Files\\2011 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2009 Cyberspace Policy Review Assuring a Trusted and R - § 3 references coded [ 0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

prevent, and respond to significant cybersecurity incidents

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

The strategy also must include prevention, mitigation, and response against threats to or subversion of the people who operate and benefit from the infrastructure, the processes that run or take advantage of the infrastructure, and the supply chains used to build and maintain the infrastructure

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

Develop a process between the government and the private sector to assist in preventing, detecting, and responding to cyber incidents.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010\_national\_security\_strategy - § 3 references coded [ 0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

drew a swift and forceful response from the United States and our allies and partners in Afghanistan

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

response to cyber attacks

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

Our strategy to attack these networks must respond in kind and target their illicit resources and access to the global financial system through financial measures,

Files\\2011 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011-national-military-strategy - § 2 references coded [ 0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 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 2 - 0.02% Coverage

threat of retaliation

Files\\2011 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\QDR as of 29JAN10 1600 - § 1 reference coded [ 0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

supporting a response to an attack

Files\\2015 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2014 Quadrennial Defense Review CLEAN - § 3 references coded [ 0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

a smaller force strains our ability to simultaneously respond to more than one major contingency at a time.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

We will continue to maintain a strong military posture in the Gulf region – one that can respond swiftly to crisis, deter aggression,

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

rebalance investments toward systems that are operationally responsive

Files\\2015 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Military Strategy CLEAN - § 7 references coded [ 0.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

respond.

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

Forward deployed, rotational, and globally responsive forces regularly demonstrate the capability and will to act.

Reference 3 - 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.

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

U.S. strategic forces are kept at the   
highest state of readiness, always prepared to respond to threats to the homeland and our vital interests.

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

positions the Joint Force to execute emergency actions in response to a crisis.

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

Respond to crisis and conduct limited contingency operations

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

Respond to Crisis and Conduct Limited Contingency Operations.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 WH Report on Cyber Deterrence Policy Final CLEAN - § 33 references coded [ 5.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

Bolstering “Whole-of-Government” and “Whole of Nation” Response Capabilities

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

United States Government’s ability and willingness to respond to cyber attacks through all necessary means

Reference 3 - 0.24% Coverage

But the United States’ ability to successfully deter state and non-state sponsored cyber threats must also rely at least as much on defensive strategies that raise technological and other barriers as on the credible knowledge that the United States can and will appropriately respond to such threats.

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

In particular, there should be certainty about the fact that, even in the face of sophisticated cyber threats, the United States can maintain robust defenses, ensure resilient networks and systems, and implement a robust response capability that can project power and secure U.S. interests.

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

identify and respond to incidents,

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

Just because an attack takes place in cyberspace does not mean that a lawful and appropriate response must be conducted through cyber means.

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

Nor is a direct response always the most appropriate and proportional response.

Reference 8 - 0.23% Coverage

Instead, the United States must maintain a spectrum of response capabilities that provide the President and senior U.S. leaders with options that can be tailored to   
10   
particular adversaries, the impact of the malicious activities, and the level of certainty regarding attribution.

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

In particular, financial sanctions can offer an effective tool for responding to cyber attacks.

Reference 10 - 0.44% Coverage

In response to North Korea’s destructive and coercive cyber attack in November 2014 – which was intended to harm a U.S. business and suppress free speech – the Administration announced new sanctions on certain North Korean actors. Further, in April 2015 the President issued a new Executive Order authorizing the imposition of sanctions on individuals and entities whose cyberenabled activities have contributed to a significant threat to the national security, foreign policy, or economic health or financial stability of the United States.

Reference 11 - 0.15% Coverage

The United States Government has used these tools for many years to address other policy challenges and will continue apply them, as appropriate, to deter and respond to cyber threats as well.

Reference 12 - 0.16% Coverage

Since there is an individual or organization behind every intrusion, U.S. law enforcement agencies are a critical element of the United States Government’s cyber incident response mechanism.

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

respond to a cyber attack on the nation.

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

could rapidly react to a cyber attack on the nation.

Reference 15 - 0.13% Coverage

Even though the United States Government is not limited to responding to a cyber attack through cyberspace, there are unique advantages to such a symmetrical response.

Reference 16 - 0.10% Coverage

Bringing a “whole-of-government” and “whole-of-nation” approach to cyber incident response and national-level events.

Reference 17 - 0.29% Coverage

Promoting a nuanced and graduated declaratory policy and strategic communications that highlight the United States Government commitment to using its capabilities to defend against cyber attacks, but remains ambiguous on thresholds for response and consequences to discourage preemption or malicious cyber activities just below the threshold for response.

Reference 18 - 0.06% Coverage

appropriate responses for cyber attacks against critical infrastructure.

Reference 19 - 0.07% Coverage

Bolstering “Whole-of-Government” and “Whole of Nation” Response Capabilities

Reference 20 - 0.09% Coverage

The Department of State uses its relationships with foreign governments to coordinate policy responses.

Reference 21 - 0.20% Coverage

DHS has an intimate knowledge of U.S. critical infrastructure, significant expertise in incident response and mitigation, and the deep relationships with the private sector necessary to protect critical infrastructure and respond to cyber attacks.

Reference 22 - 0.17% Coverage

In addition, the Administration has put in place mechanisms that ensure departments and agencies are combining their capabilities and resources into effective, coordinated responses to malicious cyber activity.

Reference 23 - 0.18% Coverage

As one example, in 2014, the White House began using the Cyber Response Group, or CRG—modeled on the highly effective and long-standing Counterterrorism Security Group—to handle certain incident response coordination tasks.

Reference 24 - 0.13% Coverage

The CRG focuses on sharing threat information, malware signatures, plans of state and non-state actors, and coordinating responses across the government.

Reference 25 - 0.39% Coverage

Malicious actors are increasingly willing to intrude into public and private networks for the purpose of destructive cyber attacks, and the   
14   
Administration views forums for agile interagency coordination, like the CRG as a linchpin in the government’s response capabilities. In standing up the CRG and similar mechanisms, the Administration seeks to share knowledge about ongoing threats and attacks and coordinate all elements of the government’s response at the highest levels.

Reference 26 - 0.18% Coverage

All of these efforts are aimed at improving the government’s ability to understand the nature of a given cyber incident and to make rapid decisions about whether and how to respond to cyber incidents of significant national concern.

Reference 27 - 0.12% Coverage

The United States has issued clear statements in the past regarding the U.S. intention to respond as necessary and appropriate to cyber threats.

Reference 28 - 0.20% Coverage

However, the United States Government will remain ambiguous in its statements on thresholds for response and consequences of cyber threats in order to discourage preemption or malicious cyber activities just below the threshold for response.

Reference 29 - 0.22% Coverage

The Administration will consider whether to speak more openly about whether and how the United States might respond to malicious cyber activities, although such public discussion will require carefully balancing such transparency against intelligence and military equities.

Reference 30 - 0.20% Coverage

The United States Government may also send messages through diplomatic or other channels to foreign adversaries as a warning that the United States can attribute and will respond to malicious cyber activities as necessary to protect our interests.

Reference 31 - 0.25% Coverage

The United States Government is also working with its counterparts around the world to enhance deterrence by expanding bilateral and multilateral defense and security relationships to include greater cooperation in the areas of network defense, information sharing, incident response, and resiliency.

Reference 32 - 0.21% Coverage

Such dialogues reinforce other policy efforts that support cyber deterrence by creating an environment where parties can explore new avenues of cooperation and build transparency measures to reduce the risk of miscalculation in response to a cyber incident.

Reference 33 - 0.02% Coverage

respond to cyber incidents