WHITE PAPER | MANUFACTURING, READINESS & CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Defense Industrial-Base Manufacturing Expansion

How the United States builds, sustains, and expands the production network behind military readiness - and why dependable facility infrastructure matters.

PRODUCTION | SUPPLY CHAINS | WORKFORCE | QUALITY | SECURITY | FIELD SYSTEMS

1 A National Production Network

Federal organizations, prime contractors, specialist suppliers, public depots, laboratories, and commercial manufacturers all contribute.

2 Capacity Built Over Time

Skilled labor, qualified processes, supplier relationships, tooling, utilities, and secure facilities cannot be created instantly.

3 Readiness Beyond New Production

Repair, overhaul, spares, testing, engineering support, and lifecycle sustainment are as important as new production.

4 Expansion Is Coordinated

Demand, capital, permitting, workforce, supplier capacity, quality, security, and infrastructure must advance together.

Manufacturing readiness is an ecosystem, not a single factory.

A production line succeeds only when qualified suppliers, trained workers, power and utilities, secure communications, test capacity, transportation, maintenance, and government-industry coordination support the same mission.

What the Defense Industrial Base Actually Is

The defense industrial base is the public-private production and sustainment network behind national defense. It reaches far beyond the largest contractors and includes the institutions, suppliers, workers, and facilities that keep complex systems available over time.

A Network, Not a Single Industry

The defense industrial base, often shortened to DIB, is the collection of public and private organizations that design, manufacture, deliver, maintain, and support products and services for national defense. Privately owned factories and engineering centers are part of it, but so are government arsenals, depots, shipyards, research laboratories, test ranges, distribution activities, and the infrastructure that connects them. The result is less like one industry than a national production network with many overlapping missions.

A 2024 Defense Business Board study estimated that this network employs more than 1.1 million U.S. workers across almost 60,000 companies operating in all 50 states. In fiscal 2022, DoD vendors received more than $390 billion in contracts, while five major integrators accounted for roughly one-third of contract dollars awarded each year since 2019. Those figures show both the scale of the network and the concentration that exists near its top.

That network crosses manufacturing, engineering, software, materials, logistics, maintenance, construction, testing, and professional services. Some companies depend heavily on defense programs. Others mainly serve commercial customers but provide dual-use technology, specialty materials, transportation, computing, communications, or production capacity when defense demand rises. Allied suppliers and trusted international partners can also contribute sources, technology, and surge options when policy and program rules allow it.

Specialization Creates Interdependence

Modern systems rarely come from a single vertically integrated factory. Prime contractors and integrators coordinate the finished system, but thousands of smaller firms may provide castings, forgings, electronics, energetic materials, composites, machine work, coatings, tooling, software, calibration, or test services. A supplier can be small in head count and still be strategically important because its workforce, process knowledge, equipment, material access, certifications, or approved production history may be difficult to replace.

This specialization makes the network capable, but it also creates dependencies. A late component, unavailable material, lost technical skill, or unqualified substitute can interrupt a much larger production program. For that reason, the useful measure of the industrial base is not simply the number of companies in it. What matters is whether the network has enough qualified, secure, and repeatable capability to meet real demand.

Public and Private Roles

Government customers establish mission needs, budgets, contracting approaches, priorities, technical requirements, and acceptance criteria. Program offices and acquisition organizations then work with prime contractors and integrators that coordinate design, configuration, suppliers, production, testing, delivery, and long-term support. Public depots, arsenals, and shipyards add government-owned production, repair, overhaul, modernization, and readiness capacity for selected missions.

Research laboratories, universities, proving grounds, and manufacturing institutes help reduce technical risk and move new processes toward production. Commercial manufacturers contribute technologies and capacity that may not exist in defense-only markets. The network therefore depends on coordination among organizations with different incentives, ownership structures, investment horizons, and operating rules.

What Participation Requires

The ability to make a part is only the beginning. Suppliers must understand contractual and technical requirements, protect facilities and controlled information, document their processes, manage quality, maintain traceability, oversee sub-tier sources, and deliver reliably. Many programs also require disciplined configuration control, approved testing, calibrated equipment, cybersecurity practices, and records that remain useful throughout a long service life.

Those obligations explain why industrial capacity cannot be created instantly. A new machine may be purchased quickly, but experienced people, qualified processes, trusted supplier relationships, secure systems, customer approvals, and a stable operating history take time to build. Expansion succeeds when those capabilities grow together rather than when one visible piece of equipment is added in isolation.

