Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 National Security Strategy - § 3 references coded [ 0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

there is no greater threat to the American people than weapons of mass destruction, particularly the danger posed by the pursuit of nuclear weapons by violent extremists and their proliferation to additional states.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

When the United States encountered an ideological, economic, and military threat from communism, we shaped our practices and institutions at home—and policies abroad—to meet this challenge.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

Deterring Threats to the International Financial System: Today’s open and global financial system also exposes us to global financial threats.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 Quadrennial Defense Review - § 2 references coded [ 0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

direct physical threat to the United States

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

adversaries challenge our interests with the threat

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

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

Cyber Threats   
“The very technologies that empower us to lead and create also empower those who would disrupt and destroy.”

Reference 2 - 0.33% Coverage

In developing its strategy for operating in cyberspace, DoD is focused on a number of central aspects of the cyber threat; these include external threat actors, insider threats, supply chain vulnerabilities, and threats to DoD‘s operational ability.

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

the rapidly evolving threat landscape presents a complex and vital challenge for national and economic security.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 International Strategy for Cyberspace - § 2 references coded [ 0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

Cybersecurity threats can even endanger international peace and security more broadly, as traditional forms of conflict are extended into cyberspace~

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

When warranted, the United States will respond to hostile acts in cyberspace as we would to any other threat to our country~

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 National Military Strategy - § 4 references coded [ 0.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

defend against and defeat threats to our homeland.

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 - 0.02% Coverage

threat of retaliation

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

To safeguard U.S. and partner nation interests, we will be prepared to demonstrate the will and commit the resources needed to oppose any nation’s actions that jeopardize access to and use of the global commons and cyberspace, or that threaten the security of our allies.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Secondary Sources\_Authoritative\\2009 Cyberspace Policy Review Assuring a Trusted and R - § 3 references coded [ 0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

Other intrusions threaten to damage portions of our critical infrastructure

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

threats

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

threats

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2014 Quadrennial Defense Review - § 1 reference coded [ 0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 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.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 DoD Cyber Strategy - § 5 references coded [ 0.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

Build and maintain robust international alliances and partnerships to deter shared threats and increase international security and stability

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

The attack further spurred an already ongoing national discussion about the nature of the cyber threat and the need for improved cybersecurity.

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

Cyber Protection Forces will augment traditional defensive measures and defend priority DoD networks and systems against priority threats

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

From 2013-2015, the Director of National Intelligence named the cyber threat as the number one strategic threat to the United States, placing it ahead of terrorism for the first time since the attacks of September 11, 2001.

Reference 5 - 0.27% Coverage

We live in a time of growing cyber threats to U.S. interests. State and non-state actors threaten disruptive and destructive attacks against the United States and conduct cyber-enabled theft of intellectual property to undercut the United States’ technological and military advantage. We are vulnerable in cyberspace, and the scale of the cyber threat requires urgent action by leaders and organizations across the government and the private sector.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Military Strategy - § 2 references coded [ 0.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 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 2 - 0.12% Coverage

We are modernizing our nuclear enterprise and working to protect our Nation against asymmetric threats.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Security Strategy - § 6 references coded [ 0.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

That is why I have worked to ensure that America has the capabilities we need to respond to threats abroad

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

threats that are truly global.

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

acting decisively to defeat direct threats

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

In all cases, the decision to use force must reflect a clear mandate and feasible objectives, and we must ensure our actions are effective, just, and consistent with the rule of law.

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.

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

As countries increasingly derive benefits from space, we must join together to deal with threats posed by those who may wish to deny the peaceful use of outer space.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 White House Report on Cyber Deterrence Policy - § 9 references coded [ 1.82% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

cyber attacks and some kinds of malicious cyber activity2 – particularly those conducted by nation-states or highly capable non-state actors and which target critical infrastructures and key industries in the United States – can constitute a significant threat to U.S. national security and economic interests.

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

The United States Government is pursuing multifaceted policy efforts to leverage all instruments of national power to counter malicious cyber activity that poses significant threats to the nation

Reference 3 - 0.33% Coverage

Although cyber attacks can have a range of direct and indirect effects that vary in their severity, U.S. deterrence efforts are particularly focused on those attacks that could result in loss of life, harm to U.S. critical infrastructure, significant damage to property, or significant threats to the national security, foreign policy, or economic health or financial stability of the United States or its interests

Reference 4 - 0.25% Coverage

Although the principal focus of the United States Government’s cyber deterrence efforts focus principally on significant threats to U.S. interests, the framework outlined in this report, including the “whole of government” approach, also serves to deter lesser threats, generally through non-military means.

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

we will adapt our priorities to new threats and geopolitical developments.

Reference 6 - 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 7 - 0.20% Coverage

However, adversaries contemplating testing U.S. resolve should understand that the United States may, in circumstances where network defense and law enforcement measures are insufficient, use cyber operations to defend our nation and our interests.

Reference 8 - 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 9 - 0.15% Coverage

In more extreme scenarios, the United States may intensify this strategic   
15   
messaging and demonstrate our resolve through stronger measures, including sanctions or military posturing.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2017 National Security Strategy - § 29 references coded [ 1.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

e United States faces an extraordinarily dangerous world, ﬁ lled with a wide range of threats that have intensified in recent years.

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

the dictatorships of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Iran are determined to destabilize regions, threaten Americans and our allies, and brutalize their own people.

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

All of these actions threaten the foundations of the American way of life.

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

We must also deter, disrupt, and defeat potential threats before they reach the United States.

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

Adversaries constantly evolve their methods to threaten the United States and our citizens.

