Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 National Security Strategy - § 10 references coded [ 0.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

Our country possesses the attributes that have supported our leadership for decades—sturdy alliances, an unmatched military, the world’s largest economy, a strong and evolving democracy, and a dynamic citizenry.

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

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

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

That includes our military might, economic competitiveness, moral leadership, global engagement, and efforts to shape an international system that serves the mutual interests of nations and peoples.

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

We have the world’s largest economy and most powerful military, strong alliances and a vibrant cultural appeal, and a history of leadership in economic and social development.

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

Yet even as we have maintained our military advantage, our competitiveness has been set back in recent years.

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

Our military will continue strengthening its capacity to partner with foreign counterparts, train and assist security forces, and pursue military-to-military ties with a broad range of governments.

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

Our military must maintain its conventional superiority and, as long as nuclear weapons exist, our nuclear deterrent capability, while continuing to enhance its capacity to defeat asymmetric threats, preserve access to the global commons, and strengthen partners.

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

We will continue to rebalance our military capabilities to excel at counterterrorism, counterinsurgency, stability operations, and meeting increasingly sophisticated security threats, while ensuring our force is ready to address the full range of military operations.

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

In this way, our military continues to underpin our national security and global leadership, and when we use it appropriately, our security and leadership is reinforced.

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

They enable our military superiority, but our unclassified government networks are constantly probed by intruders.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 Quadrennial Defense Review - § 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\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 International Strategy for Cyberspace - § 2 references coded [ 0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

Build and enhance existing military alliances to confront potential threats in cyberspace.

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

Such military alliances and partnerships will bolster our collective deterrence capabilities and strengthen our ability to defend the United States against state and non-state actors~

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_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\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2014 Quadrennial Defense Review - § 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\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Military Strategy - § 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\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Security Strategy - § 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\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 White House Report on Cyber Deterrence Policy - § 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

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2017 National Security Strategy - § 32 references coded [ 1.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

I pledged that we would revitalize the American economy, rebuild our military, defend our borders, protect our sovereignty, and advance our values.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

We crushed Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) terrorists on the battlefields of Syria and Iraq, and will continue pursuing them until they are destroyed.

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

We are making historic investments in the United States military.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

preserving peace through strength

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

Our task is to ensure that American military superiority endures

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

The ability to harness the power of data is fundamental to the continuing growth of America’s economy, prevailing against hostile ideologies, and building and deploying the most effective military in the world.

Reference 7 - 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 8 - 0.07% Coverage

TAKE DIRECT ACTION: The U.S. military and other operating agencies will take direct action against terrorist networks and pursue terrorists who threaten the homeland and U.S. citizens regardless of where they are.

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

A growing and innovative economy allows the United States to maintain the world’s most powerful military and protect our homeland.

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

The combination of Russian ambition and growing military capabilities creates an unstable frontier in Eurasia, where the risk of conflict due to Russian miscalculation is growing.

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

The United States will seek areas of cooperation with competitors from a position of strength, foremost by ensuring our military power is second to none and fully integrated with our allies and all of our instruments of power.

Reference 12 - 0.10% Coverage

A strong military ensures that our diplomats are able to operate from a position of strength. In this way we can, together with our allies and partners, deter and if necessary, defeat aggression against U.S. interests and increase the likelihood of managing competitions without violent conﬂ ict and preserving peace.

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

We assumed that our military superiority was guaranteed and that a democratic peace was inevitable.

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

I n s t e ad of bu i ld i ng mi l i - tary capacity, as threats to our national security increased, the United States dramatically cut the size of our military to the lowest levels since 1940.

Reference 15 - 0.07% Coverage

The breakdown of the Nation’s annual Federal budgeting process, exemplified by sequestration and repeated continuing resolutions, further contributed to the erosion of America’s military dominance during a time of increasing threats.

Reference 16 - 0.07% Coverage

We also incorrectly believed that technology could compensate for our reduced capacity —for the ability to ﬁ eld enough forces to prevail militarily, consolidate our gains, and achieve our desired political ends.

Reference 17 - 0.03% Coverage

America’s military must be prepared to operate across a full spectrum of conﬂ ict, across multiple domains at once.

Reference 18 - 0.03% Coverage

Military   
U.S. military strength remains a vital component of the competition for influence.