> **A small source can carry an outsized share of program risk.**
>
> When no qualified substitute is ready, the loss of one specialist supplier can affect an entire production line. Industrial-base resilience therefore depends on preserving usable capability, not merely counting facilities or vendors.

From Public Armories to a Distributed Industrial Network

American defense production has repeatedly expanded, contracted, and reorganized as national needs, technology, industrial structure, and public policy changed.

A Short U.S. Industrial-Base Timeline

The Public Foundations

In the early republic, federal armories and naval shipyards helped establish organized production, repair, standardization, and technical knowledge. They were not modern factories in the current sense, but they demonstrated a lasting principle: military capability depends on institutions that can turn designs, materials, skilled labor, and public resources into dependable equipment and sustainment.

That principle became unmistakable during the Second World War. Civilian factories converted to military production, new plants were built, supply chains expanded, and government coordinated materials and priorities on an extraordinary scale. The phrase "Arsenal of Democracy" describes more than production volume. It reflects the ability of a broad civilian economy to reorganize around a national mission while public arsenals, depots, and shipyards supported specialized work and repair.

Enduring Authorities and Long Programs

The Defense Production Act of 1950 created enduring authorities for priorities, allocations, and the expansion of productive capacity. During the Cold War, long-running programs supported specialized plants, technical workforces, and supplier relationships. Defense production became increasingly complex as electronics, advanced materials, software, propulsion, and precision manufacturing became central to military systems.

Contraction and Consolidation

After the Cold War, lower demand and corporate consolidation reduced the number of major contractors and many specialist sources. DoD's 2022 competition review reported that the number of major aerospace and defense prime contractors fell from 51 to 5 after the 1990s. Over roughly three decades, tactical-missile suppliers declined from 13 to 3, fixed-wing-aircraft suppliers from 8 to 3, and satellite suppliers from 8 to 4; the report also found that three sources produced 90 percent of missiles. The network continued to deliver highly capable systems, but in some areas it became leaner and less able to absorb sudden demand or the loss of a critical source.

At the same time, defense programs became longer-lived. New production must now coexist with repair, overhaul, modernization, software updates, spares, and engineering support for equipment that may remain in service for decades. Sustaining old systems while introducing new ones places different demands on factories, public depots, technical data, tooling, and workforce knowledge.

The Present Return to Resilience

Recent disruptions and rising demand have renewed attention to single-source dependencies, long lead times, workforce shortages, foreign supply exposure, and production systems that cannot surge quickly. Commercial technology now matters more as well: semiconductors, digital engineering, automation, communications, and advanced materials connect defense programs to broader markets. Expansion today is therefore not a matter of reopening yesterday's factory. New capacity must operate within modern quality systems, digital workflows, cybersecurity expectations, environmental and worker protections, complex supplier networks, and long-term sustainment plans.

> **Industrial capacity is cumulative.**
>
> Facilities can be built in years, but trusted sources, qualified processes, experienced workers, and production knowledge often take much longer to develop - and can disappear quickly when demand collapses.

Why Manufacturing Capacity Matters

Industrial capacity gives national strategy physical form. Readiness depends on whether the country can produce, repair, replenish, and adapt at the pace required in routine operations and during sustained demand.

4 PRIORITIES	6 INITIATIVES	>40% DECLINE	LONG LEAD TIMES
2024 INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY	**IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**	**SMALL-BUSINESS PARTICIPATION**	**CAPACITY TAKES TIME**
Supply chains, workforce, acquisition, and economic deterrence.	Six lines of action put the strategy into practice.	DoD reported a decade-long decline in participating small firms.	Facilities, tooling, labor, sources, and qualification cannot be improvised.

Readiness Extends Beyond New Production

Manufacturing capacity is often discussed as the number of units a factory can produce, but national readiness depends on a broader system. Fielded equipment must be repaired, overhauled, modified, supplied with spares, tested, and supported through long service lives. Public depots and shipyards, private repair vendors, distribution networks, laboratories, and engineering teams are therefore part of the same capacity question as new assembly lines.

Credible capacity also contributes to deterrence. A force is more sustainable when potential adversaries can see that equipment can be replenished, damaged systems can be restored, and production can continue through disruption. That credibility comes from proven output, not from theoretical floor space or untested production plans.

