

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-Q

☒ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2025
or

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number 001-34910

HUNTINGTON INGALLS INDUSTRIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

90-0607005
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

4101 Washington Avenue Newport News, Virginia 23607
(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

(757) 380-2000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock	HII	New York Stock Exchange

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer	☒	Accelerated Filer	☐
Non-Accelerated Filer	☐	Smaller Reporting Company	☐
		Emerging Growth Company	☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

As of July 25, 2025, 39,240,631 shares of the registrant's common stock were outstanding.

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HUNTINGTON INGALLS INDUSTRIES, INC.
PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Item 1. Financial Statements
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)

(in millions, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Sales and service revenues				
Product sales	\$ 1,957	\$ 1,926	\$ 3,670	\$ 3,713
Service revenues	1,125	1,051	2,146	2,069
Sales and service revenues	3,082	2,977	5,816	5,782
Cost of sales and service revenues				
Cost of product sales	1,696	1,627	3,147	3,164
Cost of service revenues	991	918	1,880	1,811
Income from operating investments, net	8	11	21	23
Other income and gains, net	1	1	1	—
General and administrative expenses	241	255	487	487
Operating income	163	189	324	343
Other income (expense)				
Interest expense	(28)	(24)	(56)	(45)
Non-operating retirement benefit	47	46	95	90
Other, net	6	5	12	12
Earnings before income taxes	188	216	375	400
Federal and foreign income tax expense	36	43	74	74
Net earnings	\$ 152	\$ 173	\$ 301	\$ 326
Basic earnings per share	\$ 3.86	\$ 4.38	\$ 7.66	\$ 8.25
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	39.4	39.5	39.3	39.5
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 3.86	\$ 4.38	\$ 7.66	\$ 8.25
Weighted-average diluted shares outstanding	39.4	39.5	39.3	39.5
Dividends declared per share	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.30	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.60
Net earnings from above	\$ 152	\$ 173	\$ 301	\$ 326
Other comprehensive income				
Change in unamortized benefit plan costs	1	4	2	9
Tax expense for items of other comprehensive income	—	—	—	(2)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	1	4	2	7
Comprehensive income	\$ 153	\$ 177	\$ 303	\$ 333

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

HUNTINGTON INGALLS INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (UNAUDITED)

(\$ in millions)	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 343	\$ 831
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for expected credit losses of \$2 million as of 2025 and 2024	377	212
Contract assets	1,811	1,683
Inventoried costs	215	208
Income taxes receivable	153	204
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	74	90
Total current assets	2,973	3,228
Property, plant, and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$2,663 million as of 2025 and \$2,583 million as of 2024	3,576	3,450
Operating lease assets	242	239
Goodwill	2,651	2,618
Other intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$1,170 million as of 2025 and \$1,118 million as of 2024	746	782
Pension plan assets	1,492	1,422
Miscellaneous other assets	418	402
Total assets	\$ 12,098	\$ 12,141
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Trade accounts payable	\$ 650	\$ 598
Accrued employees' compensation	384	392
Current portion of long-term debt	3	503
Current portion of postretirement plan liabilities	124	124
Current portion of workers' compensation liabilities	203	201
Contract liabilities	969	774
Other current liabilities	417	399
Total current liabilities	2,750	2,991
Long-term debt	2,700	2,700
Pension plan liabilities	142	142
Other postretirement plan liabilities	199	209
Workers' compensation liabilities	449	443
Long-term operating lease liabilities	206	205
Deferred tax liabilities	359	378
Other long-term liabilities	411	407
Total liabilities	7,216	7,475
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 11)		
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 150,000,000 shares authorized; 53,824,958 shares issued and 39,240,249 shares outstanding as of 2025, and 53,714,128 shares issued and 39,129,419 shares outstanding as of 2024	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	2,066	2,045
Retained earnings	5,290	5,097
Treasury stock	(2,449)	(2,449)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(26)	(28)
Total stockholders' equity	4,882	4,666
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 12,098	\$ 12,141

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

HUNTINGTON INGALLS INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

(\$ in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2025	2024
Operating Activities:		
Net earnings	\$ 301	\$ 326
Adjustments to reconcile net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	110	106
Amortization of purchased intangibles	52	54
Stock-based compensation	33	7
Deferred income taxes	(19)	(28)
Gain on investments in marketable securities	(10)	(11)
Other non-cash transactions, net	9	2
Change in		
Accounts receivable	(165)	(239)
Contract assets	(128)	(157)
Inventoried costs	(7)	(12)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	57	(38)
Accounts payable and accruals	272	(164)
Retiree benefits	(77)	(57)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	428	(211)
Investing Activities:		
Capital expenditures		
Capital expenditure additions	(163)	(165)
Grant proceeds for capital expenditures	3	3
Acquisitions of businesses	(133)	—
Other investing activities, net	2	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(291)	(162)
Financing Activities:		
Repayment of long-term debt	(500)	(229)
Proceeds from revolving credit facility borrowings	—	42
Repayment of revolving credit facility borrowings	—	(42)
Net borrowings on commercial paper	—	440
Dividends paid	(106)	(102)
Repurchases of common stock	—	(127)
Employee taxes on certain share-based payment arrangements	(14)	(25)
Other financing activities, net	(5)	(3)
Net cash used in financing activities	(625)	(46)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(488)	(419)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	831	430
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 343	\$ 11
Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosure		
Cash paid for income taxes (net of refunds)	\$ 55	\$ 157
Cash paid for interest	\$ 42	\$ 51
Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities		
Capital expenditures accrued in accounts payable	\$ 6	\$ 9

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

HUNTINGTON INGALLS INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

Three Months Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (\$ in millions)	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance as of March 31, 2024	\$ 1	\$ 2,038	\$ 4,855	\$ (2,349)	\$ (419)	\$ 4,126
Net earnings	—	—	173	—	—	173
Dividends declared (\$1.30 per share)	—	—	(51)	—	—	(51)
Stock-based compensation	—	(9)	—	—	—	(9)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	4	4
Treasury stock activity	—	—	—	(65)	—	(65)
Balance as of June 30, 2024	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 2,029</u>	<u>\$ 4,977</u>	<u>\$ (2,414)</u>	<u>\$ (415)</u>	<u>\$ 4,178</u>
Balance as of March 31, 2025	\$ 1	\$ 2,057	\$ 5,191	\$ (2,449)	\$ (27)	\$ 4,773
Net earnings	—	—	152	—	—	152
Dividends declared (\$1.35 per share)	—	—	(53)	—	—	(53)
Stock-based compensation	—	9	—	—	—	9
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	1	1
Balance as of June 30, 2025	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 2,066</u>	<u>\$ 5,290</u>	<u>\$ (2,449)</u>	<u>\$ (26)</u>	<u>\$ 4,882</u>
Six Months Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (\$ in millions)	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance as of December 31, 2023	\$ 1	\$ 2,045	\$ 4,755	\$ (2,286)	\$ (422)	\$ 4,093
Net earnings	—	—	326	—	—	326
Dividends declared (\$2.60 per share)	—	—	(102)	—	—	(102)
Stock-based compensation	—	(16)	(2)	—	—	(18)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	7	7
Treasury stock activity	—	—	—	(128)	—	(128)
Balance as of June 30, 2024	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 2,029</u>	<u>\$ 4,977</u>	<u>\$ (2,414)</u>	<u>\$ (415)</u>	<u>\$ 4,178</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2024	\$ 1	\$ 2,045	\$ 5,097	\$ (2,449)	\$ (28)	\$ 4,666
Net earnings	—	—	301	—	—	301
Dividends declared (\$2.70 per share)	—	—	(106)	—	—	(106)
Stock-based compensation	—	21	(2)	—	—	19
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	2	2
Balance as of June 30, 2025	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 2,066</u>	<u>\$ 5,290</u>	<u>\$ (2,449)</u>	<u>\$ (26)</u>	<u>\$ 4,882</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

HUNTINGTON INGALLS INDUSTRIES, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc. ("HII" or the "Company") is a global, all-domain defense partner, building and delivering the world's most powerful, survivable naval ships and technologies that safeguard America's seas, sky, land, space, and cyber. HII is organized into three reportable segments: Ingalls Shipbuilding ("Ingalls"), Newport News Shipbuilding ("Newport News"), and Mission Technologies. For more than a century, the Company's Ingalls segment in Mississippi and Newport News segment in Virginia have built more ships in more ship classes than any other U.S. naval shipbuilder, making HII America's largest shipbuilder. The Mission Technologies segment develops integrated technology solutions and products that enable today's connected, all-domain force.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Principles of Consolidation - The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of HII and its subsidiaries have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") and the instructions to Form 10-Q promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). As used in the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited), the terms "HII" and "the Company" refer to HII and its subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation. For classification of current assets and liabilities related to its long-term production contracts, the Company uses the duration of these contracts as its operating cycle, which is generally longer than one year.

These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include all adjustments of a normal recurring nature considered necessary by management for a fair presentation of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial position, results of operations, and cash flows and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 (the "2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K").

The quarterly information is labeled using a calendar convention; that is, first quarter is consistently labeled as ending on March 31, second quarter as ending on June 30, and third quarter as ending on September 30. It is management's long-standing practice to establish interim closing dates using a "fiscal" calendar, which requires the businesses to close their books on a Friday near these quarter-end dates in order to normalize the potentially disruptive effects of quarterly closings on business processes. This practice only exists for interim periods within a reporting year.

Accounting Estimates - The preparation of the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingencies at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates have been prepared on the basis of the most current and best available information, and actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments - Except for the Company's long-term debt, the carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments that are recorded at historical cost approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of the instruments and low credit risk associated with the respective counterparties.

The Company maintains multiple grantor trusts to fund certain non-qualified pension plans. These trusts were valued at \$237 million and \$233 million as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively, and are presented within miscellaneous other assets on the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial position. These trusts consist primarily of investments in marketable securities, which are held at fair value within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The estimated fair values of the Company's total long-term debt, including the current portion of long-term debt and excluding finance lease liabilities, as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, were \$2,690 million and \$3,110 million, respectively. There was no current portion of long-term debt, excluding finance lease liabilities, as of June 30, 2025. The estimated fair value of the current portion of the Company's long-term debt, excluding finance lease liabilities, was \$497 million as of December 31, 2024. The fair values of the Company's long-term debt were calculated based on recent trades of the Company's debt instruments in inactive markets, which fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Debt - On May 1, 2025, the Company repaid \$500 million aggregate principal amount of its 3.844% senior notes upon their maturity. The repayment was funded using a combination of cash on hand and proceeds from the Company's commercial paper program.

3. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS UPDATES

Recently Adopted Guidance

There were no new Accounting Standard Updates ("ASU") adopted during the six months ended June 30, 2025 that had a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Guidance Issued But Not Adopted as of June 30, 2025

In November 2024, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU 2024-03, Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses. The new guidance requires, among other things, tabular and qualitative disclosure of disaggregated expense information that is included in certain expense line items presented on the consolidated statement of operations. The new guidance also requires that the total amount and definition of selling expenses be disclosed. The new guidance is effective on a prospective basis for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption and retrospective application permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impacts of the new guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

Other accounting pronouncements issued but not effective until after December 31, 2025, are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

4. ACQUISITIONS

In January 2025, the Company acquired substantially all of the assets of W International SC, LLC and Vivid Empire SC, LLC (collectively "W International"), a South Carolina-based complex metal fabricator specializing in the manufacture of shipbuilding structures, modules, and assemblies, for a purchase price of \$133 million, subject to customary purchase price adjustments. The acquired manufacturing facility expands the Company's shipbuilding capacity and operates within the Newport News segment. The transaction closed using cash on hand and qualifies as a business combination under FASB Accounting Standards Codification Topic 805 – "Business Combinations."