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

Pursue Th reats to Th eir Source   
There is no perfect defense against the range of threats facing our homeland.

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

Even after the territorial defeat of ISIS and al-Qa’ida in Syria and Iraq, the threat from jihadist terrorists will persist

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

The United States will work with allies and partners to protect global energy infrastructure from cyber and physical threats.

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

Russia views the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union (EU) as threats.

Reference 10 - 0.07% Coverage

Russia is investing in new military capabilities, including nuclear systems that remain the most significant existential threat to the United States, and in   
N A TI O N A L S E C U R IT Y S TR A TE G Y   
destabilizing cyber capabilities.

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

The Iranian regime sponsors terrorism around the world. It is developing more capable ballistic missiles and has the potential to resume its work on nuclear weapons that could threaten the United States and our partners.

Reference 12 - 0.08% Coverage

North Korea is ruled as a ruthless dictatorship without regard for human dignity. For more than 25 years, it has pursued nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles in deﬁ ance of every commitment it has made. Today, these missiles and weapons threaten the United States and our allies.

Reference 13 - 0.04% Coverage

Our allies and partners must also contribute the capabilities, and demonstrate the will, to confront shared threats

Reference 14 - 0.03% Coverage

We face simultaneous threats from different actors across multiple arenas—all accelerated by technology.

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 - 0.03% Coverage

The Joint Force must remain capable of deterring and defeating the full range of threats to the United States.

Reference 17 - 0.05% Coverage

We will not allow adversaries to use threats of nuclear escalation or other irresponsible nuclear behaviors to coerce the United States, our allies, and our partners.

Reference 18 - 0.03% Coverage

We will work with like-minded partners to build support for tools of economic diplomacy against shared threats

Reference 19 - 0.05% Coverage

We may use diplomacy, sanctions, and other tools to isolate states and leaders who threaten our interests and whose actions run contrary to our values.

Reference 20 - 0.07% Coverage

Although the United States seeks to continue to cooperate with China, China is using economic inducements and penalties, influence operations, and implied military threats to persuade other states to heed its political and security agenda.

Reference 21 - 0.07% Coverage

In Northeast Asia, the North Korean regime is rapidly accelerating its cyber, nuclear, and ball istic missi le programs. North Korea’s pursuit of these weapons poses a global threat that requires a global response.

Reference 22 - 0.04% Coverage

U.S. allies are critical to responding to mutual threats, such as North Korea, and preserving our mutual interests in the Indo-Pacific region.

Reference 23 - 0.09% Coverage

With its invasions of Georgia and Ukraine, Russia demonstrated its willingness to violate the sovereignty of states in the region. Russia continues to intimidate its neighbors with threatening behavior, such as nuclear posturing and the forward deployment of offensive capabilities.

Reference 24 - 0.02% Coverage

Europe also faces immediate threats from violent Islamist extremists.

Reference 25 - 0.06% Coverage

Attacks by ISIS and other jihadist groups in Spain, France, Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom, and   
N A TI O N A L S E C U R IT Y S TR A TE G Y   
other countries show that our European partners continue to face serious threats.

Reference 26 - 0.03% Coverage

States have increasingly found common interests with Israel in confronting common threats.

Reference 27 - 0.04% Coverage

The United States continues to face threats from transnational terrorists and militants operating from within Pakistan.

Reference 28 - 0.06% Coverage

African nations and regional organizations have demonstrated a commitment to confront the threat from jihadist terrorist organizations, but their secur ity capabi l it ies remain weak.

Reference 29 - 0.04% Coverage

We will work with partners to defeat terrorist organizations and others who threaten U.S. citizens and the homeland.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Cyber Strategy - § 3 references coded [ 0.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

As all facets of American life have become more dependent on a secure cyberspace, new vulnerabilities have been revealed and new threats continue to emerge.

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

New threats and a new era of strategic competition demand a new cyber strategy that responds to new realities, reduces vulnerabilities, deters adversaries, and safeguards opportunities for the American people to thrive.

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

The United States will work to strengthen the capacity and interoperability of those allies and partners to improve our ability to optimize our combined skills, resources, capabilities, and perspectives against shared threats.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Defense Strategy Summary - § 1 reference coded [ 0.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

These changes require a clear-eyed appraisal of the threats we face, acknowledgement of the changing character of warfare, and a transformation of how the Department conducts business.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Defense Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

These include nuclear threats to the homeland and U.S. Allies and partners; long-range cruise missile threats; cyber and information operations; counterspace threats; chemical and biological weapons (CBW); undersea warfare; and extensive gray zone campaigns targeted against democracies in particular.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Military Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 1.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.15% Coverage

For the first time in our Nation’s history, the United States faces two major nuclear powers that may employ nuclear coercion as a way to meet their national objectives. Both the People’s Republic of China (PRC) and Russia possess the will and the means to pose an existential threat to our way of life.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Security Strategy - § 5 references coded [ 0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 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 2 - 0.09% Coverage

This decade will be decisive, in setting the terms of our competition with the PRC, managing the acute threat posed by Russia, and in our efforts to deal   
12 NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY   
        
with shared challenges, particularly climate change, pandemics, and economic turbulence.

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

Global threats to accountable and transparent governance also threaten our own democratic system.

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

Russia now poses an immediate and persistent threat to international peace and stability.

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

Meanwhile, we face sharply increased threats from a range of domestic violent extremists here in the United States.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2023 National Cybersecurity Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

The cyber operations of criminal syndicates now represent a threat to the national security, public safety, and economic prosperity of the United States and its allies and partners.