A Healthy Supplier Base

Resilience improves when programs have qualified sources, visibility into sub-tier suppliers, trusted material channels, and realistic inventories. In fiscal 2021, small businesses represented 73 percent of all companies doing business with DoD and 77 percent of its research-and-development companies, even as the number of participating small firms had fallen by more than 40 percent over the preceding decade. That loss matters because small and mid-sized firms often hold specialized processes, tooling, or knowledge that a major contractor cannot quickly reproduce.

Innovation Must Reach Production Scale

A promising design does not create operational value until it can be manufactured, tested, accepted, supported, and improved at useful rates. Production engineering, supplier qualification, tooling, quality controls, and maintainability are what convert an invention into a repeatable capability. The same logic applies to commercial technology entering defense markets: it must be integrated into secure, documented, and supportable production systems.

Flexible facilities and supplier networks also improve adaptability. They can raise output, change configurations, incorporate new technology, or shift work between qualified locations more effectively than a brittle system built around one source and one fixed rate. Surge capacity does not mean keeping every plant at maximum output. It means preserving the people, plans, equipment, sources, and approvals needed to increase or redirect production when circumstances change.

Industrial Investment Reaches the Region

Manufacturing expansion supports more than a factory payroll. In fiscal 2023, DoD contract obligations, payroll, and grants across the states and District of Columbia totaled $609.2 billion, equal to 2.2 percent of U.S. gross domestic product. Contracts for products and services represented $431.4 billion, or 71 percent, of that total. The investment creates demand for engineers, technicians, machinists, electricians, construction trades, logistics providers, trainers, utilities, and local suppliers. Those regional ecosystems matter because a facility cannot retain capability without a workforce pipeline, reliable services, transportation, housing, emergency support, and businesses able to maintain the equipment around it.

The goal is dependable capacity - not maximum output at any cost.

Healthy manufacturing systems deliver the required product, quality, and rate with secure information, reliable sources, trained workers, maintainable equipment, and the ability to recover from disruption. Expansion must strengthen the whole production system, not simply add floor space.

How Manufacturing Capacity Becomes Reliable Output

Production expansion moves through a sequence of business, engineering, facility, workforce, and quality decisions. Skipping a step can create a larger factory that still cannot deliver at the required rate.

From Demand to Accepted Delivery

Demand Comes Before Equipment

Expansion begins with a demand signal: the quantities required, the timing of delivery, the product configuration, the expected duration of demand, and the sustainment obligation that follows. Customers and program teams must make those needs clear enough for manufacturers to plan against them. Uncertain or frequently changing demand can delay investment because facilities, long-lead tooling, workforce programs, and supplier commitments are difficult to justify without a credible production outlook.

Manufacturers then translate demand into a production system. They map the sequence of work, required materials, suppliers, equipment, tooling, labor skills, utilities, floor space, material movement, inspection points, test capacity, records, and shipping requirements. The plan must show not only how the product will be assembled, but how work will be controlled and how accepted output will move through the factory at the required rate.

Investment Builds Capability in Layers

Public and private capital may support construction, equipment, tooling, supplier development, workforce pipelines, and long-lead materials. Those investments mature on different schedules. A building can be ready before a machine arrives; a machine can be installed before operators are trained; and a production line can appear complete before its suppliers or test systems are qualified. Effective program management aligns those layers instead of treating construction completion as the finish line.

Qualification Turns Capacity into Proof

Before expanded capacity can be trusted, the process must demonstrate that it produces conforming work. First articles, inspection results, test data, calibrated equipment, documented procedures, material traceability, process controls, and customer acceptance provide that proof. Qualification may also extend into the supply chain, where new sources must show that their materials and processes meet the same requirements as established ones.

Once the process is accepted, the organization can raise the rate. Scheduling, supplier coordination, employee training, automation, maintenance, material availability, and disciplined problem-solving improve repeatable throughput. Rate growth is usually gradual because variation becomes visible only when the system operates continuously and each bottleneck is exposed.

The Tightest Constraint Sets the Rate

A new machine does not solve a missing material source. More floor space does not replace trained people. Faster assembly does not help when inspection, testing, shipping, or customer acceptance becomes the bottleneck. GAO documented one missile program in which the potential lead time for electronic parts could rise from 19 to 34 months if left unmitigated; advance procurement helped the program preserve the shorter lead time. Real production rate follows the slowest critical constraint across demand, suppliers, people, process, facility, and quality. Capacity planning therefore works backward from accepted delivery and strengthens the entire path in sequence.