The Company recognized \$33 million of goodwill, which includes expected synergies and the value of W International's acquired workforce, all of which was allocated to the Newport News segment and is tax deductible. There have been no other changes to the Company's goodwill since December 31, 2024.

The Company is in the process of completing its accounting for working capital and the income tax effects of the acquisition. The assets, liabilities, and results of operations of W International are not material to the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

5. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Treasury Stock - In January 2024, the Company's board of directors authorized an increase in the Company's stock repurchase program from \$3.2 billion to \$3.8 billion and an extension of the term of the program to December 31, 2028. Repurchases are made from time to time at management's discretion in accordance with applicable federal securities laws. For the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company did not repurchase any shares. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company repurchased 473,438 shares at an aggregate cost of \$128 million, including \$1 million of accrued excise tax. The cost of purchased shares is recorded as treasury stock in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial position.

Dividends - The Company paid cash dividends totaling \$106 million and \$102 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss - Other comprehensive income (loss) refers to gains and losses recorded as an element of stockholders' equity but excluded from net earnings. The accumulated other comprehensive loss

was comprised of unamortized benefit plan costs of \$26 million and \$28 million as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively.

The changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss by component for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Benefit Plans	Total
Balance as of March 31, 2024	\$ (419)	\$ (419)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss		
Amortization of prior service cost ¹	4	4
Net current period other comprehensive income	4	4
Balance as of June 30, 2024	\$ (415)	\$ (415)
Balance as of March 31, 2025	\$ (27)	\$ (27)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss		
Amortization of prior service cost ¹	4	4
Amortization of net actuarial loss ¹	(3)	(3)
Net current period other comprehensive income	1	1
Balance as of June 30, 2025	\$ (26)	\$ (26)

(\$ in millions)	Benefit Plans	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2023	\$ (422)	\$ (422)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss		
Amortization of prior service cost ¹	7	7
Amortization of net actuarial loss ¹	2	2
Tax expense for items of other comprehensive income	(2)	(2)
Net current period other comprehensive income	7	7
Balance as of June 30, 2024	\$ (415)	\$ (415)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	\$ (28)	\$ (28)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss		
Amortization of prior service cost ¹	8	8
Amortization of net actuarial loss ¹	(6)	(6)
Net current period other comprehensive income	2	2
Balance as of June 30, 2025	\$ (26)	\$ (26)

¹ These accumulated comprehensive loss components are included in the computation of net periodic benefit cost. See Note 12: Employee Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits. The tax expense recorded in stockholders' equity for the amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss for each of the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, was less than \$1 million. The tax expense recorded in stockholders' equity for the amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, was less than \$1 million and \$2 million, respectively.

6. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per common share were calculated as follows:

(in millions, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net earnings	\$ 152	\$ 173	\$ 301	\$ 326
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	39.4	39.5	39.3	39.5
Net dilutive effect of stock awards	—	—	—	—
Dilutive weighted-average common shares outstanding	39.4	39.5	39.3	39.5
Earnings per share - basic	\$ 3.86	\$ 4.38	\$ 7.66	\$ 8.25
Earnings per share - diluted	\$ 3.86	\$ 4.38	\$ 7.66	\$ 8.25

Under the treasury stock method, the Company has excluded from the diluted share amounts presented above the effects of 0.4 million Restricted Performance Stock Rights ("RPSRs") for each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, 0.1 million and 0.2 million Restricted Stock Rights ("RSRs") for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, and 0.1 million RSRs for each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2024.

7. REVENUE

Disaggregation of Revenue

The following tables present revenues on a disaggregated basis:

(\$ in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2025				
	Ingalls	Newport News	Mission Technologies	Intersegment Eliminations	Total
Revenue Type					
Product sales	\$ 610	\$ 1,319	\$ 28	\$ —	\$ 1,957
Service revenues	111	283	731	—	1,125
Intersegment	3	1	32	(36)	—
Sales and service revenues	\$ 724	\$ 1,603	\$ 791	\$ (36)	\$ 3,082
Customer Type					
Federal	\$ 721	\$ 1,601	\$ 756	\$ —	\$ 3,078
Commercial	—	1	2	—	3
State and local government agencies	—	—	1	—	1
Intersegment	3	1	32	(36)	—
Sales and service revenues	\$ 724	\$ 1,603	\$ 791	\$ (36)	\$ 3,082
Contract Type					
Firm fixed-price	\$ 5	\$ 2	\$ 104	\$ —	\$ 111
Fixed-price incentive	605	808	1	—	1,414
Cost-type	111	792	619	—	1,522
Time and materials	—	—	35	—	35
Intersegment	3	1	32	(36)	—
Sales and service revenues	\$ 724	\$ 1,603	\$ 791	\$ (36)	\$ 3,082

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2024				
(\$ in millions)	Ingalls	Newport News	Mission Technologies	Intersegment Eliminations	Total
Revenue Type					
Product sales	\$ 631	\$ 1,263	\$ 32	\$ —	\$ 1,926
Service revenues	80	271	700	—	1,051
Intersegment	1	1	33	(35)	—
Sales and service revenues	<u>\$ 712</u>	<u>\$ 1,535</u>	<u>\$ 765</u>	<u>\$ (35)</u>	<u>\$ 2,977</u>
Customer Type					
Federal	\$ 711	\$ 1,533	\$ 730	\$ —	\$ 2,974
Commercial	—	1	1	—	2
State and local government agencies	—	—	1	—	1
Intersegment	1	1	33	(35)	—
Sales and service revenues	<u>\$ 712</u>	<u>\$ 1,535</u>	<u>\$ 765</u>	<u>\$ (35)</u>	<u>\$ 2,977</u>
Contract Type					
Firm fixed-price	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 85	\$ —	\$ 88
Fixed-price incentive	630	812	3	—	1,445
Cost-type	80	720	599	—	1,399
Time and materials	—	—	45	—	45
Intersegment	1	1	33	(35)	—
Sales and service revenues	<u>\$ 712</u>	<u>\$ 1,535</u>	<u>\$ 765</u>	<u>\$ (35)</u>	<u>\$ 2,977</u>

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2025				
(\$ in millions)	Ingalls	Newport News	Mission Technologies	Intersegment Eliminations	Total
Revenue Type					
Product sales	\$ 1,136	\$ 2,479	\$ 55	\$ —	\$ 3,670
Service revenues	218	519	1,409	—	2,146
Intersegment	7	1	62	(70)	—
Sales and service revenues	<u>\$ 1,361</u>	<u>\$ 2,999</u>	<u>\$ 1,526</u>	<u>\$ (70)</u>	<u>\$ 5,816</u>
Customer Type					
Federal	\$ 1,354	\$ 2,997	\$ 1,457	\$ —	\$ 5,808
Commercial	—	1	6	—	7
State and local government agencies	—	—	1	—	1
Intersegment	7	1	62	(70)	—
Sales and service revenues	<u>\$ 1,361</u>	<u>\$ 2,999</u>	<u>\$ 1,526</u>	<u>\$ (70)</u>	<u>\$ 5,816</u>
Contract Type					
Firm fixed-price	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ 201	\$ —	\$ 210
Fixed-price incentive	1,131	1,574	3	—	2,708
Cost-type	218	1,419	1,188	—	2,825
Time and materials	—	1	72	—	73
Intersegment	7	1	62	(70)	—
Sales and service revenues	<u>\$ 1,361</u>	<u>\$ 2,999</u>	<u>\$ 1,526</u>	<u>\$ (70)</u>	<u>\$ 5,816</u>

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2024				
(\$ in millions)	Ingalls	Newport News	Mission Technologies	Intersegment Eliminations	Total
Revenue Type					
Product sales	\$ 1,217	\$ 2,439	\$ 57	\$ —	\$ 3,713
Service revenues	147	528	1,394	—	2,069
Intersegment	3	2	64	(69)	—
Sales and service revenues	<u>\$ 1,367</u>	<u>\$ 2,969</u>	<u>\$ 1,515</u>	<u>\$ (69)</u>	<u>\$ 5,782</u>
Customer Type					
Federal	\$ 1,364	\$ 2,966	\$ 1,447	\$ —	\$ 5,777
Commercial	—	1	3	—	4
State and local government agencies	—	—	1	—	1
Intersegment	3	2	64	(69)	—
Sales and service revenues	<u>\$ 1,367</u>	<u>\$ 2,969</u>	<u>\$ 1,515</u>	<u>\$ (69)</u>	<u>\$ 5,782</u>
Contract Type					
Firm fixed-price	\$ 2	\$ 4	\$ 167	\$ —	\$ 173
Fixed-price incentive	1,216	1,600	5	—	2,821
Cost-type	146	1,363	1,192	—	2,701
Time and materials	—	—	87	—	87
Intersegment	3	2	64	(69)	—
Sales and service revenues	<u>\$ 1,367</u>	<u>\$ 2,969</u>	<u>\$ 1,515</u>	<u>\$ (69)</u>	<u>\$ 5,782</u>

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
(\$ in millions)	2025	2024	2025	2024
Major Programs				
Amphibious assault ships	\$ 324	\$ 413	\$ 656	\$ 765
Surface combatants and coast guard cutters	397	297	696	597
Other	3	2	9	5
Total Ingalls	<u>724</u>	<u>712</u>	<u>1,361</u>	<u>1,367</u>
Aircraft carriers	794	831	1,552	1,623
Submarines	663	563	1,179	1,079
Other	146	141	268	267
Total Newport News	<u>1,603</u>	<u>1,535</u>	<u>2,999</u>	<u>2,969</u>
C5ISR; cyber, electronic warfare & space; live, virtual, and constructive training solutions	668	638	1,296	1,264
Other	123	127	230	251
Total Mission Technologies	<u>791</u>	<u>765</u>	<u>1,526</u>	<u>1,515</u>
Intersegment eliminations	<u>(36)</u>	<u>(35)</u>	<u>(70)</u>	<u>(69)</u>
Sales and service revenues	<u>\$ 3,082</u>	<u>\$ 2,977</u>	<u>\$ 5,816</u>	<u>\$ 5,782</u>

As of June 30, 2025, the Company had \$56.9 billion of remaining performance obligations. The Company expects to recognize approximately 35% of its remaining performance obligations as revenue through 2026, an additional 30% through 2028, and the balance thereafter.

Cumulative Catch-up Revenue Adjustments

The following table presents the effect of net cumulative catch-up revenue adjustments on operating income and diluted earnings per share:

(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Effect on operating income	\$ (10)	\$ 24	\$ (10)	\$ 26
Effect on diluted earnings per share	\$ (0.20)	\$ 0.48	\$ (0.20)	\$ 0.51

For the three months ended June 30, 2025, cumulative catch-up revenue adjustments included a favorable adjustment of \$32 million on the *Arleigh Burke* class (DDG 51) multi-year construction contract awarded in 2018 at the Company's Ingalls segment.

For the three months ended June 30, 2025, cumulative catch-up revenue adjustments included unfavorable adjustments of \$42 million on the *Enterprise* (CVN 80) and *Doris Miller* (CVN 81) construction contract at the Company's Newport News segment and \$20 million on the *Bougainville* (LHA 8) construction contract at the Company's Ingalls segment.

For the six months ended June 30, 2025, cumulative catch-up revenue adjustments included a favorable adjustment of \$33 million on the *Arleigh Burke* class (DDG 51) multi-year construction contract awarded in 2018 at the Company's Ingalls segment.

For the six months ended June 30, 2025, cumulative catch-up revenue adjustments included an unfavorable adjustment of \$43 million on the *Enterprise* (CVN 80) and *Doris Miller* (CVN 81) construction contract at the Company's Newport News segment.

