regional balances of power in their favor.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

In short, they are contesting our geopolitical advantages and trying to change the international order in their favor.

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

In the ongoing contest s for power, our diplomats must build and lead coalitions that advance shared interest s and art iculate America’s vision in international forums, in bilateral   
relationships, and at local levels within states.

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

These successes, in turn, created profitable markets for American businesses, allies to help achieve favorable regional balances of power, and coalition partners to share burdens and address a variety of problems around the world.

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

C   
hanges in a regional balance of power can have global consequences and threaten U.S. interests.

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

And regional balances that shift against the United States could combine to threaten our security.

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

Sustaining favorable balances of power will require a strong commitment and close cooperation with allies and partners because allies and partners magnify U.S. power and extend U.S. inﬂ uence

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

Continued provocations by North Korea will prompt neighboring countries and the United States to further strengthen security bonds and take additional measures to protect themselves.

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

aging cooperation among partners in the region, the United States can promote stability and a balance of power that favors U.S. interests.

Reference 11 - 0.02% Coverage

By revitalizing partnerships with reform-minded nations and encour-

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

MILITARY AND SECURITY: We will retain the necessary American military presence in the region to protect the United States and our allies from terrorist attacks and preserve a favorable regional   
N A TI O N A L S E C U R IT Y S TR A TE G Y   
balance of power.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Cyber Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

This now-persistent engagement in cyberspace is already altering the strategic balance of power.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Defense Strategy Summary - § 7 references coded [ 2.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

A more lethal, resilient, and rapidly innovating Joint Force, combined with a robust constellation of allies and partners, will sustain American influence and ensure favorable balances of power that safeguard the free and open international order.

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

As China continues its economic and military ascendance, asserting power through an all-of-nation long-term strategy, it will continue to pursue a military modernization program that seeks Indo-Pacific regional hegemony in the near-term and displacement of the United States to achieve global preeminence in the future.

Reference 3 - 0.35% Coverage

Concurrently, Russia seeks veto authority over nations on its periphery in terms of their governmental, economic, and diplomatic decisions, to shatter the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and change European and Middle East security and economic structures to its favor.

Reference 4 - 0.38% Coverage

n support of the National Security Strategy, the Department of Defense will be prepared to defend the homeland, remain the preeminent military power in the world, ensure the balances of power remain in our favor, and advance an international order that is most conducive to our security and prosperity.

Reference 5 - 0.16% Coverage

Maintaining favorable regional balances of power in the Indo-Pacific, Europe, the Middle East, and the Western Hemisphere;

Reference 6 - 0.33% Coverage

By working together with allies and partners we amass the greatest possible strength for the long-term advancement of our interests, maintaining favorable balances of power that deter aggression and support the stability that generates economic growth.

Reference 7 - 0.28% Coverage

We will develop enduring coalitions to consolidate gains we have made in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, and elsewhere, to support the lasting defeat of terrorists as we sever their sources of strength and counterbalance Iran.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Defense Strategy - § 3 references coded [ 0.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

Now and over the next two decades, we face strategic challenges stemming from complex interactions between a rapidly changing global balance of military   
capabilities; emerging   
technologies; competitor doctrines that pose new threats to the U.S. homeland and to strategic stability; an escalation of competitors’ coercive and malign activities in the “gray zone”; and transboundary challenges that impose new demands on the Joint Force and the defense enterprise.

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

Strategic Competition with the People’s Republic of China (PRC). The most comprehensive and serious challenge to U.S. national security is the PRC’s coercive and increasingly aggressive endeavor to refashion the Indo-Pacific region and the international system to suit its interests and authoritarian preferences.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

Together, these rapidly evolving features of the security environment threaten to erode the United States’ ability to deter aggression and to help maintain favorable balances of power in critical regions.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Military Strategy - § 3 references coded [ 2.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.60% Coverage

As our most consequential strategic competitor, the PRC is unequivocal in its pursuit to reshape an authoritarian world order with no democratic values.

Reference 2 - 1.04% Coverage

GEOPOLITICAL TRENDS. Amidst institutional and economic fragility and the ongoing health crisis, adversaries will test the post-World War II international order, attempting to weaken U.S. leadership and rewrite international rules and norms to their own benefit.

Reference 3 - 0.45% Coverage

MILITARY TRENDS. For the first time, the United States will simultaneously contend with two major nuclear powers.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Security Strategy - § 10 references coded [ 0.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

The People’s Republic of China harbors the intention and, increasingly, the capacity to reshape the international order in favor of one that tilts the global playing field to its benefit, even as the United States remains committed to managing the competition between our countries responsibly.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

And yet, they concluded that the success of a free and open rules-based international order posed a threat to their regimes and stifled their ambitions.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

In their own ways, they now seek to remake   
8 NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY   
        
the international order to create a world conducive to their highly personalized and repressive type of autocracy.

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

As a result, the United States and our allies and partners have an opportunity to shape the PRC and Russia’s external environment in a way that influences their behavior even as we compete with them.

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

We will continue to prioritize seeking out new ways to integrate our alliances in the Indo-Pacific and Europe and develop new and deeper means of cooperation.1

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

The PRC and Russia are increasingly aligned with each other but the challenges they pose are, in important ways, distinct. We will prioritize maintaining an enduring competitive edge over the PRC while constraining a still profoundly dangerous Russia.

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

The PRC is the only competitor with both the intent to reshape the international order and, increasingly, the economic, diplomatic, military, and technological power to do it.

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

Beijing has ambitions to create an enhanced sphere of influence in the Indo-Pacific and to become the world’s leading power.

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

We stand now at the inflection point, where the choices we make and the priorities we pursue today will set us on a course that determines our competitive position long into the future.

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

Over the past decade, the Russian government has chosen to pursue an imperialist foreign policy with the goal of overturning key elements of the international order. This culminated in a full-scale invasion of Ukraine in an attempt to topple its government and bring it under Russian control.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2023 DoD Cyber Strategy Summary - § 1 reference coded [ 0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

By exercising effective state control over businesses with large market share in the telecommunications, commercial hardware and software, and cybersecurity industries, the PRC tries to shape the global technology ecosystem.

**Annotations**

1 ...in order to balance against China and Russia