Reference 19 - 0.05% Coverage

We need our allies to do the same—to modernize, acquire necessary capabilities, improve readiness, expand the size of their forces, and affirm the political will to win.

Reference 20 - 0.04% Coverage

The United States must reverse recent decisions to reduce the size of the Joint Force and grow the force whi le modernizing and ensuring readiness.

Reference 21 - 0.05% Coverage

We must enable forward-deployed field work beyond the confines of diplomatic facilities, including partnering with military colleagues in conflict-affected states.

Reference 22 - 0.05% Coverage

Allies and partners are a great strength of the United States. They add directly to U.S. political, economic, military, intelligence, and other capabilities.

Reference 23 - 0.04% Coverage

China has mounted a rapid military modernization campaign designed to limit U.S. access to the region and provide China a freer hand there.

Reference 24 - 0.04% Coverage

MILITARY AND SECURITY: We will maintain a forward military presence capable of deterring and, if necessary, defeating any adversary.

Reference 25 - 0.05% Coverage

We will strengthen our long-standing military relationships and encourage the development of a strong defense network with our allies and partners.

Reference 26 - 0.04% Coverage

For example, we will cooperate on missile defense with Japan and South Korea to move toward an area defense capability

Reference 27 - 0.05% Coverage

We remain ready to respond with overwhelming force to North Korean aggression and will improve options to compel denuclearization of the peninsula.

Reference 28 - 0.06% Coverage

We expect our European allies to increase defense spending to 2 percent of gross domestic product by 2024, with 20 percent of this spending devoted to increasing military capabilities.

Reference 29 - 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.

Reference 30 - 0.05% Coverage

MILITARY AND SECURITY: We are committed to supporting the Afghan government and security forces in their ﬁ ght against the Taliban, al-Qa’ida, ISIS, and other terrorists.

Reference 31 - 0.06% Coverage

We will bolster the fighting strength of the Afghan security forces to convince the Taliban that they cannot win on the battlefield and to set the conditions for diplomatic efforts to achieve enduring peace.

Reference 32 - 0.07% Coverage

MILITARY AND SECURITY: We will build upon local efforts and encourage cultures of lawfulness to reduce crime and corruption, including by supporting local efforts to professionalize police and other security forces;

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 DoD Cyber Strategy Summary - § 1 reference coded [ 1.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.15% Coverage

The 2018 DoD Cyber Strategy directs the Department to defend forward, shape the day-to-day competition, and prepare for war by building a more lethal force, expanding alliances and partnerships, reforming the Department, and cultivating talent, while actively competing against and deterring our competitors. Taken together, these mutually reinforcing activities will enable the Department to compete, deter, and win in the cyberspace domain.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Cyber Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

They view cyberspace as an arena where the United States’ overwhelming military, economic, and political power could be neutralized and where the United States and its allies and partners are vulnerable.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Defense Strategy Summary - § 7 references coded [ 1.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% 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.

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

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.

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

China is leveraging military modernization, influence operations, and predatory economics to coerce neighboring countries to reorder the Indo-Pacific region to their advantage.

Reference 4 - 0.29% Coverage

The use of emerging technologies to discredit and subvert democratic processes in Georgia, Crimea, and eastern Ukraine is concern enough, but when coupled with its expanding and modernizing nuclear arsenal the challenge is clear.

Reference 5 - 0.37% Coverage

North Korea seeks to guarantee regime survival and increased leverage by seeking a mixture of nuclear, biological, chemical, conventional, and unconventional weapons and a growing ballistic missile capability to gain coercive influence over South Korea, Japan, and the United States.

Reference 6 - 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 7 - 0.26% Coverage

A long-term strategic competition requires the seamless integration of multiple elements of national power—diplomacy, information, economics, finance, intelligence, law enforcement, and military.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Military Strategy Description - § 2 references coded [ 2.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.89% Coverage

The vision of the Joint Force articulated in the 2018 NMS is a Joint Force capable of defending the homeland and projecting power globally, now and into the future.

Reference 2 - 1.30% Coverage

Consistent with the guidance laid out in the NDS, capability investments must emphasize military advantages in lethality and operational reach, while enabling the Joint Force to compete effectively below the level of armed conflict.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Defense Strategy - § 9 references coded [ 0.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

PRC’s clearly stated intentions and the rapid modernization and expansion of its military.

