Files\\2011 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010\_national\_security\_strategy - § 3 references coded [ 0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

an unmatched military

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

We must maintain our military’s conventional superiority, while enhancing its capacity to defeat asymmetric threats

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

most powerful military,

Files\\2011 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011-national-military-strategy - § 7 references coded [ 0.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

While the strength of our military will continue to underpin national security,

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

potential adversaries who underestimate our continued military strength and will to protect our national interests do so at their peril.

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

platforms that challenge our ability to project power

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

requires America’s Joint Force possesses the reach, resolve, and ability to project decisive military power.

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

globally project power in all domains.

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

Military force, at times, may be necessary to defend our Nation and allies or to preserve broader peace and security.

Reference 7 - 0.27% Coverage

core military competencies include complementary, multi-domain power   
A prosperous and interconnected world   
requires a stable and secure environment, the absence of territorial aggression or   
conflict between states, and reliable access to resources and cyberspace for stable markets.   
8   
projection,

Files\\2011 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\QDR as of 29JAN10 1600 - § 3 references coded [ 0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

military power

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

dominant U.S. power projection capabilities,

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

U.S. naval forces likewise will continue to be capable of robust forward presence and power projection operations,

Files\\2015 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2014 Quadrennial Defense Review CLEAN - § 5 references coded [ 0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

our military’s human capital and technological edge

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

Our ability to project forces to combat terrorism in places as far away as Yemen, Afghanistan, and Mali – and to build capacity to help partners counter terrorism and counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) – reduces the likelihood that these threats could find their way to U.S. shores.

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

We are identifying new presence paradigms, including potentially positioning additional forward deployed naval forces in critical areas, and deploying new combinations of ships, aviation assets, regionally aligned or rotational ground forces, and crisis response forces, all with the intention of maximizing effects while minimizing costs.

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

With the President’s Budget, our military will be able to defeat or deny any aggressor.

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

As part of our broader efforts for stability in the Asia-Pacific region, the United States will maintain a robust footprint in Northeast Asia while enhancing our presence in Oceania and Southeast Asia.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Military Strategy CLEAN - § 11 references coded [ 1.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

This National Military Strategy describes how we will employ our military forces to   
protect and advance our national interests.

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

But it also asserts that the application of the military instrument of power against state   
threats is very different than the application of military power against non-state threats.

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

China has responded with aggressive land reclamation efforts that will allow it to position military forces astride vital international sea lanes.

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

It must provide a full range of military options for addressing both revisionist states and VEOs

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

The U.S. military’s purpose is to protect our Nation and win our wars.

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

We are prepared to project power across all domains to stop aggression and win our Nation’s wars by decisively defeating adversaries.

Reference 7 - 0.20% Coverage

In support of these efforts, we are widely distributing U.S. military forces and leveraging globally integrated command and control processes to enable transregional operations.

Reference 8 - 0.24% Coverage

The presence of U.S. military forces in key locations around the world underpins the   
international order and provides opportunities to engage with other countries while positioning forces to respond to crises.

Reference 9 - 0.14% Coverage

This puts emphasis on maintaining highly-ready, forward-deployed forces, well trained and equipped surge forces at home

Reference 10 - 0.13% Coverage

The ability to quickly aggregate and disaggregate   
forces anywhere in the world is the essence of global agility.

Reference 11 - 0.12% Coverage

Future capabilities must sustain our   
ability to defend the homeland and project military power globally.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Security Strategy CLEAN - § 10 references coded [ 0.72% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

We possess a military whose might, technology, and geostrategic reach is unrivaled in human history.

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

Our military might is unrivaled.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

Our military will remain ready to defend our enduring national interests while providing essential leverage for our diplomacy

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

A strong military is the bedrock of our national security

Reference 5 - 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 6 - 0.04% Coverage

Although our military will be smaller, it must remain dominant in every domain.

Reference 7 - 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 8 - 0.05% Coverage

The threshold for military action is higher when our interests are not directly threatened

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

we shifted away from a model of fighting costly, large-scale ground wars in Iraq and Afghanistan in which the United States—particularly our military—bore an enormous burden.

Reference 10 - 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\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 WH Report on Cyber Deterrence Policy Final CLEAN - § 6 references coded [ 1.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

military command and control

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

Cyber attacks or other malicious cyber activity that threatens the command and control of U.S. military forces, the freedom of maneuver of U.S. military forces, or the infrastructure on which the U.S. military relies to defend U.S. interests and commitments

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

projecting power through air, land, sea, and space, and, after exhausting all available options, to use military force.

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

As necessary, developing appropriate military options to defend the nation from cyber attacks.

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

The United States Government will be prepared, if directed by the President, to use all necessary means, including military, to respond to a cyber attack on the nation.

Reference 6 - 0.49% Coverage

To support this operational requirement, the Department of Defense established U.S. Cyber Command in October 2010 to consolidate U.S. military cyber capabilities to meet cyber threats. U.S. Cyber Command, in conjunction with the combatant commands, is now building a highly capable force. The Cyber Mission Force is capable of full spectrum cyber operations, and it plans and prepares on an ongoing basis to defend the nation. In September 2013, U.S. Cyber Command activated the headquarters for its Cyber National Mission Force, one of three distinct forces8 that could rapidly react to a cyber attack on the nation