For the three months ended June 30, 2024, cumulative catch-up revenue adjustments included a favorable adjustment of \$28 million for contract adjustments and incentives on the refueling and complex overhaul ("RCOH") of USS *John C. Stennis* (CVN 74) at the Company's Newport News segment.

For the six months ended June 30, 2024, no individual favorable cumulative catch-up revenue adjustment was material to the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, no individual unfavorable cumulative catch-up revenue adjustment was material to the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income.

Contract Balances

The Company reports contract balances in a net contract asset or contract liability position on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period. Net contract assets were comprised as follows:

(\$ in millions)	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Contract assets	\$ 1,811	\$ 1,683
Contract liabilities	969	774
Net contract assets	\$ 842	\$ 909

The Company's net contract assets decreased \$67 million from December 31, 2024 to June 30, 2025, primarily as a result of the timing of billings across programs on certain U.S. Navy contracts. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company recognized revenue of \$52 million and \$604 million, respectively, related to its contract liabilities as of December 31, 2024. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company recognized revenue of \$283 million and \$924 million, respectively, related to its contract liabilities as of December 31, 2023.

8. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The following tables present the Company's operating results by segment:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2025				
(\$ in millions)	Ingalls	Newport News	Mission Technologies	Intersegment Eliminations	Total
Sales and Service Revenues					
Product sales	\$ 610	\$ 1,319	\$ 28	\$ —	\$ 1,957
Service Revenues	111	283	731	—	1,125
Intersegment	3	1	32	(36)	—
Total sales and service revenues	724	1,603	791	(36)	3,082
Segment Operating Income					
Income from operating investments, net	—	—	8	—	8
Less:					
Cost of sales and service revenues					
Product	526	1,145	20	—	1,691
Service	100	234	656	—	990
Intersegment	3	1	32	(36)	—
Other segment items	41	141	55	—	237
Total segment operating income	\$ 54	\$ 82	\$ 36	\$ —	172
Non-segment factors affecting operating income					
Operating FAS/CAS Adjustment					(6)
Non-current state income taxes					(3)
Total operating income					\$ 163

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2024				
(\$ in millions)	Ingalls	Newport News	Mission Technologies	Intersegment Eliminations	Total
Sales and Service Revenues					
Product sales	\$ 631	\$ 1,263	\$ 32	\$ —	\$ 1,926
Service Revenues	80	271	700	—	1,051
Intersegment	1	1	33	(35)	—
Total sales and service revenues	712	1,535	765	(35)	2,977
Segment Operating Income					
Income from operating investments, net	—	—	11	—	11
Less:					
Cost of sales and service revenues					
Product	533	1,054	27	—	1,614
Service	67	225	624	—	916
Intersegment	1	1	33	(35)	—
Other segment items	55	144	56	—	255
Total segment operating income	\$ 56	\$ 111	\$ 36	\$ —	203
Non-segment factors affecting operating income					
Operating FAS/CAS Adjustment					(15)
Non-current state income taxes					1
Total operating income					\$ 189

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2025				
(\$ in millions)	Ingalls	Newport News	Mission Technologies	Intersegment Eliminations	Total
Sales and Service Revenues					
Product sales	\$ 1,136	\$ 2,479	\$ 55	\$ —	\$ 3,670
Service Revenues	218	519	1,409	—	2,146
Intersegment	7	1	62	(70)	—
Total sales and service revenues	1,361	2,999	1,526	(70)	5,816
Segment Operating Income					
Income from operating investments, net	—	—	21	—	21
Less:					
Cost of sales and service revenues					
Product	978	2,116	40	—	3,134
Service	190	427	1,260	—	1,877
Intersegment	7	1	62	(70)	—
Other segment items	86	288	109	—	483
Total segment operating income	\$ 100	\$ 167	\$ 76	\$ —	343
Non-segment factors affecting operating income					
Operating FAS/CAS Adjustment					(16)
Non-current state income taxes					(3)
Total operating income					\$ 324

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2024				
(\$ in millions)	Ingalls	Newport News	Mission Technologies	Intersegment Eliminations	Total
Sales and Service Revenues					
Product sales	\$ 1,217	\$ 2,439	\$ 57	\$ —	\$ 3,713
Service Revenues	147	528	1,394	—	2,069
Intersegment	3	2	64	(69)	—
Total sales and service revenues	1,367	2,969	1,515	(69)	5,782
Segment Operating Income					
Income from operating investments, net	—	—	23	—	23
Less:					
Cost of sales and service revenues					
Product	1,024	2,055	58	—	3,137
Service	125	437	1,244	—	1,806
Intersegment	3	2	64	(69)	—
Other segment items	99	282	108	—	489
Total segment operating income	\$ 116	\$ 193	\$ 64	\$ —	373
Non-segment factors affecting operating income					
Operating FAS/CAS Adjustment					(32)
Non-current state income taxes					2
Total operating income					\$ 343

Sales transactions between segments are generally recorded at cost.

Other segment items consists of general and administrative expenses and other income and gains, net.

The Operating FAS/CAS Adjustment represents the difference between the service cost component of the Company's pension and other postretirement benefit plan expense determined in accordance with GAAP ("FAS") and the Company's pension and other postretirement expense under U.S. Cost Accounting Standards ("CAS").

Other Financial Information

The following tables present the Company's capital expenditures, as presented to the chief operating decision maker, and depreciation and amortization by segment:

(\$ in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Capital Expenditures¹				
Ingalls	\$ 16	\$ 13	\$ 30	\$ 24
Newport News	74	70	123	126
Mission Technologies	1	3	2	5
Total segment capital expenditures	91	86	155	155
Corporate	2	4	5	7
Total capital expenditures	\$ 93	\$ 90	\$ 160	\$ 162

¹ Net of grant proceeds for capital expenditures

(\$ in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Depreciation and Amortization				
Ingalls	\$ 20	\$ 19	\$ 40	\$ 38
Newport News	36	33	69	67
Mission Technologies	26	28	51	55
Total segment depreciation and amortization	82	80	160	160
Corporate	1	—	2	—
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 83	\$ 80	\$ 162	\$ 160

Asset information by segment is not disclosed because it is not a key measure of performance used by the chief operating decision maker.

9. INCOME TAXES

The Company's earnings are primarily domestic, and its effective income tax rates on earnings from operations for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, were comparable at 19.1% and 19.9%, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company's effective income tax rates on earnings from operations were 19.7% and 18.5%, respectively. The higher effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2025, was primarily attributable to excess tax benefits recognized on stock-based compensation recorded in the prior period.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company's effective tax rate differed from the federal statutory corporate income tax rate of 21% primarily due to research and development tax credits for the current periods.

The Company's unrecognized tax benefits increased by \$3 million and \$6 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively. As of June 30, 2025, the estimated amounts of the Company's unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest and penalties, were liabilities of \$116 million. Assuming a sustainment of these tax positions, a reversal of \$93 million of the accrued amounts would favorably affect the Company's effective federal income tax rate in future periods.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, interest and penalties resulting from the unrecognized tax benefits noted above increased income tax expense by \$1 million and \$3 million, respectively.

Non-current state income taxes include deferred state income taxes, which reflect the change in deferred state tax assets and liabilities and the tax expense or benefit associated with changes in state unrecognized tax benefits in the relevant period. These amounts are recorded within operating income. Current period state income tax expense is charged to contract costs and included in cost of sales and service revenues in segment operating income.

On July 4, 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (the “Act”) was signed into law. The Act provides for significant changes to the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, that impact corporations, including making certain business deductions permanent, such as bonus depreciation and immediate expensing of domestic research and development expenditures. In addition, the Act allows an acceleration of the deduction for the remaining unamortized domestic research and development expenditures capitalized during the 2022 through 2024 tax years. These unamortized expenditures can be deducted over one or two years. The Company expects the immediate expensing of domestic research expenditures retroactive to January 1, 2025, coupled with increased bonus depreciation and the acceleration of the deduction for previously capitalized domestic research expenditures, to decrease 2025 federal cash tax payments by \$147 million. While the Company does not anticipate any material impacts to total tax expense or the effective tax rate, the Company is still evaluating provisions of the Act to determine the full effect on its financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

10. INVESTIGATIONS, CLAIMS, AND LITIGATION

The Company is involved in legal proceedings before various courts and administrative agencies, and is periodically subject to government examinations, inquiries and investigations. The Company accrues for losses associated with legal proceedings when, and to the extent that, loss amounts related to the legal proceedings are probable and can be reasonably estimated. The actual losses that might be incurred to resolve such legal proceedings may be higher or lower than the amounts accrued. The Company also provides footnote disclosure for matters for which a material loss is reasonably possible but a reserve has not been accrued because the likelihood of a material loss is not probable.

Antitrust Complaint - In October 2023, a class action antitrust lawsuit was filed against the Company and other defendants in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. The lawsuit names several HII companies, among other companies, as defendants. The named plaintiffs generally allege that the defendant companies have adhered to a “gentlemen’s agreement” that prohibits any defendant from actively recruiting naval engineers from other defendants. The complaint seeks class certification, treble damages, and any other relief to which the plaintiffs are entitled. The District Court dismissed the lawsuit against all defendants in April 2024. The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the dismissal and remanded the case to the District Court for further proceedings. The Company cannot at this time predict or reasonably estimate the outcome of this matter.

Insurance Claim - In September 2020, the Company filed a complaint against 32 reinsurers in the Superior Court, State of Vermont, Franklin Unit, seeking a judgment declaring that the Company’s business interruption and other losses associated with COVID-19 are covered by the Company’s property insurance program. The Company also initiated arbitration proceedings against six other reinsurers seeking similar relief. In July 2021, the Vermont court granted the reinsurers’ motion for judgment on the pleadings, which would have ended the Company’s claim. The Company appealed the decision to the Vermont Supreme Court, which reversed and remanded the lower court’s decision in September 2022, allowing the Company’s claim to proceed. No assurances can be provided regarding the ultimate resolution of this matter.

U.S. Government Investigations and Claims - Departments and agencies of the U.S. Government have the authority to investigate various transactions and operations of the Company, and the results of such investigations may lead to administrative, civil, or criminal proceedings, the ultimate outcome of which could be fines, penalties, repayments or compensatory, treble, or other damages. U.S. Government regulations provide that certain findings against a contractor may also lead to suspension or debarment from future U.S. Government contracts or the loss of export privileges. Any suspension or debarment would have a material effect on the Company because of its reliance on government contracts.

During the third quarter of 2024, the Company identified certain quality issues involving noncompliance with welding procedures at Newport News. The Company commenced an investigation and disclosed the matter to the U.S. Government. The Company continues to work with its U.S. Navy customer to evaluate the full extent of the matter and cannot at this time predict or reasonably estimate the ultimate outcome of this matter.

Asbestos Related Claims - HII and its predecessors-in-interest are defendants in a longstanding series of cases that have been and continue to be filed in various jurisdictions around the country, wherein former and current employees and various third parties allege exposure to asbestos containing materials while on or associated with HII premises or while working on vessels constructed or repaired by HII. In some instances, partial or full insurance coverage is available for the Company's liabilities. The costs to resolve cases during the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, were not material individually or in the aggregate. The Company's estimate of asbestos-related liabilities is subject to uncertainty because such liabilities are influenced by many variables that are inherently difficult to predict. Although the Company believes the ultimate resolution of current cases will not have a material effect on its condensed consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows, it cannot predict what new or revised claims or litigation might be asserted or what information might come to light and can, therefore, give no assurances regarding the ultimate outcome of asbestos related litigation.

Other - The Company is party to various other claims, arbitrations, investigations, and other legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business, including U.S. Government investigations and claims that could result in administrative, civil, or criminal proceedings involving the Company. The Company is a contractor with the U.S. Government, and such proceedings can therefore include False Claims Act allegations against the Company. Although, based on the information available to the Company to date, the Company believes that the resolution of these other claims, legal proceedings, and investigations will not have a material effect on its condensed consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows, the Company cannot predict what new or revised claims or litigation might be asserted or what information might come to light and can, therefore, give no assurances regarding the ultimate outcome of these matters.