After delivery begins, the system still requires sustainment. Manufacturers must manage repairs, obsolescence, configuration changes, cybersecurity, quality trends, spare parts, supplier health, and future demand. Reliable capacity is a lifecycle capability, not a one-time construction project.

> **The largest factory is not automatically the fastest production system.**
>
> Output rises only when demand, suppliers, people, process, facility, quality, testing, and customer decisions are aligned around accepted delivery.

The People and Organizations Behind Expansion

Defense manufacturing grows through coordinated decisions by public customers, industrial companies, workers, communities, educators, utilities, and oversight organizations. No single participant controls the entire outcome.

Demand, Funding, and Integration

Program and acquisition teams translate mission needs into requirements, budgets, contracts, schedules, technical data, acceptance criteria, and sustainment plans. Their decisions shape the demand signal that industry uses to hire people, reserve material, order long-lead equipment, and justify new capacity. When priorities or schedules change, the effects travel through every tier of the supplier network.

Prime contractors and integrators coordinate the system as a whole. They manage design, configuration, major suppliers, production, testing, delivery, support, and communication with the customer. Their supplier-management teams develop sources, monitor sub-tier capacity, address long lead times, and coordinate corrective action when material or quality problems emerge. This work is especially important when a program depends on a highly specialized small business.

Delivery Continues After the Factory

Logistics and sustainment organizations plan spares, repair, overhaul, distribution, field support, obsolescence response, and lifecycle availability. They connect factory output to the units and installations that use the equipment. Their experience also feeds back into design and production: recurring failures, difficult maintenance, slow repairs, or unavailable parts can reveal where the industrial system needs improvement.

Public depots, arsenals, and shipyards often work alongside private contractors in this lifecycle. The balance varies by product and mission, but the underlying requirement is the same: production, repair, and support must function as one coordinated readiness system rather than as separate activities.

The Workforce Turns Plans into Repeatable Work

Engineers, machinists, welders, assemblers, technicians, electricians, operators, maintainers, supervisors, and skilled trades convert drawings and schedules into physical output. Their knowledge is not interchangeable. Many processes require years of experience, formal qualification, or familiarity with specialized equipment. The scale of the challenge is visible in shipbuilding: a DoD briefing cited by GAO estimated that, after accounting for attrition, the shipbuilding industrial base would need 174,000 new workers over the following decade to keep pace with Navy goals. Expansion plans must therefore address recruiting, training, retention, supervision, and the transfer of knowledge from experienced employees to newer workers.

Quality and test professionals provide independent evidence that the work meets requirements. Inspectors, metrologists, laboratory staff, test engineers, and customer representatives verify materials, dimensions, process results, configuration, and performance. Security and cybersecurity teams protect facilities, controlled information, networks, suppliers, access, communications, and incident response. These functions are part of production itself because output that cannot be verified or protected cannot be accepted with confidence.

Expansion Depends on the Surrounding Community

Utilities, permitting agencies, construction firms, schools, colleges, labor organizations, transportation providers, and emergency services all influence how quickly a facility can grow and how reliably it can operate. Workforce partners develop training pipelines; utilities plan power, water, and communications; local authorities manage permits and public infrastructure; and first responders coordinate around new hazards and site conditions.

For that reason, expansion changes work as much as equipment. New lines alter staffing, material flow, maintenance, quality records, access control, communications, emergency planning, and supplier coordination. Operators and maintainers should shape the project early, while the facility and workflow can still be changed without expensive rework.

> **No single organization can expand the industrial base by itself.**
>
> Demand, capital, supplier capability, workforce, construction, utilities, quality, security, logistics, and public coordination must mature together if new capacity is expected to deliver reliably.

What Manufacturing Expansion Changes at the Facility

Capacity projects can range from targeted equipment additions to entirely new campuses. The strongest programs connect construction, process design, supplier readiness, workforce, quality, security, and long-term operations.

$253.7M

GAS-TURBINE CAPACITY EXAMPLE

A 2024 Defense Production Act award supported facility expansion for domestic engine-production capacity.

$14.3M

SOLID-ROCKET-MOTOR SOURCE EXAMPLE

A 2024 award supported an additional domestic source and expanded design, production, and test capacity.

The Physical Foundation

Expansion begins with the site and its utilities. Electrical service, backup power, water, cooling, compressed air, ventilation, drainage, communications, loading access, storage, and waste handling must support the intended production rate. Each service has both a capacity question and a reliability question: the facility must receive enough of it, distribute it safely, monitor its condition, and recover when it is interrupted.