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

Efforts to respond to Russia’s assault on Ukraine also dramatically highlight the importance of a strategy that leverages the power of our values and our military might with that of our Allies and partners.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

A strong, principled, and adaptive U.S. military is a central pillar for U.S. leadership, particularly in the face of challenges arising from dramatic geopolitical, technological, economic, and environmental change.

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

The PRC seeks to undermine U.S. alliances and security partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region, and leverage its growing capabilities, including its economic influence and the People’s Liberation Army’s (PLA) growing strength and military footprint, to coerce its neighbors and threaten their interests.

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

The PRC has expanded and modernized nearly every aspect of the PLA, with a focus on offsetting U.S. military advantages. The PRC is therefore the pacing challenge for the Department.

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

In addition to expanding its conventional forces, the PLA is rapidly advancing and integrating its space, counterspace, cyber, electronic, and informational warfare capabilities to support its holistic approach to joint warfare.

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

The PRC is also expanding the PLA’s global footprint and working to establish a more robust overseas and basing infrastructure to allow it to project military power at greater distances.

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

The Department strengthens deterrence and gains military advantages not only by building Joint Force capabilities, but also by campaigning – the conduct and sequencing of logically-linked military activities to achieve strategy-aligned objectives over time.

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

The Department will be judicious in its use of defense resources and efforts to counter competitors’ coercive behaviors in gray zone operations, as traditional military tools may not always be the most appropriate response.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Military Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 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 - § 17 references coded [ 0.98% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

Our military remains unmatched—and we will keep it that way.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

Modernizing and Strengthening Our Military

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

Although the international environment has become more contested, the United States remains the world’s leading power. Our economy, our population, our innovation, and our military power continue to grow, often outpacing those of other large countries.

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

Russia poses an immediate threat to the free and open international system, recklessly flouting the basic laws of the international order today, as its brutal war of aggression against Ukraine has shown.

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

3) modernize and strengthen our military so it is equipped for the era of strategic competition with major powers, while maintaining the capability to disrupt the terrorist threat to the homeland.

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

As we modernize our military and work to strengthen our democracy at home, we will call on our allies to do the same, including by investing in the type of capabilities and undertaking the planning necessary to bolster deterrence in an increasingly confrontational world.

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

Modernizing and Strengthening Our Military   
The American military is the strongest fighting force the world has ever known.

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

Our starting premise is that a powerful U.S. military helps advance and safeguard vital U.S. national interests by backstopping diplomacy, confronting aggression, deterring conflict, projecting strength, and protecting the American people and their economic interests.

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

We will operate our military using a campaigning mindset—sequencing logically linked military activities to advance strategy-aligned priorities.

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

A combat-credible military is the foundation of deterrence and America’s ability to prevail in conflict.

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

This augments the traditional backstop of combat-credible conventional and strategic capabilities, allowing us to better shape adversary perceptions of risks and costs of action against core U.S. interests, at any time and across any domain.

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

modernizing and strengthening our military

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

The PRC is   
NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY 23   
        
also investing in a military that is rapidly modernizing, increasingly capable in the Indo-Pacific, and growing in strength and reach globally – all while seeking to erode U.S. alliances in the region and around the world.

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

Fourth, Russia’s conventional military will have been weakened, which will likely increase Moscow’s reliance on nuclear weapons in its military planning.

Reference 15 - 0.04% Coverage

U.S. and allied leadership in technology and innovation has long underpinned our economic prosperity and military strength.

Reference 16 - 0.08% Coverage

This new framework relies on a sustainable and effective military posture focused on deterrence, strengthening partner capacity, enabling regional security integration, countering terrorist threats, and ensuring the free flow of global commerce.

Reference 17 - 0.10% Coverage

By modernizing our military, pursuing advanced technologies, and investing in our defense workforce, we will have strengthened deterrence in an era of increasing geopolitical confrontation, and positioned America to defend our homeland, our allies, partners, and interests overseas, and our values across the globe.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2023 DoD Cyber Strategy Summary - § 1 reference coded [ 0.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

Both the People’s Republic of China (PRC) and Russia have embraced malicious cyber activity as a means to counter U.S. conventional military power and degrade the combat capability of the Joint Force.