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Contract Performance Contingencies - Contract profit margins may include estimates of revenues for matters on which the customer and the Company have not reached agreement, such as settlements in the process of negotiation, contract changes, claims, and requests for equitable adjustment for unanticipated contract costs. These estimates are based upon management's best assessment of the underlying causal events and circumstances and recognized to the extent of expected recovery based upon contractual entitlements and the probability of successful negotiation with the customer. The Company believes its outstanding customer settlements will be resolved without material impact to its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Environmental Matters - The estimated costs to complete environmental remediation are accrued when it is probable that the Company will incur such costs in the future to address environmental conditions at currently or formerly owned or leased operating facilities, or at sites where it has been named a Potentially Responsible Party by the Environmental Protection Agency or similarly designated by another environmental agency, and the related costs can be reasonably estimated by management. When only a range of costs is established and no amount within the range is more probable than another, the minimum amount in the range is accrued. Environmental liabilities are recorded on an undiscounted basis and are expensed or capitalized as appropriate. Capitalized expenditures, if any, relate to long-lived improvements in currently operating facilities. The Company does not record insurance recoveries before collection is probable. As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company did not have any accrued receivables related to insurance reimbursements or recoveries for environmental matters.

The Company's environmental liability accruals do not include any litigation costs related to environmental matters, nor do they include amounts recorded as asset retirement obligations. Management estimates that as of June 30, 2025, the probable estimable future cost for environmental remediation is not material. Although management cannot predict whether new information gained as remediation progresses or the Company incurs additional remediation obligations will materially affect the estimated liability accrued, management does not believe that future remediation expenditures will have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Financial Arrangements - In the ordinary course of business, HII uses letters of credit issued by commercial banks to support certain leases, insurance policies, and contractual performance obligations, as well as surety bonds issued by insurance companies principally to support the Company's self-insured workers' compensation plans. As of June 30, 2025, the Company had \$11 million in issued but undrawn letters of credit and \$380 million of surety bonds outstanding.

U.S. Government Claims - From time to time, the U.S. Government communicates to the Company potential claims, disallowed costs, and penalties concerning prior costs incurred by the Company with which the U.S. Government disagrees. When such preliminary findings are presented, the Company and U.S. Government representatives engage in discussions, from which the Company evaluates the merits of the claims and assesses the amounts being questioned. Although the Company believes that the resolution of any of these matters will not have a material effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows, it cannot predict the ultimate outcome of these matters.

Other Matters - The Company previously disclosed an issue regarding the degree of corrosion of certain steel plates used to fabricate *Friedman* (NSC 11). During the second quarter of 2025, the Company reached an agreement with the customer to resolve the matter. The resolution of the matter did not have a material impact to the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Collective Bargaining Agreements - Of the Company's approximately 44,000 employees, 45% are covered by a total of nine collective bargaining agreements. Newport News has three collective bargaining agreements covering represented employees, which expire in February 2030, December 2030 and April 2031. Ingalls has five collective bargaining agreements covering represented employees, all of which expire in March 2026. Approximately 15 Mission Technologies employees in Klamath Falls, Oregon are covered by one collective bargaining agreement that expires in June 2029.

Collective bargaining agreements generally expire after three to five years and are subject to renegotiation at that time. The Company believes its relationship with its employees is satisfactory.

12. EMPLOYEE PENSION AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Company provides eligible employees defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution benefit plans, and other postretirement benefit plans.

The costs of the Company's defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30				Six Months Ended June 30			
	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits		Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Components of net periodic benefit cost								
Service cost	\$ 21	\$ 27	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 43	\$ 54	\$ 2	\$ 3
Interest cost	84	81	5	4	168	161	9	9
Expected return on plan assets	(137)	(135)	—	—	(274)	(269)	—	—
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	4	4	—	—	8	8	—	(1)
Amortization of net actuarial loss (gain)	—	4	(3)	(4)	—	9	(6)	(7)
Net periodic benefit (income) cost	<u>\$ (28)</u>	<u>\$ (19)</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ (55)</u>	<u>\$ (37)</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>

The Company made the following contributions to its defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024:

(\$ in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2025	2024
Pension plans		
Discretionary		
Qualified	\$ —	\$ —
Non-qualified	7	6
Other benefit plans	21	18
Total contributions	<u>\$ 28</u>	<u>\$ 24</u>

As of June 30, 2025, the Company anticipates no further significant cash contributions to its qualified defined benefit pension plans in 2025.

13. STOCK COMPENSATION PLANS

During the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company issued new stock awards as follows:

Restricted Performance Stock Rights - For the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company granted approximately 0.2 million RPSRs at a weighted average share price of \$168.81. These rights are subject to cliff vesting on December 31, 2027. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company granted approximately 0.1 million RPSRs at a weighted average share price of \$288.33. These rights are subject to cliff vesting on December 31, 2026. All of the RPSRs are subject to the achievement of performance-based targets at the end of the respective vesting periods and will ultimately vest between 0% and 200% of grant date value.

Compensation Restricted Stock Rights - For the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company granted approximately 0.1 million compensation RSRs at a weighted average share price of \$168.92. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company granted approximately 0.1 million compensation RSRs at a weighted average share price of \$288.26. These rights vest 33 1/3% upon each of the first, second, and third anniversaries of the grant date.

Retention Restricted Stock Rights - Retention stock awards are granted to key employees primarily to incentivize continued employment with the Company. For the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company granted approximately 1,300 retention RSRs at a weighted average share price of \$189.38, with cliff vesting one to two years from the grant date. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company granted approximately 1,200 retention RSRs at a weighted average share price of \$288.53, with cliff vesting one to two years from the grant date.

The Company also received transfers of stock awards from employees in satisfaction of tax withholding obligations associated with the vesting of stock awards during the period. Because the stock awards are surrendered in lieu of payments of cash to settle tax obligations and the stock is not issued, the Company does not account for these transfers as treasury stock.

Stock award activity for the six months ended June 30, 2025, and 2024, was as follows:

	Stock Awards (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)
Outstanding at December 31, 2023	535	\$ 189.98	1.0 year
Granted	166	287.48	
Adjusted due to performance	56	287.48	
Vested	(201)	180.78	
Forfeited	(6)	213.31	
Outstanding at June 30, 2024	550	\$ 221.69	1.2 years
Outstanding at December 31, 2024	550	\$ 221.59	1.0 year
Granted	305	169.37	
Adjusted due to performance	18	169.37	
Vested	(192)	215.26	
Forfeited	(24)	224.25	
Outstanding at June 30, 2025	657	\$ 198.68	1.3 years

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

OVERVIEW

Our Business

Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc. ("HII", "we", "us", or "our") is a global, all-domain defense partner, building and delivering the world's most powerful, survivable naval ships and technologies that safeguard America's seas, sky, land, space, and cyber. For more than a century, our Ingalls Shipbuilding segment ("Ingalls") in Mississippi and Newport News Shipbuilding segment ("Newport News") in Virginia have built more ships in more ship classes than any other U.S. naval shipbuilder, making us America's largest shipbuilder. Our Mission Technologies segment develops integrated technology solutions and products that enable today's connected, all-domain force. Headquartered in Newport News, Virginia, we employ approximately 44,000 people domestically and internationally.

We conduct most of our business with the U.S. Government, primarily the Department of Defense ("DoD"). As prime contractor, principal subcontractor, team member, or partner, we participate in many high-priority U.S. defense programs. Ingalls includes our non-nuclear ship design, construction, repair, and maintenance businesses. Newport News includes all of our nuclear ship design, construction, overhaul, refueling, and repair and maintenance businesses. Our Mission Technologies segment is organized into four groups, All-Domain Operations, Warfare Systems, Global Security, and Uncrewed Systems, and specializes in a wide range of services and products across our capabilities, which include command, control, computers, communications, cyber, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance ("C5ISR") systems and operations; the application of artificial intelligence and machine learning to battlefield decisions; defensive and offensive cyber, electronic warfare & space; uncrewed systems; live, virtual, and constructive training solutions; fleet sustainment; and critical nuclear operations.

The following discussion should be read along with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 (our "2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K").

Business Environment

The federal budget environment remains a significant long-term risk, and we continue to see uncertainty in the economy, our industry, and our company. Our customers and suppliers continue to face challenges, and we believe continued budget pressures could have serious implications for defense discretionary spending, the defense industrial base, including HII, and the customers, employees, suppliers, subcontractors, investors, and communities that rely on companies in the defense industrial base. We cannot clearly predict how long these challenges will continue, whether these challenges will change over time, or whether our actions to address these challenges will be successful.

Defense Spending Environment – The federal government is operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025, signed into law March 15, 2025. This marks the first time the DoD has operated under a Continuing Resolution ("CR") for a full fiscal year. While unprecedented, exceptions were made to the Navy Shipbuilding and Conversion account in the full-year CR to provide the necessary authorities and funding for program execution.

The fiscal year 2026 budget process is unique. As proposed, the first budget submission of Donald Trump's second Administration requested two Congressional bills to be passed — a base annual appropriations bill and a budget reconciliation bill. For fiscal year 2026, the Administration recommends a National Defense budget of \$1.01 trillion, of which \$961.6 billion is specific to the Pentagon and consists of \$848.3 billion for the Pentagon's annual discretionary budget and \$113.3 billion for the Pentagon in mandatory funding via Congressional reconciliation. On May 2, 2025, the Administration released the President's topline recommendations on discretionary funding levels for fiscal year 2026, followed by detailed budget justification documents in June. The Department of the Navy requested \$248.9 billion in the base budget and \$43.3 billion in reconciliation funds. Included in the Navy's proposed fiscal year 2026 budget is \$47.4 billion for shipbuilding — \$20.9 billion in the base budget request and \$26.5 billion in reconciliation funding. The proposed budget relies on reconciliation funding to fund 14 of 17 battle force ships requested.

Combined, the base budget and reconciliation budget reflect continued investment in shipbuilding. The Navy's fiscal year 2026 base discretionary budget request seeks one *Columbia* class (SSBN 826) ballistic missile submarine, one

Virginia class (SSN 774) fast attack submarine and one ocean surveillance ship. The budget reconciliation bill, known as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (the "Act"), was signed into law on July 4, 2025 and includes more than \$29 billion for Shipbuilding and the Maritime Industrial Base. The Act funds one *Virginia* class (SSN 774) fast attack submarine, two *Arleigh Burke* class (DDG 51) guided-missile destroyers, nine Landing Ship Mediums and two *John Lewis* class (T-AO 205) fleet oilers. Funding is also provided for amphibious warfare ships and unmanned surface vessels.

Lawmakers proceeded with consideration of the fiscal year 2026 budget request for the Federal government, while simultaneously considering the reconciliation bill. On July 18, 2025, the House approved its Fiscal Year 2026 Defense Appropriations Bill which was developed to complement the defense investments in the reconciliation bill. For the shipbuilding account, the House appropriation bill provides \$36.9 billion in base discretionary funding, including six battle force ships: one *Columbia* class (SSBN 826) ballistic missile submarine, two *Virginia* class (SSN 774) fast attack submarines, two *Arleigh Burke* class (DDG 51) guided missile destroyers, and one T-AGOS SURTASS ship for antisubmarine warfare. Additionally, the House appropriations bill includes \$1.5 billion for the Maritime Industrial Base to invest in critical areas including supplier capacity and capability, strategic outsourcing, workforce training, and technology, and infrastructure; \$1.6 billion for productivity enhancements to improve shipbuilder capability, capacity, and efficiency at the private nuclear shipyards; and \$521 million for wage enhancements at the private nuclear shipyards. The timing of Senate Appropriations Committee action remains uncertain.