The production layout must then create a safe and visible flow from receiving through material control, processing, assembly, inspection, testing, packaging, and shipping. Equipment placement affects travel distance, lifting, supervision, maintenance access, contamination control, emergency routes, and future expansion. A layout that works at a pilot rate may become congested when material, people, or rework volumes increase.

Building While Work Continues

Many projects take place inside active facilities that cannot simply shut down. Teams must decide what stays online, where temporary capacity will operate, how construction will be isolated from production, when utilities can be interrupted, and how new processes will be qualified before older equipment is retired. The transition plan can matter as much as the final layout because a poorly sequenced project may reduce current output while new capacity is still incomplete.

Production Intelligence and Quality

Machines, controls, production records, maintenance information, schedules, material status, and approved analytics must exchange usable information. That does not mean every device must be connected to everything else. It means the facility needs a deliberate architecture for moving the right data to the people and systems authorized to use it, while preserving configuration control and dependable operation.

Quality and test capability must expand with production. Metrology, inspection, laboratories, test cells, calibration, traceability, controlled records, and customer witness points can become bottlenecks if they are sized only for the old rate. The same is true of maintenance: higher utilization creates more wear, more planned service, and greater demand for spare parts, tools, documentation, and qualified technicians.

A Secure and Operable Environment

Workforce safety, training capacity, access routes, maintenance space, procedures, and emergency coordination shape day-to-day operations. Physical and cyber security must also be designed together around facilities, controlled information, operational technology, communications, remote access, and recovery paths. Security that is bolted on late can obstruct maintenance or production; security designed with the workflow can protect the mission without creating unnecessary friction.

Expansion is an operating-system change, not only a construction project.

The building, equipment, people, information, quality controls, maintenance practices, security boundaries, utilities, and transition plan must support the same production objective from the first day of operation through the full lifecycle.

How Facility Infrastructure Supports Production

Modern manufacturing depends on a dependable path from utilities and field conditions to production decisions, verified work, and recovery. Infrastructure should make the factory easier to operate, secure, maintain, and expand.

From Facility Condition to Accepted Output

Utilities and Connections Form the First Layer

Stable electrical service, backup power, cooling, ventilation, grounding, and process utilities create the conditions in which production equipment can operate. Machines, controls, test assets, maintenance tools, and production systems then need approved connections for power, communications, monitoring, and data exchange. These connections should be documented and organized so that a failure can be located without disrupting unrelated work.

Infrastructure becomes valuable when it helps coordinate the production flow. Schedules, material status, work instructions, alarms, maintenance events, access permissions, and controlled records must reach the people responsible for decisions. Inspection, testing, calibration, traceability, and configuration records then show that the resulting output was produced and accepted as intended.

Protection and Recovery Must Be Designed In

Security, network segmentation, backups, spare parts, preventive maintenance, and emergency plans reduce the duration and reach of a disruption. Good design separates critical functions, limits unauthorized access, and gives operators a practiced path for recovery. The objective is not simply to prevent every failure; it is to keep a local problem from becoming a facility-wide loss of production.

Durable Infrastructure Follows Four Principles

First, separate and secure the system by defining network zones, physical access, approved connections, controlled-information paths, monitoring, backups, and recovery practices. Second, design for the environment by matching equipment protection to heat, humidity, water, dust, corrosion, vibration, solar load, and site-specific hazards. Indoor and outdoor locations impose different risks, and each location should be evaluated on its real operating conditions.

Third, make maintenance practical. Safe access, clear labeling, current drawings, useful test points, event history, spare strategy, and room for replacement reduce downtime and prevent routine service from becoming a production event. Fourth, plan for growth by reserving space, power, thermal capacity, cable paths, network capacity, and mounting flexibility for later changes or higher rates.

Where Field Enclosures Enter the Picture

Manufacturing campuses often place communications, networking, monitoring, access control, utility interfaces, test support, power continuity, and other equipment outside the main building. Those field locations may sit near substations, gates, loading zones, storage areas, test sites, or remote assets. A properly configured outdoor enclosure creates a controlled and maintainable space around that equipment while supporting cable management, thermal control, security, service access, and future change.

Facility infrastructure is a lifecycle system.

