



The Critical Manufacturing Sector-Specific Plan (SSP) guides and integrates not only the sector's efforts to enhance the security and resilience of the sector, but also the sector's contributions to national critical infrastructure security and resilience as set forth in Presidential Policy Directive 21 (PPD-21).

Critical Manufacturing Sector Overview

The Critical Manufacturing Sector, one of 16 critical infrastructure sectors identified in the *National Infrastructure Protection Plan 2013: Partnering for Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience* (NIPP 2013), includes the manufacturing industries that are the most crucial for the continuity of the other critical sectors and have significant national economic implications. Manufacturers in the sector process raw materials and primary metals; produce engines, turbines, and power transmission equipment; produce electrical equipment and components; and manufacture cars, trucks, commercial ships, aircraft, rail cars, and their supporting components.

In 2013, the U.S. manufacturing industry contributed \$2.08 trillion to the economy, representing 12.5 percent of the gross domestic product. On its own, manufacturing in the United States would be the eighth-largest economy in the world.¹ Critical Manufacturing Sector products form the backbone of energy and transportation infrastructure in the United States. Many Critical Manufacturing Sector facilities also produce key elements or products for defense and are a part of the Defense Industrial Base Sector. A major failure or disruption in the sector could result in significant national economic impact and lengthy disruptions that cascade across multiple critical infrastructure sectors or regions.



Critical Manufacturing Sector-Specific Plan

An Annex to the NIPP 2013

2015



Sector-Specific Plan for Critical Manufacturing (DHS image)

Current Risks

The Critical Manufacturing Sector is vulnerable to a variety of risks, including natural disasters, terrorism, cyberattacks, and geopolitical unrest. Central to the sector's operations is the global transport of raw materials and finished products along large supply chains. Local or regional disruptions to critical suppliers can thus cascade across wide geographic regions and industries. With rising international commerce, manufacturers' supply chains have grown more extensive, complex, and interdependent—involving potentially hundreds of suppliers in as many regions. A global web of transportation pathways, information technology, and cyber and energy networks have created supply chain efficiencies that not only enable just-in-time shipments and reduced inventories, but also decrease the ability to absorb disruptions.

¹ National Association of Manufacturing, "Facts About Manufacturing," <http://www.nam.org/Newsroom/Facts-About-Manufacturing/> (accessed September 14, 2015)

Sector-Specific Plan Goals and Priorities

Led by the DHS National Protection and Programs Directorate Office of Infrastructure Protection, the Critical Manufacturing Sector Coordinating Council (SCC), and Government Coordinating Council (GCC), the SSP represents a collaborative effort among the private sector; State, local, tribal, and territorial governments; nongovernmental organizations; and Federal departments and agencies to work toward achieving shared goals and priorities and to address the unique operating conditions and risk landscape of the Critical Manufacturing Sector.

The sector's goals for the next four years reflect the strategic direction of the sector and support the Joint National Priorities developed in 2014 by the national council structures described in NIPP 2013:

1. Improve information sharing and promote continuous learning.
2. Identify sector-specific risks.
3. Develop cost-effective strategies to reduce these risks.
4. Support research and development efforts and advanced planning to ensure rapid response and recovery.

What's New in the 2015 Sector-Specific Plan?

Updates in this SSP include addressing the nexus between cyber and physical security, interdependence between various critical infrastructure sectors, risks associated with climate change, aging and outdated infrastructure, supply chain resilience, and other issues of concern.

How to Use the Sector-Specific Plan

Commercial and government partners in the Critical Manufacturing Sector can use this SSP to develop individual paths forward as they address security challenges and build resilience within their unique risk management perspectives, priorities, and resources. This SSP also includes metrics that Critical Manufacturing Sector partners can use to measure their progress as they enhance the security and resilience of their facilities and management of waste.

Contact

To read the Critical Manufacturing SSP, visit <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/nipp-ssp-critical-manufacturing-2015>.

For more information, visit the Critical Manufacturing Sector Webpage at <https://www.dhs.gov/critical-manufacturing-sector> or email the sector at criticalmanufacturing@hq.dhs.gov.