Both the Senate Armed Services Committee ("SASC") and the House Armed Services Committee ("HASC") approved their respective versions of the fiscal year 2026 National Defense Authorization Act ("NDAA") legislation in July.

The SASC authorization bill supports a total of \$925 billion in fiscal year 2026 funding for national defense, including \$878.7 billion for the Defense Department, \$35.2 billion for defense programs within the Department of Energy, and \$11.1 billion for defense spending outside the jurisdiction of the NDAA. Language is included in the bill that authorizes the procurement of up to five *Columbia* class (SSBN 826) ballistic missile submarines and supports amphibious warship production by reinforcing the statutory requirement for 31 amphibious ships. Additional funding is authorized for *Virginia* class (SSN 774) submarines and *Arleigh Burke* class (DDG 51) destroyers.

In addition to the *Virginia* class (SSN 774) submarine and two *Arleigh Burke* class (DDG 51) destroyers provided for by reconciliation, the HASC bill authorizes the procurement of the third *Columbia* class (SSBN 826) submarine and additional funding for *Virginia* class (SSN 774) submarines. Additionally, the HASC bill supports the authorization of advance procurement for future *Columbia* class (SSBN 826) submarines, additional funding for *Virginia* class (SSN 774) submarines, as well as completion of prior year ships including aircraft carriers and *Virginia* class (SSN 774) submarines.

We cannot predict the outcome of the fiscal year 2026 budget process or if short-term funding will be made available if annual appropriations measures are not finalized by the start of the new fiscal year on October 1, 2025.

Global Geopolitical and Economic Environment – The global geopolitical and economic environment continues to be impacted by uncertainty, heightened geopolitical tensions, and instability. Geopolitical relationships continue to change, and the U.S. and its allies face a global security environment that includes threats from state and non-state actors, including major global powers, as well as terrorist organizations, emerging nuclear tensions, diverse regional security concerns, and political instability. These global threats persist across all domains, from undersea to space to cyber, and the global market for defense products, services, and solutions is driven by these complex and evolving security challenges. Our current operating environment exists in the broader context of political and socioeconomic priorities and reflects, among other things, the continued impact of and uncertainty surrounding geopolitical tensions, financial market volatility, inflation, trade policy, and a challenging labor market.

For further information on our business environment, see the discussion under Business Environment under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Part II, Item 7 of our 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Critical Accounting Policies, Estimates, and Judgments

As discussed in our 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K, we consider our policies relating to the following matters to be critical accounting policies and estimates:

- Revenue recognition;
- Retirement related benefit plans; and
- Workers' compensation.

As of June 30, 2025, there had been no material changes to the foregoing critical accounting policies, estimates, and judgments since December 31, 2024.

Program Descriptions

For convenience, a brief description of certain programs discussed in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is included in the "Glossary of Programs" in this section.

CONSOLIDATED OPERATING RESULTS

The following table presents selected financial highlights:

(\$ in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30		2025 vs. 2024		Six Months Ended June 30		2025 vs. 2024	
	2025	2024	Dollars	Percent	2025	2024	Dollars	Percent
Sales and service revenues	\$ 3,082	\$ 2,977	\$ 105	4 %	\$ 5,816	\$ 5,782	\$ 34	1 %
Cost of product sales and service revenues	2,687	2,545	142	6 %	5,027	4,975	52	1 %
Income from operating investments, net	8	11	(3)	(27)%	21	23	(2)	(9)%
Other income and gains, net	1	1	—	— %	1	—	1	— %
General and administrative expenses	241	255	(14)	(5)%	487	487	—	— %
Operating income	163	189	(26)	(14)%	324	343	(19)	(6)%
Other income (expense)								
Interest expense	(28)	(24)	(4)	(17)%	(56)	(45)	(11)	(24)%
Non-operating retirement benefit	47	46	1	2 %	95	90	5	6 %
Other, net	6	5	1	20 %	12	12	—	— %
Federal and foreign income taxes	36	43	(7)	(16)%	74	74	—	— %
Net earnings	\$ 152	\$ 173	\$ (21)	(12)%	\$ 301	\$ 326	\$ (25)	(8)%

Operating Performance Assessment and Reporting

We manage and assess the performance of our business based on our performance on individual contracts and programs using the financial measures referred to below, with consideration given to the Critical Accounting Policies, Estimates, and Judgments referred to in this section. Our portfolio of long-term contracts is largely flexibly-priced. Therefore, sales tend to fluctuate in concert with costs across our large portfolio of active contracts, with operating income being a critical measure of operating performance. Under the Federal Acquisition Regulation rules that govern our business with the U.S. Government, most types of costs are allowable, and we do not focus on individual cost groupings, such as cost of sales or general and administrative expenses, as much as we do on total contract costs, which are a key factor in determining contract operating income. As a result, in evaluating our operating performance, we look primarily at changes in sales and service revenues, as well as operating income, including the effects of significant changes in operating income as a result of changes in contract financial estimates and the use of the cumulative catch-up method of accounting in accordance with GAAP. This approach is consistent with the long-term life cycle of our contracts, as management assesses the bidding of each contract by focusing on net sales and operating profit and monitors performance in a similar manner through contract completion. Consequently, our discussion of business segment performance focuses on net sales and operating profit, consistent with our approach for managing our business.

Sales and Service Revenues

Period-to-period revenues reflect performance under new and ongoing contracts. Changes in sales and service revenues are typically expressed in terms of volume. Unless otherwise described, volume generally refers to increases (or decreases) in reported revenues due to varying production activity levels, delivery rates, or service levels on individual contracts. Volume changes will typically carry a corresponding income change based on the profit margin rate for a particular contract.

Sales and service revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2025, increased \$105 million, or 4%, compared to the same period in 2024, primarily due to higher volumes at Newport News, Mission Technologies, and Ingalls. Sales and service revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2025, increased \$34 million, or 1%, compared to the same period in 2024, primarily due to higher volumes at Newport News and Mission Technologies, partially offset by lower volumes at Ingalls.

Net Cumulative Catch-up Revenue Adjustments

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, favorable and unfavorable cumulative catch-up revenue adjustments were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Gross favorable adjustments	\$ 138	\$ 83	\$ 218	\$ 138
Gross unfavorable adjustments	(148)	(59)	(228)	(112)
Net adjustments	\$ (10)	\$ 24	\$ (10)	\$ 26

See Note 7: Revenue and "Segment Operating Results" in this section for additional information on our net cumulative catch-up revenue adjustments.

Cost of Product Sales and Service Revenues

Cost of sales for both product sales and service revenues consists of materials, labor, and subcontracting costs, as well as an allocation of indirect costs for overhead. We manage the type and amount of costs at the contract level, which is the basis for estimating our total costs at completion of our contracts. Unusual fluctuations in operating performance driven by changes in a specific cost element across multiple contracts are described in our analysis.

Refer to "Segment Operating Results" and "Product and Service Revenues and Cost Analysis" in this section for details related to cost of sales for both product sales and service revenues.

Income from Operating Investments, Net

The activities of our operating investments are closely aligned with the operations of the segments holding the investments. We therefore record income related to earnings from equity method investments in our operating income.

Refer to "Segment Operating Results" in this section for details related to income from operating investments.

General and Administrative Expenses

In accordance with industry practice and the regulations that govern the cost accounting requirements for government contracts, most general and administrative expenses are considered allowable and allocable costs on government contracts. These costs are allocated to contracts in progress on a systematic basis, and contract performance factors include this cost component as an element of cost.

General and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2025, decreased \$14 million from the same period in 2024, primarily due to lower overhead costs. General and administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2025, remained consistent with the same period in 2024.

Operating Income

We consider operating income an important measure for evaluating our operating performance, and, consistent with industry practice, we define operating income as revenues less the related costs of producing the revenues and general and administrative expenses.

Segment Operating Income

We internally manage our operations by reference to "segment operating income," which is a non-GAAP measure and is defined as operating income before the Operating FAS/CAS Adjustment and non-current state income taxes, neither of which affects contract performance. Segment operating income is a measure we use to evaluate our core operating performance as it reflects the aggregate performance results of contracts within a segment. When analyzing our operating performance, investors should use segment operating income in addition to, and not as an alternative for, operating income or any other performance measure presented in accordance with GAAP. We believe segment operating income reflects an additional way of viewing aspects of our operations that, when viewed with our GAAP results, provides a more complete understanding of factors and trends affecting our business. We believe the measure is used by investors and is a useful indicator to measure our performance. Because not all companies use identical calculations, our presentation of segment operating income may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.

Changes in segment operating income are typically expressed in terms of volume, as discussed in "Sales and Service Revenues" above, or performance. Performance refers to changes in contract profit margin rates. These changes typically relate to profit recognition associated with revisions to estimated costs at completion ("EAC"), which reflect improved or deteriorated operating performance on that contract. Operating income changes are accounted for on a cumulative to date basis at the time an EAC change is recorded. Segment operating income may also be affected by, among other things, contract performance, inflationary pressures on our supply chain, the effects of workforce stoppages and other labor-related shortfalls, the availability of raw materials, the effects of natural disasters such as hurricanes, resolution of disputed items with the customer, recovery of insurance proceeds, and other discrete events. At the completion of a long-term contract, any originally estimated costs not incurred or reserves not fully utilized, such as warranty reserves, could also impact contract earnings. Where such items have occurred and the effects are material, a separate description is provided. Refer to "Segment Operating Results" in this section for activity within each segment.

The following table reconciles operating income to segment operating income:

(\$ in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30		2025 vs. 2024		Six Months Ended June 30		2025 vs. 2024	
	2025	2024	Dollars	Percent	2025	2024	Dollars	Percent
Operating income	\$ 163	\$ 189	\$ (26)	(14)%	\$ 324	\$ 343	\$ (19)	(6)%
Operating FAS/CAS Adjustment	6	15	(9)	(60)%	16	32	(16)	(50)%
Non-current state income taxes	3	(1)	4	400 %	3	(2)	5	250 %
Segment operating income	<u>\$ 172</u>	<u>\$ 203</u>	<u>\$ (31)</u>	<u>(15)%</u>	<u>\$ 343</u>	<u>\$ 373</u>	<u>\$ (30)</u>	<u>(8)%</u>

FAS/CAS Adjustment and Operating FAS/CAS Adjustment

The FAS/CAS Adjustment reflects the difference between expenses for pension and other postretirement benefits determined in accordance with GAAP ("FAS") and the expenses for these items included in segment operating income in accordance with U.S. Cost Accounting Standards ("CAS"). The Operating FAS/CAS Adjustment excludes the following components of net periodic benefit costs: interest cost, expected return on plan assets, amortization of prior service cost (credit) and actuarial loss (gain), and settlement and curtailment effects.

The components of the Operating FAS/CAS Adjustment were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30		2025 vs. 2024		Six Months Ended June 30		2025 vs. 2024	
	2025	2024	Dollars	Percent	2025	2024	Dollars	Percent
FAS benefit	\$ 25	\$ 17	\$ 8	47 %	\$ 50	\$ 33	\$ 17	52 %
CAS cost	16	14	2	14 %	29	25	4	16 %
FAS/CAS Adjustment	41	31	10	32 %	79	58	21	36 %
Non-operating retirement benefit	(47)	(46)	(1)	(2)%	(95)	(90)	(5)	(6)%
Operating FAS/CAS Adjustment expense	<u>\$ (6)</u>	<u>\$ (15)</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	60 %	<u>\$ (16)</u>	<u>\$ (32)</u>	<u>\$ 16</u>	50 %

The Operating FAS/CAS Adjustment was a net expense of \$6 million and \$15 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Operating FAS/CAS Adjustment was a net expense of \$16 million and \$32 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The favorable change in the Operating FAS/CAS Adjustment for each period was primarily driven by higher interest rates under FAS.