Construction completion is only one milestone. Long-term value comes from reliable utilities, secure communications, clear documentation, trained staff, maintainable equipment, controlled changes, planned spares, and a recovery path the organization can practice. Once the owner and integrator define the field function and equipment package, DDB Unlimited can help configure the durable outdoor enclosure that supports it.

Where DDB Unlimited Fits

After the owner, integrator, and engineering team define the site function, equipment package, environmental conditions, security needs, thermal load, power plan, and approval path, DDB Unlimited can help translate those requirements into a practical outdoor-enclosure configuration.

COMPACT FIELD LOCATION

SOD-302420

A compact outdoor rack enclosure for distributed communications, monitoring, security, utility-control, networking, or power-support equipment at smaller field locations.

View SOD-302420

SINGLE-BAY FIELD HUB

OD-62DXC

A larger single-bay platform for rack-based communications, network, monitoring, control, security, and site-power packages with configurable field options.

View OD-62DXC

DUAL-BAY FIELD PACKAGE

2OD-62DXC

A dual-bay direction for higher-density equipment packages, physical organization between functions, larger power-support needs, or planned expansion.

View 2OD-62DXC

A Better Starting Conversation

1 What job does the enclosure support?

Communications, network aggregation, monitoring, access control, utility systems, test support, power continuity, or another defined site function.

2 What conditions shape the site?

Temperature, humidity, water, dust, corrosion, solar load, vibration, mounting, access, heat, cable paths, and security boundaries.

3 How will it be approved and maintained?

The owner and project team define applicable standards, system architecture, cybersecurity, testing, access, documentation, and lifecycle responsibilities.

DDB supports the enclosure decision within the approved facility design.

Bring the environmental conditions, equipment layout, thermal load, cable plan, mounting method, service access, security needs, and future-growth requirements to the application review.

Request Review

Outdoor Products

Research Notes and Source Guidance

This paper uses public primary sources for industrial-base scope, scale, history, strategy, supplier participation, consolidation, spending, supply-chain performance, workforce development, manufacturing investment, cybersecurity, and enclosure planning. Source check completed September 2026.

Source	Used For	Link
Defense Business Board - Industry Partnerships	DIB scale: more than 1.1 million workers, almost 60,000 companies, nationwide facilities, and FY2022 contract value.	OPEN SOURCE
DoD - National Defense Industrial Strategy	The first department-wide industrial strategy and its four priorities for a modern, resilient industrial ecosystem.	OPEN SOURCE
DoD - NDIS Implementation Plan	Six initiatives for putting the industrial strategy into action across supply chains, workforce, acquisition, and cooperation.	OPEN SOURCE
DoD - Small Business Strategy	FY2021 supplier shares, the greater-than-40% participation decline over a decade, and the importance of smaller firms.	OPEN SOURCE
DoD - Industrial-Base Consolidation	Declines from 51 to five major primes and across missile, aircraft, and satellite supplier categories.	OPEN SOURCE
DoD - FY2023 Defense Spending by State	$609.2 billion in contracts, payroll, and grants; spending composition and national economic scale.	OPEN SOURCE
GAO - Weapon Replacement Supply Chains	Electronic-parts lead-time example and evidence of material, obsolescence, and supplier constraints.	OPEN SOURCE
GAO - Shipbuilding and Repair Workforce	The projected need for 174,000 new shipbuilding workers over a decade, including attrition replacement.	OPEN SOURCE
U.S. Code - Defense Production	Statutory framework for priorities, allocations, and expansion of productive capacity for national defense.	OPEN SOURCE
DoD - Gas Turbine Capacity Award	Example of public investment supporting facility expansion and increased domestic engine-production capacity.	OPEN SOURCE
DoD - Rocket Motor Source Award	Example of investment supporting an additional domestic source and expanded production and test capability.	OPEN SOURCE
DoD - DIB Cybersecurity Strategy	Department strategy for strengthening cybersecurity across defense contractors and the supporting ecosystem.	OPEN SOURCE
NEMA - Enclosure Types	General environmental enclosure-type definitions; direct DDB product links appear with the page 9 profiles.	OPEN SOURCE

Final takeaway

The defense industrial base is a national production and sustainment network whose strength depends on reliable demand, qualified suppliers, skilled people, secure information, usable facilities, and repeatable quality. Expansion should strengthen that whole system. Once the owner and integrator define the facility role and equipment package, DDB Unlimited can help configure durable outdoor enclosures for the field infrastructure that supports it.