



National Infrastructure Protection Plan

Critical Manufacturing Sector

In December 2003, Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7 (HSPD-7) identified 17 Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) Sectors and designated Federal Government Sector-Specific Agencies (SSAs) for each of the sectors. Each sector is responsible for developing and implementing a Sector-Specific Plan (SSP) and sharing sector-level performance information with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to enable improvements in national cross-sector CIKR protection and resiliency programs.

SSAs are responsible for collaborating with public and private sector partners to develop and implement appropriate information-sharing and analysis mechanisms which lead the sector to greater security and resiliency. HSPD-7 recognized that the sector designations identified in 2003 could require modification or expansion over time, directing DHS to “evaluate the need for and coordinate the coverage of additional critical infrastructure and key resources categories over time, as appropriate.” On March 3, 2008, Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff signed a memorandum establishing the Critical Manufacturing (CM) Sector. DHS’ Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP) is designated as the SSA for the CM Sector.

Sector Overview

The CM Sector is crucial to the economic prosperity and continuity of the United States. U.S. manufacturers design, produce, and distribute products that provide more than one of every eight dollars of the U.S. gross domestic product and employ more than 10 percent of the Nation’s workforce. A direct attack on or disruption of certain elements of the

manufacturing industry could disrupt essential functions at the national level and across multiple other CIKR sectors.

The Homeland Infrastructure Threat and Risk Analysis Center (HITRAC) works closely with the U.S. intelligence community in developing a current risk profile for the CM Sector. When cross-referenced with sector goals and

priorities, this risk profile identifies critical potential gaps in the protection of the sector's CIKR. The CM Sector works in cooperation with DHS to mitigate these gaps.

Based on the guidance provided by HSPD-7, the following industries currently meet the CIKR criteria of the CM Sector and are not included within an existing sector:

Primary Metal Manufacturing

- **Iron and Steel Mills and Ferro Alloy Manufacturing:** Facilities engaged in the direct reduction of iron ore; manufacturing pig iron in molten or solid form; converting pig iron into steel; manufacturing ferro alloys; making steel; manufacturing shapes (e.g., bar, plate, rod, sheet, strip, wire); or forming pipe and tube.
- **Alumina and Aluminum Production and Processing:** Facilities converting aluminum-bearing bauxite ore into products such as alumina, aluminum ingots, and rolled or drawn aluminum products (including plate, sheet, foil, and extrusions).
- **Nonferrous Metal (Except Aluminum) Production and Processing:** Facilities smelting, refining, rolling, drawing, and extruding non-ferrous and alloys of non-ferrous metals.

Machinery Manufacturing

- **Engine, Turbine, and Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing:** Includes generators and governors, and water, gas, steam, hydraulic, and wind turbines. This industry also manufactures agriculture, construction, and mining machinery.

Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing

- **Electrical Equipment Manufacturing:** Facilities manufacturing power, distribution, and specialty transformers; electric motors, generators, and motor generator sets; switchgear and switchboard apparatus; relays; and industrial controls.

Transportation Equipment Manufacturing

- **Vehicle Manufacturing:** Facilities manufacturing passenger cars, trucks, locomotives, motorcycles, and commercial ships.
- **Aviation and Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing:** Includes the manufacturing of commercial and private fixed-wing and rotary aircraft; aircraft components and avionics; launch vehicles; and satellites and their assemblies.

- **Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing:** Includes the manufacture or rebuilding of locomotives; locomotive frames and parts; railroad, street, and rapid-transit cars for passenger and freight; and rail and track-maintenance equipment.

The products made by these manufacturing industries are essential in varying capacities to many other CIKR sectors. The CM Sector will focus on the identification, assessment, prioritization, and protection of nationally significant manufacturing industries within the sector that may be susceptible to terrorist attacks.

Sector Partnerships

SSAs are responsible for working with other Federal, State, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector partners to implement the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) sector partnership model and risk management framework; develop and implement programs; and provide sector-level guidance in accordance with HSPD-7. The CM Sector Government Coordinating Council (GCC) includes other components of DHS; the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Transportation, Energy, Justice (Federal Bureau of Investigation), Labor, and Treasury; the Small Business Administration; the Environmental Protection Agency; and representatives of State, local, tribal, and territorial governments.

The private sector counterpart to the GCC, the Sector Coordinating Council (SCC), is comprised of manufacturing companies that are critical to the U.S. economy, both domestically and internationally, as outlined by HSPD-7. Critical Manufacturing CIKR include manufacturing firms of any size that fit within the identified industries above or that are considered iconic representatives of the U.S. economy.

For questions or more information, please contact CriticalManufacturing@dhs.gov or visit www.dhs.gov/CIKR.



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