Non-current State Income Taxes

Non-current state income taxes include deferred state income taxes, which reflect the change in deferred state tax assets and liabilities, and the tax expense or benefit associated with changes in state unrecognized tax benefits in the relevant period. These amounts are recorded within operating income. Current period state income taxes are charged to contract costs and included in cost of sales and service revenues in segment operating income.

Non-current state income tax expense was \$3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, compared to a non-current state income tax benefit of \$1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024. The unfavorable change in non-current state income taxes for the three months ended June 30, 2025 was driven by an increase in deferred state income tax expense, primarily attributable to the timing of depreciation deductions for income tax purposes.

Non-current state income tax expense was \$3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to a non-current state income tax benefit of \$2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024. The unfavorable change in non-current state income taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2025 was driven by an increase in deferred state income tax expense, primarily attributable to the timing of depreciation deductions and the timing of long-term contract income for income tax purposes.

SEGMENT OPERATING RESULTS

Our discussion of business segment performance focuses on sales and service revenues and operating income, consistent with our approach for managing our business. We are aligned into three reportable segments: Ingalls, Newport News, and Mission Technologies.

The following table presents segment operating results:

(\$ in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30		2025 vs. 2024		Six Months Ended June 30		2025 vs. 2024	
	2025	2024	Dollars	Percent	2025	2024	Dollars	Percent
Sales and Service Revenues								
Ingalls	\$ 724	\$ 712	\$ 12	2 %	\$ 1,361	\$ 1,367	\$ (6)	— %
Newport News	1,603	1,535	68	4 %	2,999	2,969	30	1 %
Mission Technologies	791	765	26	3 %	1,526	1,515	11	1 %
Intersegment eliminations	(36)	(35)	(1)	(3)%	(70)	(69)	(1)	(1)%
Sales and service revenues	<u>\$ 3,082</u>	<u>\$ 2,977</u>	<u>\$ 105</u>	4 %	<u>\$ 5,816</u>	<u>\$ 5,782</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	1 %
Operating Income								
Ingalls	\$ 54	\$ 56	\$ (2)	(4)%	\$ 100	\$ 116	\$ (16)	(14)%
Newport News	82	111	(29)	(26)%	167	193	(26)	(13)%
Mission Technologies	36	36	—	— %	76	64	12	19 %
Segment operating income	172	203	(31)	(15)%	343	373	(30)	(8)%
Non-segment factors affecting operating income								
Operating FAS/CAS Adjustment	(6)	(15)	9	60 %	(16)	(32)	16	50 %
Non-current state income taxes	(3)	1	(4)	(400)%	(3)	2	(5)	(250)%
Operating income	<u>\$ 163</u>	<u>\$ 189</u>	<u>\$ (26)</u>	(14)%	<u>\$ 324</u>	<u>\$ 343</u>	<u>\$ (19)</u>	(6)%

Key Segment Financial Measures

Refer to "Consolidated Operating Results" in this section for details related to sales and service revenues and segment operating income.

Net Cumulative Catch-up Revenue Adjustments by Segment

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, net cumulative catch-up revenue adjustments by segment were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Ingalls	\$ 4	\$ 6	\$ 4	\$ 19
Newport News	(17)	10	(23)	(2)
Mission Technologies	3	8	9	9
Net adjustments	<u>\$ (10)</u>	<u>\$ 24</u>	<u>\$ (10)</u>	<u>\$ 26</u>

See Note 7: Revenue and "Consolidated Operating Results" in this section for additional information on our net cumulative catch-up revenue adjustments.

Ingalls

(\$ in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30		2025 vs. 2024		Six Months Ended June 30		2025 vs. 2024	
	2025	2024	Dollars	Percent	2025	2024	Dollars	Percent
Sales and service revenues	\$ 724	\$ 712	\$ 12	2 %	\$ 1,361	\$ 1,367	\$ (6)	— %
Segment operating income	54	56	(2)	(4)%	100	116	(16)	(14)%
As a percentage of segment sales	7.5 %	7.9 %			7.3 %	8.5 %		

Sales and Service Revenues

Ingalls revenues, including intersegment sales, for the three months ended June 30, 2025, increased \$12 million, or 2%, from the same period in 2024, primarily driven by higher volumes in surface combatants, partially offset by lower volumes in amphibious assault ships.

Ingalls revenues, including intersegment sales, for the six months ended June 30, 2025, decreased \$6 million from the same period in 2024, primarily driven by lower volumes in amphibious assault ships, partially offset by higher volumes in surface combatants.

Segment Operating Income

Ingalls segment operating income for the three months ended June 30, 2025, was \$54 million, compared to segment operating income of \$56 million for the same period in 2024. The decrease was primarily driven by lower performance and lower contract incentives on amphibious assault ships, partially offset by contract adjustments in surface combatants.

Ingalls segment operating income for the six months ended June 30, 2025, was \$100 million, compared to segment operating income of \$116 million for the same period in 2024. The decrease was primarily driven by lower performance and lower contract incentives on amphibious assault ships, partially offset by contract adjustments in surface combatants.

Newport News

(\$ in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30		2025 vs. 2024		Six Months Ended June 30		2025 vs. 2024	
	2025	2024	Dollars	Percent	2025	2024	Dollars	Percent
Sales and service revenues	\$ 1,603	\$ 1,535	\$ 68	4 %	\$ 2,999	\$ 2,969	\$ 30	1 %
Segment operating income	82	111	(29)	(26)%	167	193	(26)	(13)%
As a percentage of segment sales	5.1 %	7.2 %			5.6 %	6.5 %		

The Company's Newport News segment continues to experience performance challenges in the construction of aircraft carriers and the *Virginia* class (SSN 774) submarine program.

Sales and Service Revenues

Newport News revenues, including intersegment sales, for the three months ended June 30, 2025, increased \$68 million, or 4%, from the same period in 2024, primarily driven by higher volumes in the *Columbia* class (SSBN 826) submarine program and the *Virginia* class (SSN 774) submarine program, partially offset by cumulative catch-up adjustments on aircraft carrier construction, and favorable contract adjustments and incentives in the second quarter of 2024 on the RCOH program.

Newport News revenues, including intersegment sales, for the six months ended June 30, 2025, increased \$30 million, or 1%, from the same period in 2024, primarily driven by higher volumes in the *Columbia* class (SSBN 826) submarine program and the *Virginia* class (SSN 774) submarine program, partially offset by cumulative catch-up adjustments on aircraft carrier construction, and favorable contract adjustments and incentives in 2024 on the RCOH program.

Segment Operating Income

Newport News segment operating income for the three months ended June 30, 2025, was \$82 million, compared to segment operating income of \$111 million for the same period in 2024. The decrease was primarily driven by lower performance in the *Virginia* class (SSN 774) submarine program and aircraft carrier construction, as well as contract adjustments and incentives in the second quarter of 2024 on the RCOH program, partially offset by contract incentives on the *Virginia* class (SSN 774) submarine program and aircraft carrier construction, as well as higher risk retirement on the *Columbia* class (SSBN 826) submarine program.

Newport News segment operating income for the six months ended June 30, 2025, was \$167 million, compared to segment operating income of \$193 million for the same period in 2024. The decrease was primarily driven by lower performance in the *Virginia* class (SSN 774) submarine program and aircraft carrier construction, as well as contract adjustments and incentives in 2024 on the RCOH program, partially offset by contract incentives on the *Virginia* class (SSN 774) submarine program and aircraft carrier construction, as well as higher risk retirement on the *Columbia* class (SSBN 826) submarine program.

Mission Technologies

(\$ in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30		2025 vs. 2024		Six Months Ended June 30		2025 vs. 2024	
	2025	2024	Dollars	Percent	2025	2024	Dollars	Percent
Sales and service revenues	\$ 791	\$ 765	\$ 26	3 %	\$ 1,526	\$ 1,515	\$ 11	1 %
Segment operating income	36	36	—	— %	76	64	12	19 %
As a percentage of segment sales	4.6 %	4.7 %			5.0 %	4.2 %		

Sales and Service Revenues

Mission Technologies revenues, including intersegment sales, for the three months ended June 30, 2025, increased \$26 million, or 3%, from the same period in 2024, primarily due to higher volumes in C5ISR and live, virtual, and constructive training solutions.

Mission Technologies revenues, including intersegment sales, for the six months ended June 30, 2025, increased \$11 million, or 1%, from the same period in 2024, primarily due to higher volumes in live, virtual, and constructive training solutions, cyber, electronic warfare & space, and uncrewed systems, partially offset by lower volumes in C5ISR and fleet sustainment.

Segment Operating Income

Mission Technologies segment operating income for the three months ended June 30, 2025, was consistent with the same period in 2024, as changes in contract mix offset the higher volumes described above.

Mission Technologies segment operating income for the six months ended June 30, 2025, was \$76 million, compared to segment operating income of \$64 million for the same period in 2024. The increase was primarily driven by the volumes mentioned above and lower purchased intangible amortization.

PRODUCT AND SERVICE REVENUES AND COST ANALYSIS

The following tables present segment sales and service revenues and segment cost of sales and service revenues by both product and service:

(\$ in millions)	Sales and Service Revenues				Segment Cost of Product Sales and Service Revenues			
	Three Months Ended June 30		2025 vs. 2024		Three Months Ended June 30		2025 vs. 2024	
	2025	2024	Dollars	Percent	2025	2024	Dollars	Percent
Segment Information								
Ingalls								
Product	\$ 610	\$ 631	\$ (21)	(3)%	\$ 526	\$ 533	\$ (7)	(1)%
Service	111	80	31	39 %	100	67	33	49 %
Intersegment	3	1	2	200 %	3	1	2	200 %
Total Ingalls	724	712	12	2 %	629	601	28	5 %
Newport News								
Product	1,319	1,263	56	4 %	1,145	1,054	91	9 %
Service	283	271	12	4 %	234	225	9	4 %
Intersegment	1	1	—	— %	1	1	—	— %
Total Newport News	1,603	1,535	68	4 %	1,380	1,280	100	8 %
Mission Technologies								
Product	28	32	(4)	(13)%	20	27	(7)	(26)%
Service	731	700	31	4 %	656	624	32	5 %
Intersegment	32	33	(1)	(3)%	32	33	(1)	(3)%
Total Mission Technologies	791	765	26	3 %	708	684	24	4 %
Segment Totals								
Product	\$ 1,957	\$ 1,926	\$ 31	2 %	\$ 1,691	\$ 1,614	\$ 77	5 %
Service	1,125	1,051	74	7 %	990	916	74	8 %
Total Segment ¹	\$ 3,082	\$ 2,977	\$ 105	4 %	\$ 2,681	\$ 2,530	\$ 151	6 %

¹ Operating FAS/CAS Adjustment is excluded from segment cost of product sales and service revenues.

(\$ in millions)	Sales and Service Revenues				Segment Cost of Product Sales and Service Revenues			
	Six Months Ended June 30		2025 vs. 2024		Six Months Ended June 30		2025 vs. 2024	
	2025	2024	Dollars	Percent	2025	2024	Dollars	Percent
Segment Information								
Ingalls								
Product	\$ 1,136	\$ 1,217	\$ (81)	(7)%	\$ 978	\$ 1,024	\$ (46)	(4)%
Service	218	147	71	48 %	190	125	65	52 %
Intersegment	7	3	4	133 %	7	3	4	133 %
Total Ingalls	1,361	1,367	(6)	— %	1,175	1,152	23	2 %
Newport News								
Product	2,479	2,439	40	2 %	2,116	2,055	61	3 %
Service	519	528	(9)	(2)%	427	437	(10)	(2)%
Intersegment	1	2	(1)	(50)%	1	2	(1)	(50)%
Total Newport News	2,999	2,969	30	1 %	2,544	2,494	50	2 %
Mission Technologies								
Product	55	57	(2)	(4)%	40	58	(18)	(31)%
Service	1,409	1,394	15	1 %	1,260	1,244	16	1 %
Intersegment	62	64	(2)	(3)%	62	64	(2)	(3)%
Total Mission Technologies	1,526	1,515	11	1 %	1,362	1,366	(4)	— %
Segment Totals								
Product	\$ 3,670	\$ 3,713	\$ (43)	(1)%	\$ 3,134	\$ 3,137	\$ (3)	— %
Service	2,146	2,069	77	4 %	1,877	1,806	71	4 %
Total Segment ¹	\$ 5,816	\$ 5,782	\$ 34	1 %	\$ 5,011	\$ 4,943	\$ 68	1 %

¹ Operating FAS/CAS Adjustment is excluded from segment cost of product sales and service revenues.

Product Sales and Segment Cost of Product Sales

Product sales for the three months ended June 30, 2025, increased \$31 million, or 2%, from the same period in 2024, primarily due to higher volumes in the *Columbia* class (SSBN 826) submarine program and the *Virginia* class (SSN 774) submarine program at Newport News, and surface combatants at Ingalls, partially offset by cumulative catch-up adjustments on aircraft carrier construction and favorable contract adjustments and incentives in the second quarter of 2024 on the RCOH program at Newport News, as well as lower volumes in amphibious assault ships at Ingalls.

Segment cost of product sales for the three months ended June 30, 2025, increased \$77 million, or 5%, compared with the same period in 2024, primarily due to the higher volumes described above.

Product sales for the six months ended June 30, 2025, decreased \$43 million, or 1%, from the same period in 2024, primarily due to lower volumes in amphibious assault ships at Ingalls, as well as cumulative catch-up adjustments on aircraft carrier construction and favorable contract adjustments and incentives in 2024 on the RCOH program at Newport News, partially offset by higher volumes in the *Columbia* class (SSBN 826) submarine program and the *Virginia* class (SSN 774) submarine program at Newport News, and surface combatants at Ingalls.

Segment cost of product sales for the six months ended June 30, 2025, decreased \$3 million compared with the same period in 2024, primarily due to the lower volumes described above.

Service Revenues and Segment Cost of Service Revenues

Service revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2025, increased \$74 million, or 7%, from the same period in 2024, primarily due to higher volumes in surface combatants at Ingalls, and live, virtual, and constructive training solutions and C5ISR at Mission Technologies.

Segment cost of service revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2025, increased \$74 million, or 8%, compared with the same period in 2024, primarily due to the higher volumes described above.

Service revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2025, increased \$77 million, or 4%, from the same period in 2024, primarily due to higher volumes in surface combatants at Ingalls, and live, virtual, and constructive training solutions and cyber, electronic warfare & space at Mission Technologies, partially offset by lower volumes in C5ISR and fleet sustainment at Mission Technologies.

Segment cost of service revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2025, increased \$71 million, or 4%, compared with the same period in 2024, primarily due to the higher volumes described above.

OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, was \$28 million and \$56 million, respectively, compared with \$24 million and \$45 million, respectively, for the same periods in 2024. The increase in interest expense for both periods was driven by an increase in outstanding long-term debt compared to the prior year periods.

Non-Operating Retirement Benefit

The non-operating retirement benefit includes the following components of net periodic benefit costs: interest cost, expected return on plan assets, amortization of prior service cost (credit) and actuarial loss (gain), and settlement and curtailment effects.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, the non-operating retirement benefit was \$47 million and \$95 million, respectively, compared with \$46 million and \$90 million, respectively, for the same periods in 2024. The favorable change in the non-operating retirement benefit for both periods was primarily driven by the amortization of net actuarial costs.

Other, Net

Other, net income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, was \$6 million and \$12 million, respectively, compared with other, net income of \$5 million and \$12 million, respectively, for the same periods in 2024. For both periods, there were no individually significant drivers in other, net income.

Federal and Foreign Income Taxes

Our effective income tax rates on earnings from operations for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, were comparable at 19.1% and 19.9%, respectively. Our effective income tax rates on earnings from operations for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, were 19.7% and 18.5%, respectively. The higher effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2025, was primarily attributable to excess tax benefits recognized on stock-based compensation recorded in the prior period.

For each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, our effective tax rate differed from the federal statutory corporate income tax rate of 21% primarily due to research and development tax credits for the current periods.

BACKLOG

Total backlog as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, was \$56.9 billion and \$48.7 billion, respectively. Total backlog includes both funded backlog (firm orders for which funding is contractually obligated by the customer) and unfunded backlog (firm orders for which funding is not currently contractually obligated by the customer). Backlog excludes unexercised contract options and unfunded indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity orders. For contracts having no stated contract values, backlog includes only the amounts committed by the customer as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

The following table presents funded and unfunded backlog by segment as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

(\$ in millions)	June 30, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Funded	Unfunded	Total Backlog	Funded	Unfunded	Total Backlog
Ingalls	\$ 15,783	\$ 3,308	\$ 19,091	\$ 13,519	\$ 2,333	\$ 15,852
Newport News	16,557	15,276	31,833	12,079	14,666	26,745
Mission Technologies	1,838	4,093	5,931	1,824	4,292	6,116
Total backlog	\$ 34,178	\$ 22,677	\$ 56,855	\$ 27,422	\$ 21,291	\$ 48,713

We expect approximately 22% of the \$48.7 billion total backlog as of December 31, 2024, to be converted into sales in 2025. U.S. Government orders comprised substantially all of the backlog as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Contract Awards

The value of new contract awards during the six months ended June 30, 2025, was approximately \$14.0 billion, primarily driven by awards at Newport News and Ingalls, inclusive of a contract modification for construction of two additional Block V *Virginia*-class submarines.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We seek to efficiently convert operating results into cash for deployment in operating our businesses, implementing our business strategy, and maximizing stockholder value. We use various financial measures to inform our capital deployment strategy, including net cash provided by (used in) operating activities and free cash flow. We believe these measures are useful to investors in assessing our financial performance.

The following table summarizes key components of cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities:

(\$ in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30		2025 vs. 2024
	2025	2024	Dollars
Net earnings	\$ 301	\$ 326	\$ (25)
Depreciation and amortization of purchased intangible assets	162	160	2
Stock-based compensation	33	7	26
Deferred income taxes	(19)	(28)	9
Gain on investments in marketable securities	(10)	(11)	1
Other non-cash transactions, net	9	2	7
Retiree benefits	(77)	(57)	(20)
Trade working capital decrease (increase)	29	(610)	639
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 428	\$ (211)	\$ 639

We have historically maintained a capital structure comprised of a mix of equity and debt financing. We vary our leverage both to optimize our equity return and to pursue acquisitions. We expect to meet our current debt obligations as they come due through internally generated funds from current levels of operations, existing borrowing facilities, and/or through refinancing in the debt markets prior to the maturity dates of our debt.

Cash Flows

We discuss below our significant operating, investing, and financing activities affecting cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, as classified in our unaudited condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2025, was \$428 million, compared with cash used in operating activities of \$211 million for the same period in 2024. The change in operating cash flow was primarily due to a favorable change in trade working capital driven by the timing of billings across programs and lower payments for income taxes.

We expect cash generated from operations in combination with our current cash and cash equivalents, as well as existing borrowing facilities, to be sufficient to service debt and retiree benefit plans, meet contractual obligations, and fund capital expenditures for at least the next 12 calendar months beginning July 1, 2025, and beyond such 12-month period based on our current business plans.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2025, was \$291 million, compared to \$162 million used in investing activities for the same period in 2024. The change in investing cash was primarily driven by the acquisition of W International.

For 2025, we expect our capital expenditures for maintenance and sustainment to be approximately 1.0% to 1.5% of annual revenues and our discretionary capital expenditures to be approximately 2.0% to 2.5% of annual revenues. Our capital expenditures are expected to increase due to investments to expand our shipbuilding capacity.

Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2025, was \$625 million, compared with \$46 million used in financing activities for the same period in 2024. The change in cash used in financing activities was primarily due to a \$440 million decrease in proceeds from our commercial paper program and a \$271 million increase in repayments of long term debt, partially offset by a decrease of \$127 million in common stock repurchases.

Free Cash Flow

Free cash flow represents cash provided by (used in) operating activities less capital expenditures net of related grant proceeds. Free cash flow is not a measure recognized under GAAP. Free cash flow has limitations as an analytical tool and should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, net earnings as a measure of our performance or net cash provided by (used in) operating activities as a measure of our liquidity. We believe free cash flow is an important liquidity measure for our investors because it provides them insight into our current and period-to-period performance and our ability to generate cash from continuing operations. We also use free cash flow as a key operating metric in assessing the performance of our business and as a key performance measure in evaluating management performance and determining incentive compensation. Free cash flow may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.

The following table reconciles net cash provided by (used in) operating activities to free cash flow:

(\$ in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30		2025 vs. 2024
	2025	2024	Dollars
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 428	\$ (211)	\$ 639
Less capital expenditures:			
Capital expenditure additions	(163)	(165)	2
Grant proceeds for capital expenditures	3	3	—
Free cash flow	<u>\$ 268</u>	<u>\$ (373)</u>	<u>\$ 641</u>

Free cash flow for the six months ended June 30, 2025, increased \$641 million from the same period in 2024, primarily due to a favorable change in trade working capital driven by the timing of billings across programs and lower payments for income taxes.

Governmental Regulation and Supervision

The U.S. Government has the ability, pursuant to regulations relating to contractor business systems, to decrease or withhold contract payments if it determines material weaknesses exist in one or more such systems. As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, the cumulative amounts of payments withheld by the U.S. Government under our contracts subject to these regulations were not material to our liquidity or cash flows.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the ordinary course of business, we use letters of credit issued by commercial banks to support certain leases, insurance policies, and contractual performance obligations, as well as surety bonds issued by insurance companies principally to support our self-insured workers' compensation plans. As of June 30, 2025, \$11 million in letters of credit were issued but undrawn and \$380 million of surety bonds were outstanding. As of June 30, 2025, we had no other significant off-balance sheet arrangements.

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS UPDATES

See Note 3: Accounting Standards Updates in Part I, Item 1 for further information.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND PROJECTIONS

Statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and in our other filings with the SEC, as well as other statements we may make from time to time, other than statements of historical fact, constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by words such as "may," "will," "should," "expects," "intends," "plans," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "guidance," "outlook," "predicts," "potential," "continue," and similar words or phrases or the negative of these words or phrases. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Although we believe the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable when made, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements. There are a number of important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results anticipated by our forward-looking statements, which include, but are not limited to:

- our dependence on the U.S. Government for substantially all of our business;
- significant delays or reductions in appropriations for our programs and/or changes in customer priorities and requirements (including government budgetary constraints, shifts in defense spending, and changes in customer short-range and long-range plans);
- our ability to estimate our future contract costs, including cost increases due to inflation, labor challenges, changes in trade policy, or other factors and our efforts to recover or offset such costs and/or changes in estimated contract costs, and perform our contracts effectively;
- changes in business practices, procurement processes and government regulations and our ability to comply with such requirements;
- adverse economic conditions in the United States and globally;
- our level of indebtedness and ability to service our indebtedness;
- our ability to deliver our products and services at an affordable life cycle cost and compete within our markets;
- our ability to attract, retain, and train a qualified workforce;
- subcontractor and supplier performance and the availability and pricing of raw materials and components;
- our ability to execute our strategic plan, including with respect to share repurchases, dividends, capital expenditures, and strategic acquisitions;
- investigations, claims, disputes, enforcement actions, litigation (including criminal, civil, and administrative), and/or other legal proceedings, and improper conduct of employees, agents, subcontractors, suppliers, business partners, or joint ventures in which we participate, including the impact on our reputation or ability to do business;
- changes in key estimates and assumptions regarding our pension and retiree health care costs;
- security threats, including cyber security threats, and related disruptions;
- natural and environmental disasters and political instability;

- health epidemics, pandemics and similar outbreaks; and
- other risk factors discussed herein and in our other filings with the SEC.

Additional factors include those described in our 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K, including under the captions “Risk Factors,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and “Business,” in our subsequent quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, including under the captions “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and in our subsequent filings with the SEC.

There may be other risks and uncertainties that we are unable to predict at this time or that we currently do not expect to have a material adverse effect on our business, and we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements that we may make.

GLOSSARY OF PROGRAMS

Included below are brief descriptions of some of the programs discussed in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Program Name	Program Description
Aircraft carrier RCOH	Perform refueling and complex overhaul ("RCOH") of nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, which is required at the mid-point of their 50-year life cycle. USS <i>John C. Stennis</i> (CVN 74) arrived at Newport News for the start of its RCOH in May 2021, and USS <i>George Washington</i> (CVN 73) was redelivered to the U.S. Navy in May 2023.
<i>America</i> class (LHA 6) amphibious assault ships	Design and build large deck amphibious assault ships that provide forward presence and power projection as an integral part of joint, interagency and multinational maritime expeditionary forces. The <i>America</i> class (LHA 6) ships, together with the <i>Wasp</i> class (LHD 1) ships, are the successors to the decommissioned <i>Tarawa</i> class (LHA 1) ships. The <i>America</i> class (LHA 6) ships optimize aviation operations and support capabilities. In 2023, we were awarded a long-lead-time material contract for <i>Helmand Province</i> (LHA 10), and in 2024, we were awarded a contract modification for the detail design and construction of <i>Helmand Province</i> (LHA 10). We are currently constructing <i>Bougainville</i> (LHA 8) and <i>Fallujah</i> (LHA 9).
<i>Arleigh Burke</i> class (DDG 51) destroyers	Build guided missile destroyers designed for conducting anti-air, anti-submarine, anti-surface, and strike operations. The Aegis-equipped <i>Arleigh Burke</i> class (DDG 51) destroyers are the U.S. Navy's primary surface combatant, and have been constructed in variants, allowing technological advances during construction. We delivered USS <i>Frank E. Petersen Jr.</i> (DDG 121), USS <i>Lenah H. Sutcliffe Higbee</i> (DDG 123), and USS <i>Jack H. Lucas</i> (DDG 125) in 2021, 2022, and 2023, respectively. We have contracts to construct the following <i>Arleigh Burke</i> class (DDG 51) destroyers: <i>Ted Stevens</i> (DDG 128), <i>Jeremiah Denton</i> (DDG 129), <i>George M. Neal</i> (DDG 131), <i>Sam Nunn</i> (DDG 133), <i>Thad Cochran</i> (DDG 135), <i>John F. Lehman</i> (DDG 137), <i>Telesforo Trinidad</i> (DDG 139), <i>Ernest E. Evans</i> (DDG 141), <i>Charles J. French</i> (DDG 142), and <i>Richard J. Danzig</i> (DDG 143).
<i>Columbia</i> class (SSBN 826) submarines	Design and construct modules for <i>Columbia</i> class (SSBN 826) nuclear ballistic missile submarines ("SSBNs") as a subcontractor to Electric Boat. SSBNs are the most secure and survivable of our nation's nuclear deterrent triad. <i>Columbia</i> class SSBNs will carry approximately 70 percent of the nation's nuclear arsenal. The <i>Columbia</i> class (SSBN 826) program plan of record is to construct 12 new SSBNs to replace the current aging <i>Ohio</i> class. We have a teaming agreement with Electric Boat to build modules for the entire <i>Columbia</i> class (SSBN 826) submarine program that leverages our <i>Virginia</i> class (SSN 774) experience. We have been awarded contracts from Electric Boat for integrated product and process development, providing long-lead-time material and advance construction, and construction of the first two boats of the <i>Columbia</i> class (SSBN 826) submarine program. Construction of the first <i>Columbia</i> class (SSBN 826) submarine began in 2020. In 2023, we received an award modification for long-lead-time material and advance construction for the next five boats.
<i>Gerald R. Ford</i> class (CVN 78) aircraft carriers	Design and construction for the <i>Ford</i> class program, which is the aircraft carrier replacement program for the decommissioned <i>Enterprise</i> (CVN 65) and <i>Nimitz</i> class (CVN 68) aircraft carriers. USS <i>Gerald R. Ford</i> (CVN 78), the first ship of the <i>Ford</i> class, was delivered to the U.S. Navy in the second quarter of 2017. In June 2015, we were awarded a contract for the detail design and construction of <i>John F. Kennedy</i> (CVN 79), following several years of engineering, advance construction, and purchase of long-lead-time components and material. In addition, we have received awards for detail design and construction of <i>Enterprise</i> (CVN 80) and <i>Doris Miller</i> (CVN 81). This category also includes the class' non-recurring engineering. The class is expected to bring improved warfighting capability, quality of life improvements for sailors, and reduced life cycle costs.

Legend class National Security Cutter

Design and build the U.S. Coast Guard's National Security Cutters ("NSCs"), the largest and most technically advanced class of cutter in the U.S. Coast Guard. The NSC is equipped to carry out maritime homeland security, maritime safety, protection of natural resources, maritime mobility, and national defense missions. There were initially 11 ships planned for this program, of which the first ten ships have been delivered. In Q2 2025, we reached agreement with the U.S. Coast Guard to terminate production and delivery of the 11th ship.

Naval nuclear support services

Provide services to and in support of the U.S. Navy, ranging from services supporting the Navy's carrier and submarine fleets to maintenance services at U.S. Navy training facilities. Naval nuclear support services include design, construction, maintenance, and disposal activities for in-service U.S. Navy nuclear ships worldwide through mobile and in-house capabilities. Services include maintenance services on nuclear reactor prototypes.

San Antonio class (LPD 17) amphibious transport dock ships

Design and build amphibious transport dock ships, which are warships that embark, transport, and land elements of a landing force for a variety of expeditionary warfare missions, and also serve as the secondary aviation platform for Amphibious Readiness Groups. The *San Antonio* class (LPD 17) is the newest addition to the U.S. Navy's 21st century amphibious assault force, and these ships are a key element of the U.S. Navy's seabase transformation. In 2022, we delivered USS *Fort Lauderdale* (LPD 28), and we were awarded a long-lead-time material contract for *Philadelphia* (LPD 32). In 2023, we received an award modification for the detail design and construction of *Philadelphia* (LPD 32). In 2024, we delivered USS *Richard M. McCool Jr.* (LPD 29), and we were awarded a multi-ship procurement contract for the construction of *Travis Manion* (LPD 33), LPD 34 (unnamed), and LPD 35 (unnamed). We are currently constructing *Harrisburg* (LPD 30), *Pittsburgh* (LPD 31), and *Philadelphia* (LPD 32).

Virginia class (SSN 774) fast attack submarines

Construct attack submarines as the principal subcontractor to Electric Boat. The *Virginia* class (SSN 774) is a post-Cold War design tailored to excel in a wide range of warfighting missions, including anti-submarine and surface ship warfare; special operation forces; strike; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; carrier and expeditionary strike group support; and mine warfare.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to certain market risks, including those relating to interest rates and inflation.

Interest Rates - Our floating rate financial instruments subject to interest rate risk include a \$1.7 billion revolving credit facility and a \$1.7 billion commercial paper program. As of June 30, 2025, we had no indebtedness outstanding under our revolving credit facility or our commercial paper program, and therefore had no interest rate risk with respect to these instruments.

Inflation - Macroeconomic factors have contributed, and we expect will continue to contribute, to increasing cost inflation for raw materials, components, and supplies. We mitigate some cost inflation risk by negotiating long-term agreements with certain raw material suppliers and incorporating price escalation provisions in customer contracts to the extent possible. We include assumptions of anticipated cost growth in the development of our cost of completion estimates, but if inflationary conditions continue over the long-term, our cost assumptions may not be sufficient to cover all cost escalation or may impact the availability of resources to execute the respective contracts. Persistent cost inflation over the long-term may have an adverse impact on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of June 30, 2025. Based on that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer) concluded that, as of June 30, 2025, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and (ii) accumulated and communicated to management to allow their timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred in the quarterly period covered by this report that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We have provided information about legal proceedings in which we are involved in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1, which is incorporated herein by reference. In addition to the matters disclosed in Part I, Item 1, we are a party to various investigations, lawsuits, claims, and other legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of our business. Based on information available to us, we do not believe at this time that any of such other matters will individually, or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows. For further information on the risks we face from existing and future investigations, lawsuits, claims, and other legal proceedings, please see "Risk Factors" in Item 1A in the 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Consistent with the requirements of SEC Regulation S-K, Item 103, our threshold for disclosing any environmental legal proceeding involving a governmental authority is potential monetary sanctions that our management believes will exceed \$1 million.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A Risk Factors in the 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K, which could materially affect our business, financial condition, or future results.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Repurchases under our stock repurchase program are made from time to time at management's discretion in accordance with applicable federal securities laws. All repurchases of HII common stock have been recorded as treasury stock. The following table summarizes information relating to purchases made by or on behalf of the Company of shares of the Company's common stock during the quarter ended June 30, 2025.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program (in millions) ^{1,2}
April 1, 2025 to April 30, 2025	—	\$ —	—	\$ 1,352.3
May 1, 2025 to May 31, 2025	—	—	—	1,352.3
June 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025	—	—	—	1,352.3
Total	—	\$ —	—	\$ 1,352.3

¹ From the stock repurchase program's inception through June 30, 2025, we have purchased 14,584,709 shares at an average price of \$167.82 per share for a total of \$2.4 billion.

² In November 2012, we announced the establishment of our stock repurchase program. In January 2024, our board of directors authorized an increase in the stock repurchase program to \$3.8 billion and an extension of the term to December 31, 2028.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

None.

Item 5. Other Information

Adoption or Termination of Trading Arrangements

None of our directors or officers (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 16a-1(f)) adopted or terminated a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or a non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement (as defined in Item 408(c) of Regulation S-K) during the quarterly period covered by this report.

Item 6. Exhibits

- | | |
|------|--|
| 3.1 | <u>Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc., dated April 30, 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 5, 2025, File No. 001-34910).</u> |
| 3.2 | <u>Restated Bylaws of Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc., dated April 30, 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 5, 2025, File No. 001-34910).</u> |
| 31.1 | <u>Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u> |
| 31.2 | <u>Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u> |
| 32.1 | <u>Certificate of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u> |
| 32.2 | <u>Certificate of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u> |
| 101 | The following financial information for the Company, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income, (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (iv) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity, and (v) the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. |
| 104 | The cover page from the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, formatted in Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101. |

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Date: July 31, 2025

Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Nicolas Schuck
Nicolas Schuck
Corporate Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer
(Duly Authorized Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
EXCHANGE ACT RULE 13A-14(A)/15D-14(A)
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Christopher D. Kastner, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: July 31, 2025

/s/ Christopher D. Kastner

Christopher D. Kastner
President and Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
EXCHANGE ACT RULE 13A-14(A)/15D-14(A)
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Thomas E. Stiehle, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: July 31, 2025

/s/ Thomas E. Stiehle

Thomas E. Stiehle
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Christopher D. Kastner, the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to my knowledge, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: July 31, 2025

/s/ Christopher D. Kastner

Christopher D. Kastner

President and Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Thomas E. Stiehle, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to my knowledge, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: July 31, 2025

/s/ Thomas E. Stiehle

Thomas E. Stiehle
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer