

HUNTINGTON INGALLS INDUSTRIES, INC.

Form 10-Q

August 11, 2011

[Table of Contents](#)

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2011

or

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

Commission file number 001-34910

HUNTINGTON INGALLS INDUSTRIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Edgar Filing: HUNTINGTON INGALLS INDUSTRIES, INC. - Form 10-Q

DELAWARE
(State or other jurisdiction of

90-0607005
(I.R.S. Employer

incorporation or organization)

Identification No.)

4101 Washington Avenue, Newport News, Virginia 23607

www.huntingtoningalls.com

(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

(757) 380-2000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted 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 and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☒ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company ☐

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

As of August 8, 2011, 48,802,277 shares of common stock were outstanding.

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1. <u>Financial Statements (Unaudited)</u>	
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	1
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position</u>	2
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	3
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity</u>	4
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	5
Item 2. <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	24
Item 3. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	37
Item 4. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	37
<u>PART II OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	38
Item 1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	38
Item 2. <u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	39
Item 3. <u>Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	39
Item 4. <u>(Removed and Reserved)</u>	39
Item 5. <u>Other Information</u>	39
Item 6. <u>Exhibits</u>	39
Signatures	

Table of Contents**HUNTINGTON INGALLS INDUSTRIES, INC.****PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
<i>\$ in millions, except per share amounts</i>	2011	2010	2011	2010
Sales and Service Revenues				
Product sales	\$ 1,351	\$ 1,432	\$ 2,817	\$ 2,886
Service revenues	212	178	430	436
Total sales and service revenues	1,563	1,610	3,247	3,322
Cost of Sales and Service Revenues				
Cost of product sales	1,124	1,321	2,377	2,572
Cost of service revenues	179	148	376	368
General and administrative expenses	169	161	318	315
Operating income (loss)	91	(20)	176	67
Interest expense	(30)	(10)	(45)	(20)
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	61	(30)	131	47
Federal income taxes (benefit)	21	(19)	46	17
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 40	\$ (11)	\$ 85	\$ 30
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.81	\$ (0.23)	\$ 1.73	\$ 0.61
Weighted-average common shares outstanding, in millions	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.80	\$ (0.23)	\$ 1.72	\$ 0.61
Weighted-average diluted shares outstanding, in millions	49.6	48.8	49.2	48.8
Net earnings (loss) from above	\$ 40	\$ (11)	\$ 85	\$ 30
Other comprehensive income				
Change in unamortized benefit plan costs	11	12	39	24
Tax (expense) benefit on change in unamortized benefit plan costs	(4)	1	(15)	2
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	7	13	24	26
Comprehensive income	\$ 47	\$ 2	\$ 109	\$ 56

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

Table of Contents**HUNTINGTON INGALLS INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Unaudited)**

<i>\$ in millions</i>	June 30 2011	December 31 2010
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 381	\$ 728
Accounts receivable, net	898	728
Inventoried costs, net	389	293
Deferred income taxes	286	284
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	40	8
Total current assets	1,994	1,313
Property, plant, and equipment, net	1,985	1,997
Other Assets		
Goodwill	1,134	1,134
Other purchased intangibles, net of accumulated amortization of \$362 in 2011 and \$352 in 2010	577	587
Pension plan asset	144	131
Debt issuance costs, net	52	
Miscellaneous other assets	51	41
Total other assets	1,958	1,893
Total assets	\$ 5,937	\$ 5,203
Liabilities and Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Notes payable to former parent	\$ 715	\$ 715
Trade accounts payable	255	274
Current portion of long-term debt	29	
Current portion of workers' compensation liabilities	197	197
Accrued interest on notes payable to former parent		239
Current portion of post-retirement plan liabilities	145	146
Accrued employees' compensation	186	203
Advance payments and billings in excess of costs incurred	83	107
Provision for contract losses	52	80
Other current liabilities	237	265
Total current liabilities	1,184	2,226
Long-term debt	1,844	105
Other post-retirement plan liabilities	573	567
Pension plan liabilities	407	381
Workers' compensation liabilities	351	351
Deferred tax liabilities	113	99
Other long-term liabilities	54	56
Total liabilities	4,526	3,785

Edgar Filing: HUNTINGTON INGALLS INDUSTRIES, INC. - Form 10-Q

Commitments and Contingencies (Note 12)

Shareholders' Equity

Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 150,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2011:

48,799,261

Additional paid-in capital	1,864	
----------------------------	-------	--

Former parent's equity in unit		1,933
--------------------------------	--	-------

Retained earnings	38	
-------------------	----	--

Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(491)	(515)
--------------------------------------	-------	-------

Total shareholders' equity	1,411	1,418
----------------------------	-------	-------

Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 5,937	\$ 5,203
--	----------	----------

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

Table of Contents**HUNTINGTON INGALLS INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)**

<i>\$ in millions</i>	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2011	2010
Operating Activities		
Net Earnings	\$ 85	\$ 30
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash used in operating activities		
Depreciation	81	82
Amortization of purchased intangibles	10	14
Amortization of debt issuance cost	2	
Stock based compensation	13	
Decrease (increase) in		
Accounts receivable	(171)	(175)
Inventoried costs	(114)	5
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(40)	(14)
Increase (decrease) in		
Accounts payable and accruals	(77)	(17)
Deferred income taxes	(19)	(13)
Retiree benefits	59	70
Other non-cash transactions, net	(7)	(4)
Net cash used in operating activities	(178)	(22)
Investing Activities		
Additions to property, plant, and equipment	(83)	(60)
Net cash used in investing activities	(83)	(60)
Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	1,775	
Repayment of long-term debt	(7)	
Debt issuance costs	(54)	
Repayment of notes payable to former parent and accrued interest	(954)	
Dividend to former parent in connection with spin-off	(1,429)	
Proceeds from stock option exercises and issuance of common stock	1	
Net transfers from former parent	1,310	82
Net cash provided by financing activities	642	82
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	381	
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 381	\$
Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosure		
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 11	\$
Cash paid for interest	\$ 8	\$ 8
Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities		
Capital expenditures accrued in accounts payable	\$ 1	\$ 27

Edgar Filing: HUNTINGTON INGALLS INDUSTRIES, INC. - Form 10-Q

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

Table of Contents**HUNTINGTON INGALLS INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY****(Unaudited)**

<i>\$ in millions</i>	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2011	2010
Former Parent's Equity in Unit		
At beginning of year	\$ 1,933	\$ 1,968
Net earnings	47	30
Dividend to former parent	(1,429)	
Contributed surplus	(1,861)	
Net transfers from former parent	1,310	82
At end of period		2,080
Common Stock		
At beginning of year		
Common stock issuance		
At end of period		
Paid-in Capital		
At beginning of year		
Contributed surplus	1,861	
Additional paid-in capital	3	
At end of period	1,864	
Retained Earnings		
At beginning of year		
Net earnings	38	
At end of period	38	
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		
At beginning of year	(515)	(531)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	24	26
At end of period	(491)	(505)
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 1,411	\$ 1,575

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

Table of Contents

HUNTINGTON INGALLS INDUSTRIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

1. BACKGROUND AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Background

On March 29, 2011, Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc. (HII or the company) entered into a Separation and Distribution Agreement (the Separation Agreement) with its former parent company, Northrop Grumman Corporation (Northrop Grumman), and Northrop Grumman's subsidiaries (Northrop Grumman Shipbuilding, Inc. and Northrop Grumman Systems Corporation), pursuant to which HII was legally and structurally separated from Northrop Grumman.

Pursuant to the terms of the Separation Agreement, (i) Northrop Grumman completed a corporate reorganization to create a new holding company structure, (ii) HII and Northrop Grumman effected certain transfers of assets and assumed certain liabilities so that each of HII and Northrop Grumman retained both the assets of and liabilities associated with their respective businesses, (iii) subject to certain exceptions, all agreements, arrangements, commitments and undertakings, including all intercompany accounts payable or accounts receivable, including intercompany indebtedness and intercompany work orders between HII and Northrop Grumman, were terminated or otherwise satisfied, effective no later than March 31, 2011 (the Distribution Date), (iv) HII and Northrop Grumman agreed to share certain gains and liabilities and (v) on the Distribution Date, Northrop Grumman distributed, on a pro rata basis, all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of HII to Northrop Grumman's stockholders via a pro rata dividend (the spin-off). One share of HII common stock was distributed for every six shares of Northrop Grumman common stock held by a holder of Northrop Grumman common stock as of the record date for the distribution, March 30, 2011. The shares of common stock of HII began regular way trading on the New York Stock Exchange on March 31, 2011, under the ticker symbol HII.

Following the spin-off, HII and Northrop Grumman began operating independently of each other, and neither has any ownership interest in the other. In order to govern certain ongoing relationships between HII and Northrop Grumman following the spin-off and to provide mechanisms for an orderly transition, HII and Northrop Grumman entered into agreements pursuant to which certain services will be provided and certain rights and obligations have been addressed following the spin-off. The material agreements entered into with Northrop Grumman in connection with the spin-off include the following: the Separation Agreement; Employee Matters Agreement; Insurance Matters Agreement; Intellectual Property License Agreement; Tax Matters Agreement; Transition Services Agreement; and Ingalls Guaranty Performance, Indemnity and Termination Agreement. For a discussion of each agreement, see Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Agreements with Northrop Grumman Related to the Spin-Off in the information statement filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the company's current report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2011.

In connection with the spin-off, HII entered into new borrowing arrangements designed to provide the company with adequate liquidity and to fund a \$1,429 million contribution to Northrop Grumman. Specifically, HII issued \$1,200 million in senior notes and entered into a credit facility with third-party lenders that includes a \$650 million revolver and a \$575 million term loan (see Note 7).

The spin-off from Northrop Grumman was a transaction under common control; therefore no change in the historical basis of HII's assets or liabilities was recorded as part of the spin-off.

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 (GAAP) and the instructions to Form 10-Q of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). All intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation.

Table of Contents

These 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. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the company's audited consolidated financial statements included in the information statement filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the company's current report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2011.

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. The effects of this practice only exist for interim periods within a reporting year.

Transactions with Former Parent Through the date of the spin-off, the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations include expense allocations for certain corporate functions historically provided to HII by Northrop Grumman, including, but not limited to, human resources, employee benefits administration, treasury, risk management, audit, finance, tax, legal, information technology support, procurement, and other shared services. These allocations are reflected in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations within the expense categories to which they relate. The allocations were made on a direct usage basis when identifiable, with the remainder allocated on various bases that are further discussed in Note 17. Based on management's estimates of its stand-alone costs for similar corporate functions and services, HII believes that its prior cost allocations from Northrop Grumman are substantially consistent with what such costs would be on a stand-alone basis. However, the estimates are based on management's judgment regarding its stand-alone company costs and not the actual costs incurred.

Transactions between HII and Northrop Grumman through the date of the spin-off are reflected as effectively settled for cash at the time of the transaction and are included in financing activities in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of cash flows. The net effect of these transactions is reflected in the Former Parent's Equity in Unit section in the unaudited condensed consolidated statement of financial position.

The HII unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements may not be indicative of HII's future performance and for periods prior to the spin-off, do not necessarily reflect what the results of operations, financial position, and cash flows would have been had HII operated as a stand-alone company.

Accounting Estimates The preparation of the 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.

General and Administrative Expenses In accordance with industry practice and the regulations that govern the cost accounting requirements for government contracts, most general corporate expenses incurred at both the segment and corporate locations 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 also include certain other costs that are not allocable to government contracts, primarily consisting of the net pension and post-retirement benefits adjustment and the provision for deferred state income taxes. The net pension and post-retirement benefits adjustment reflects the difference between pension and post-retirement benefits expenses determined in accordance with GAAP and pension and post-retirement benefit expenses allocated to individual contracts determined in accordance with U.S. Cost Accounting Standards (CAS). Deferred state income taxes reflect the change in deferred state tax assets and liabilities in the period.

Equity Former Parent's Equity in Unit in the unaudited condensed consolidated statement of financial position represents Northrop Grumman's historical investment in its shipbuilding operations, the net effect of cost allocations from and transactions with Northrop Grumman, net cash activity, and HII's accumulated earnings prior to the spin-off.

Table of Contents

On March 31, 2011, Northrop Grumman completed the distribution to its stockholders of one share of HII common stock for every six shares of Northrop Grumman common stock held by holders of Northrop Grumman common stock. After separation, HII had 48,765,841 shares of common stock outstanding. The remaining Former Parent's Equity in Unit balance, after the separation adjustments were recorded, was transferred to Additional Paid-In Capital. Retained Earnings reflected in the condensed consolidated statement of financial position represents net earnings after separation, as all prior earnings were transferred to Additional Paid-In Capital.

Cash and Cash Equivalents For cash and cash equivalents, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these items.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss The accumulated other comprehensive loss as of June 30, 2011, and December 31, 2010, was comprised of unamortized benefit plan costs of \$491 million (net of tax benefits of \$328 million) and \$515 million (net of tax benefits of \$343 million), respectively.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments Except for long-term debt, the carrying amounts of the company's other financial instruments are measured at fair value or approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these other items.

2. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS UPDATES

Newly issued accounting standards are not expected to have a significant effect on the company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial position or results of operations.

3. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The company is aligned into two reportable segments: Ingalls (formerly referred to as the Gulf Coast operations) and Newport News. The following table presents segment results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010.

<i>\$ in millions</i>	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Sales and Service Revenues				
Ingalls	\$ 708	\$ 714	\$ 1,469	\$ 1,541
Newport News	872	\$ 913	1,812	1,820
Intersegment eliminations	(17)	(17)	(34)	(39)
Total sales and service revenues	\$ 1,563	\$ 1,610	\$ 3,247	\$ 3,322
Operating Income (Loss)				
Ingalls	\$ 19	\$ (94)	\$ 36	\$ (70)
Newport News	79	84	146	159
Total Segment Operating Income (Loss)	98	(10)	182	89
Non-segment factors affecting operating income				
Net pension and post-retirement benefits adjustment	(4)	(14)	(8)	(27)
Deferred state income taxes	(3)	4	2	5
Total operating income (loss)	\$ 91	\$ (20)	\$ 176	\$ 67

In the ordinary course of business, the company reevaluates the estimates at completion (EAC) on all major programs and makes the necessary adjustments to contract profitability when driven by events within the period. During the three months ended June 30, 2011, negative cumulative margin corrections of \$19 million were recorded on the contract for LPD-22 through LPD-25 in the Ingalls segment.

Table of Contents

Sales transactions between segments are recorded at cost.

Net Pension and Post-Retirement Benefits Adjustment The net pension and post-retirement benefits adjustment reflects the difference between expenses for pension and other post-retirement benefits determined in accordance with GAAP and the expenses for these items included in segment operating income in accordance with CAS.

4. AVONDALE WIND DOWN

In July 2010, plans were announced to consolidate the company's Ingalls operations by winding down and subsequently closing the Avondale, Louisiana facility in 2013 after completing LPD-class ships currently under construction at this facility. Future LPD-class ships will be built in a single production line at the company's Pascagoula, Mississippi facility. The consolidation is intended to reduce costs, increase efficiency, and address shipbuilding overcapacity. Due to the consolidation, HII expects higher costs to complete ships currently under construction in Avondale due to anticipated reductions in productivity and, in the second quarter of 2010, increased the estimates to complete LPDs 23 and 25 by approximately \$210 million. The company recognized a \$113 million pre-tax charge to operating income for these contracts in the second quarter of 2010. HII is also exploring alternative uses of the Avondale facility, including alternative opportunities for the workforce.

In connection with and as a result of the decision to wind down shipbuilding operations at the Avondale, Louisiana facility, the company determined it would not meet certain requirements under its co-operative endeavor agreement with the State of Louisiana. Accordingly, the company recorded liabilities in 2010 to recognize this obligation and other employee severance and incentive liabilities, as well as certain asset retirement obligations which were necessitated as a result of the Avondale facility decision. In the first quarter of 2011, the company reimbursed the State of Louisiana under the co-operative endeavor agreement. In addition, the company anticipates that it will incur substantial other restructuring and facilities shutdown related costs, including but not limited to, severance, relocation expense, and asset write-downs related to the Avondale facilities. These costs are expected to be allowable expenses under government accounting standards and thus will be recoverable in future years' overhead costs. These future costs could approximate \$271 million, based on management's current estimate. Such costs would be recoverable under existing flexibly priced contracts or future negotiated contracts at the Ingalls operations in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) provisions relating to the treatment of restructuring and shutdown related costs. The company is currently in discussions with the U.S. Navy regarding its cost submission to support the recoverability of these costs under the FAR and applicable contracts and this submission is subject to review and acceptance by the U.S. Navy. The Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA), a Department of Defense (DoD) agency, prepared an initial audit report on the company's previous cost proposal for the restructuring and shutdown related costs (\$310 million), in which it stated that, in general, the proposal was not adequately supported in order for the DCAA to reach a conclusion. The DCAA also questioned approximately \$25 million (approximately 8%) of the costs submitted by the company. The DCAA stated that it could not reach a final conclusion on the cost submission due to the then potential spin-off transaction. Accordingly, the DCAA did not accept the proposal as submitted. The company intends to resubmit its proposal to address the concerns expressed by the DCAA and to reflect the revised estimated total cost of \$271 million. Should these costs be challenged by the U. S. Navy, there are prescribed dispute resolution alternatives to resolve such a challenge and the company would likely pursue a dispute resolution process, although it will create uncertainty as to the timing and eventual allowability of the restructuring costs related to the wind down of the Avondale facility.

Ultimately, the company anticipates these discussions will result in an agreement with the U.S. Navy that is substantially in accord with management's cost recovery expectations. Accordingly, HII has treated these costs as allowable costs in determining the cost and earnings performance on its contracts in process. The actual restructuring expenses related to the wind down may be greater than the company's current estimate and any inability to recover such costs could result in a material adverse effect on the company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

The company also evaluated the effect the winding down of the Avondale facilities might have on the benefit plans in which HII employees participate. HII determined that the potential impact of a curtailment in these plans was not material to its consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Table of Contents

The table below summarizes the company's liability for restructuring and shut-down related costs associated with winding down the Avondale facility. As of June 30, 2011, these costs are comprised primarily of employee severance and relocation expense. These amounts were capitalized in Inventoried Costs, net, and will be recognized as expenses in cost of product sales beginning in 2013.

<i>\$ in millions</i>	Employee Compensation	Other Accruals	Total
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 27	\$ 39	\$ 66
Payments	(5)	(36)	(41)
Adjustments	20	(3)	17
Net change	15	(39)	(24)
Balance at June 30, 2011	\$ 42	\$	\$ 42

5. INVENTORIED COSTS, NET

Inventoried costs were composed of the following:

<i>\$ in millions</i>	June 30 2011	December 31 2010
Production costs of contracts in process	\$ 537	\$ 681
General and administrative expenses	14	7
Progress payments received	(255)	(481)
Raw material inventory	93	86
Total inventoried costs, net	\$ 389	\$ 293

6. GOODWILL AND OTHER PURCHASED INTANGIBLE ASSETS**Goodwill**

HII performs its annual impairment test for goodwill as of November 30 each year, or more often as circumstances require. The company's testing approach utilizes a discounted cash flow analysis corroborated by comparative market multiples to determine the fair value of its businesses for comparison to their corresponding book values. If the book value exceeds the estimated fair value of the business, a potential impairment is indicated and GAAP prescribes the approach for determining the impairment amount, if any. The company performed its annual impairment test as of November 30, 2010, with no indication of impairment.

In connection with the spin-off, HII evaluated the company's reporting units and performed an impairment test as of March 31, 2011. There were no associated indications of impairment.

The carrying amount of goodwill as of June 30, 2011, and December 31, 2010, was \$1,134 million. The carrying amounts of goodwill as of June 30, 2011, and December 31, 2010 for Ingalls and Newport News were \$488 million and \$646 million, respectively.

Table of Contents**Purchased Intangible Assets**

The table below summarizes the company's aggregate purchased intangible assets, all of which are contract or program related intangible assets.

<i>\$ in millions</i>	June 30 2011	December 31 2010
Gross carrying amount	\$ 939	\$ 939
Accumulated amortization	(362)	(352)
Net carrying amount	\$ 577	\$ 587

The company's remaining purchased intangible assets are subject to amortization and are being amortized on a straight-line basis over an aggregate weighted-average period of 40 years. Remaining unamortized intangible assets consist principally of amounts pertaining to nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and submarine intangibles whose useful lives have been estimated based on the long life cycle of the related programs. Aggregate amortization expense for the six months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, was \$10 million and \$14 million, respectively.

Expected amortization for purchased intangibles subsequent to June 30, 2011 is approximately \$20 million annually through 2023, and approximately \$9 million annually from 2024 through 2058.

7. DEBT

Long-term debt consisted of the following:

<i>\$ in millions</i>	June 30 2011	December 31 2010
Term Loan due March 30, 2016	\$ 568	\$
Senior Notes due March 15, 2018, 6.875%	600	
Senior Notes due March 15, 2021, 7.125%	600	
Mississippi economic development revenue bonds due May 1, 2024, 7.81%	84	84
Gulf opportunity zone industrial development revenue bonds due December 1, 2028, 4.55%	21	21
Total long-term debt	1,873	105
Less current portion	29	
Long-term debt, net of current portion	\$ 1,844	\$ 105

Credit Facility In connection with the spin-off, the company entered into the HII Credit Facility with third-party lenders. The Credit Facility comprises (i) a five-year term loan facility of \$575 million, which was funded on March 30, 2011, and (ii) a revolving credit facility of \$650 million, which may be drawn upon during a period of five years from the date of the funding. The revolving credit facility includes a letter of credit subfacility of \$350 million, and a swingline loan subfacility of \$100 million. The revolving credit facility will have a variable interest rate on drawn borrowings based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a spread based upon the company's leverage ratio and a commitment fee rate on the unutilized balance based on the company's leverage ratio. The current spread is 2.5% and may vary between 2.0% and 3.0%. The current fee rate is 0.5% and may vary between 0.35% and 0.5%. As of June 30, 2011, approximately \$121 million of letters of credit were issued but undrawn, and the remaining \$529 million was unutilized.

The term loan facility is subject to amortization in three-month intervals from the funding date, expected to be in an aggregate amount equal to (i) 5% during each of the first year and the second year, (ii) 10% during the third year, (iii) 15% during the fourth year and (iv) 65% payable during the fifth year (of which 5% shall be payable on each of the first three quarterly payment dates during such year, and the balance shall be payable on the term maturity date). Loans will bear interest at a rate equal to LIBOR plus a spread of 2.5% (or the base rate plus 1.5%), which

Edgar Filing: HUNTINGTON INGALLS INDUSTRIES, INC. - Form 10-Q

spread is expected to vary between 2.0% and 3.0% based upon changes to our leverage ratio.

The Credit Facility contains customary affirmative covenants, including, but not limited to, those related to the maintenance of corporate existence, compliance with applicable laws, payment of taxes, and ownership of property; and customary negative covenants, including but not limited to limitations on mergers, consolidations, liquidations and dissolutions and prepayments and modifications of subordinated debt and unsecured bonds. Additionally, the Credit Facility contains certain financial covenants, which include a maximum total leverage ratio and a minimum interest coverage ratio.

Table of Contents

Each of the company's existing and future domestic wholly-owned subsidiaries, except for those which are specifically designated as unrestricted subsidiaries, are and will be guarantors under the Credit Facility.

Senior Notes In connection with the spin-off, the company issued \$600 million aggregate principal amount of 6.875% Senior Notes due March 15, 2018 (the 2018 notes), and \$600 million aggregate principal amount of 7.125% Senior Notes due March 15, 2021 (the 2021 notes, and, collectively, the notes) in a private offering, at par, under an indenture dated March 11, 2011, between HII and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee.

The terms of the senior notes limit the company's ability and the ability of certain of HII's subsidiaries to: incur additional indebtedness, create liens, pay dividends or make distributions in respect of capital stock, purchase or redeem capital stock, make investments or certain other restricted payments, sell assets, enter into transactions with stockholders or affiliates and effect a consolidation or merger.

Performance of the company's obligations pursuant to the notes, including any repurchase obligations resulting from a change of control, is unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, on an unsecured basis, by each of HII's existing and future domestic restricted subsidiaries that guarantees debt under the HII Credit Facility (the Subsidiary Guarantors). The guarantees rank equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness of the guarantors. The Subsidiary Guarantors are each directly or indirectly 100% owned by HII. There are no significant restrictions on the ability of HII or any Subsidiary Guarantor to obtain funds from their respective subsidiaries by dividend or loan.

Mississippi Economic Development Revenue Bonds As of June 30, 2011, the company had \$83.7 million outstanding from the issuance of Industrial Revenue Bonds issued by the Mississippi Business Finance Corporation. These bonds accrue interest at a fixed rate of 7.81% per annum (payable semi-annually), and mature in 2024. While repayment of principal and interest is guaranteed by Northrop Grumman Systems Corporation, HII has agreed to indemnify Northrop Grumman Systems Corporation for any losses related to the guaranty. In accordance with the terms of the bonds, the proceeds have been used to finance the construction, reconstruction, and renovation of the company's interest in certain ship manufacturing and repair facilities, or portions thereof, located in the state of Mississippi.

Gulf Opportunity Zone Industrial Development Revenue Bonds As of June 30, 2011, the company had \$21.6 million outstanding from the issuance of Gulf Opportunity Zone Industrial Development Revenue Bonds (GO Zone IRBs) issued by the Mississippi Business Finance Corporation. The initial issuance of the GO Zone IRBs was for \$200 million of principal value, and in November 2010, in connection with the anticipated spin-off, HII purchased \$178 million of the bonds using the proceeds from a \$178 million intercompany loan with Northrop Grumman (see Note 17). The remaining bonds accrue interest at a fixed rate of 4.55% per annum (payable semi-annually), and mature in 2028. In accordance with the terms of the bonds, the proceeds have been used to finance the construction, reconstruction, and renovation of the company's interest in certain ship manufacturing and repair facilities, or portions thereof, located in the state of Mississippi.

The carrying amount and the related estimated fair value of the company's total long-term debt at June 30, 2011 are shown below. The fair value of the total long-term debt was calculated based on recent trades, if available, or interest rates prevailing on debt with terms and maturities similar to the company's existing debt arrangements.

\$ in millions	June 30, 2011	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Total long-term debt	\$ 1,873	\$ 1,935

8. INCOME TAXES

The company's effective tax rate on earnings from operations for the three months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, was 34.4% and 63.3%, respectively. The company's effective tax rate on earnings from operations for the six

Table of Contents

months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, was 35.1% and 36.2%, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, the company's effective tax rate differs from the statutory federal rate due to the domestic manufacturing deduction, the research and development credit, and other nondeductible expenditures. Additionally, for the three months ended June 30, 2010, the company's effective tax rate reflects the favorable impact of the settlement of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) examination of Northrop Grumman's tax returns for the years 2004-2006. For the six months ended June 30, 2010, this favorable impact is offset by the unfavorable impact of the elimination of certain Medicare Part D tax benefits with the passage of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.

In connection with the spin-off, HII entered into a Tax Matters Agreement with Northrop Grumman that governs the respective rights, responsibilities, and obligations of Northrop Grumman and the company with respect to tax liabilities and benefits, tax attributes, tax contests and other tax sharing regarding U.S. Federal, state, local and foreign income taxes, other taxes and related tax returns. The company is severally liable with Northrop Grumman for its income taxes for periods before the spin-off, and this several liability will continue after the spin-off. HII is obligated to indemnify Northrop Grumman for tax adjustments that increase the company's taxable income for periods before the spin-off and are of a nature that could result in a correlative reduction in HII's taxable income for periods after the spin-off. Northrop Grumman is obligated to indemnify HII for tax adjustments that decrease the company's taxable income for periods before the spin-off and are of a nature that could result in a correlative increase in HII's taxable income for periods after the spin-off. These payment obligations will only apply once the aggregate tax liability related to tax adjustments exceeds \$5 million. Once the aggregate amount is exceeded, only the amount in excess of \$5 million is required to be paid. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions" Agreements with Northrop Grumman Related to the Spin-Off Tax Matters Agreement in the information statement filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the company's current report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2011.

The company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. The IRS is currently conducting an examination of Northrop Grumman's consolidated tax returns, of which HII was part, for the years 2007 through 2009. Open tax years related to state jurisdictions remain subject to examination. As of March 31, 2011, the date of the spin-off, the company's liability for uncertain tax positions was approximately \$4 million, net of federal benefit, which relates solely to state income tax positions. Under the terms of the Separation and Distribution Agreement dated March 29, 2011, Northrop Grumman is obligated to reimburse HII for any settlement liabilities paid by HII to any government authority, which include state income taxes. Accordingly, the company has recorded a reimbursement receivable of approximately \$4 million, net of federal benefit, in Other Assets related to uncertain tax positions for state income taxes as of the spin-off.

9. EARNINGS PER SHARE

On March 30, 2011, the record date of distribution, approximately 48.8 million shares of \$0.01 par value HII common stock were distributed to Northrop Grumman stockholders. This share amount was utilized for the calculation of basic and diluted income per common share for the three months ended March 31, 2011, and all prior periods, as no common stock of the company existed prior to March 30, 2011, and the impact of dilutive securities in these periods was not meaningful.

The approach used to calculate basic and diluted shares for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was applied consistently in the calculation of basic and diluted shares for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011. As no common stock of the company existed prior to March 30, 2011, basic and diluted shares for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010 are assumed to represent the outstanding shares upon separation from Northrop Grumman.

Earnings per share was calculated using net earnings as presented in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations and weighted average basic and diluted share amounts as presented in the table below.

Table of Contents

<i>(in millions of shares)</i>	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8
<i>Effect of dilutive securities</i>				
Stock options	0.2		0.1	
Restricted stock rights				
Restricted performance stock rights	0.6		0.3	
 Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - diluted	 49.6	 48.8	 49.2	 48.8

The amounts presented above do not include the impact of potentially dilutive shares totaling 1.1 million shares as they would have been antidilutive for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011. Of these shares, 0.4 million shares relate to stock options and 0.7 million shares relate to restricted stock rights (RSRs).

Also excluded from the amounts above are potentially dilutive shares related to Restricted Performance Stock Right (RPSRs) to the extent that the performance conditions have not been satisfied. RPSRs are only included in the calculation of diluted shares to the extent that performance targets are achieved based on actual results at the end of each reporting period. As of June 30, 2011, 0.5 million RPSRs were outstanding and subject to continued performance targets with ultimate vesting between 30% and 200% of this amount to the extent that performance conditions are satisfied. As of June 30, 2011, the performance conditions on these awards had not been satisfied and are therefore included in the diluted shares calculation at the 30% minimum. As of June 30, 2011, 0.5 million RPSRs issued under the Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc. 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan (the "2011 Plan") were outstanding with ultimate vesting between 0% and 200% of this amount to the extent that performance conditions are satisfied. As of June 30, 2011, these awards had not satisfied the minimum performance target and therefore these shares are excluded from the calculation of diluted shares.

10. BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS

HII periodically enters into business arrangements with non-affiliated entities. These arrangements generally consist of business ventures designed to deliver collective capabilities that would not have been available to the venture's participants individually, and also provide a single point of contact during contract performance to the entity's principal customer. In some arrangements, each equity participant receives a subcontract from the business venture for a pre-determined scope of work. In other cases, the arrangements rely primarily on the assignment of key personnel to the venture from each equity participant rather than subcontracts for a specific work scope. Based on the terms of these arrangements and the relevant GAAP related to consolidation accounting for such entities, the company does not consolidate the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of these entities into its consolidated financial statements, but accounts for them under the equity method. HII has recorded operating income related to earnings from equity method investees of \$8 million and \$7 million in its results of operations within the cost of service revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, respectively. To the extent subcontracts are used in these arrangements, HII's subcontract activities are recorded in the same manner as sales to non-affiliated entities. The assets, liabilities, results of operations and cash flows of these collaborative entities were not material to the company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows for any period presented.

11. INVESTIGATIONS, CLAIMS, AND LITIGATION

False Claims Act Complaint On January 31, 2011, the U. S. Department of Justice first informed the company through Northrop Grumman of a False Claims Act complaint that the company believes was filed under seal by one or more plaintiff(s) (relator(s)) in mid-2010 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. The redacted copy of the complaint that the company received (Complaint) alleges that through largely unspecified fraudulent means, Northrop Grumman and the company obtained federal funds that were restricted by law for the consequences of Hurricane Katrina (Katrina), and used those funds to cover costs under certain shipbuilding contracts that were unrelated to Katrina and for which Northrop Grumman and the company were not entitled to recovery under the contracts. The Complaint seeks monetary damages of at least \$835 million, plus penalties, attorneys' fees and other costs of suit. Damages under the False Claims Act may be trebled upon a finding of liability.

Table of Contents

For several years, Northrop Grumman has pursued recovery under its insurance policies which also provided coverage to the company for property damage and business interruption losses related to Katrina. One of the insurers involved in those actions has made allegations that overlap significantly with certain of the issues raised in the Complaint, including allegations that Northrop Grumman and the company used certain Katrina related funds for losses under the contracts unrelated to the hurricane. Northrop Grumman and the company believe that the insurer's defenses, including those related to the use of Katrina funding, are without merit.

The company has agreed to cooperate with the government investigation relating to the False Claims Act Complaint. The company has been advised that the Department of Justice has not made a decision whether to intervene. Based upon a review to date of the information available to the company, the company believes that it has substantive defenses to the allegations in the Complaint. The company believes that the claims as set forth in the Complaint evidence a fundamental lack of understanding of the terms and conditions in the company's shipbuilding contracts, including the post-Katrina modifications to those contracts, and the manner in which the parties performed in connection with the contracts. Based upon a review to date of the information available to the company, the company believes that the claims as set forth in the Complaint lack merit and are not likely to result in a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. The company intends vigorously to defend the matter, but the company cannot predict what new or revised claims might be asserted or what information might come to light and can give no assurances regarding the ultimate outcome.

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 or treble damages. U.S. Government regulations provide that certain findings against a contractor may lead to suspension or debarment from future U.S. Government contracts or the loss of export privileges for a company or an operating division or subdivision. Suspension or debarment could have a material adverse effect on the company because of its reliance on government contracts.

In the second quarter of 2007, the U.S. Coast Guard issued a revocation of acceptance under the Deepwater Modernization Program for eight converted 123-foot patrol boats (the vessels) based on alleged hull buckling and shaft alignment problems and alleged nonconforming topside equipment on the vessels. The company submitted a written response that argued that the revocation of acceptance was improper. The Coast Guard advised Integrated Coast Guard Systems, LLC (ICGS), which was formed by Northrop Grumman and Lockheed Martin to perform the Deepwater Modernization Program, that it was seeking approximately \$96 million from ICGS as a result of the revocation of acceptance. The majority of the costs associated with the 123-foot conversion effort are associated with the alleged structural deficiencies of the vessels, which were converted under contracts with the company and a subcontractor to the company. In 2008, the Coast Guard advised ICGS that the Coast Guard would support an investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice of ICGS and its subcontractors instead of pursuing its \$96 million claim independently. The Department of Justice conducted an investigation of ICGS under a sealed False Claims Act complaint filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas and decided in early 2009 not to intervene at that time. On February 12, 2009, the District Court unsealed the complaint filed by Michael J. DeKort, a former Lockheed Martin employee, against ICGS, Lockheed Martin Corporation and the company relating to the 123-foot conversion effort. Damages under the False Claims Act are subject to trebling. On October 15, 2009, the three defendants moved to dismiss the Fifth Amended complaint. On April 5, 2010, the District Court ruled on the defendants' motions to dismiss, granting them in part and denying them in part. As to the company, the District Court dismissed conspiracy claims and those pertaining to the Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems. On October 27, 2010, the District Court entered summary judgment for the company on the relator's hull, mechanical and electrical (HM&E) allegations and continued the trial date to December 1, 2010, to allow the relator and a co-defendant time to finalize a settlement. On November 10, 2010, relator acknowledged that with the dismissal of the HM&E claims, no issues remained against the company for trial and the Court subsequently vacated the December 1, 2010 trial date.

On November 12, 2010, relator filed a motion for reconsideration regarding the Court's denial of his motion to amend the Fifth Amended Complaint. On November 19, 2010, relator filed a second motion for reconsideration regarding the Court's order granting summary judgment on the HM&E claims. Relator's motions for reconsideration were denied on March 28, 2011 and the Court entered a final judgment the same day. Relator filed a notice of appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit on April 13, 2011.

Table of Contents

Based upon the available information regarding matters that are subject to U.S. Government investigations, the company believes that the outcome of any such matters will not have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Asbestos-Related Claims HII and its predecessors in interest are defendants in a long-standing series of cases filed in numerous jurisdictions around the country wherein former and current employees and various third party persons allege exposure to asbestos containing materials while on or associated with HII premises or while working on vessels constructed or repaired by HII. The cases allege various injuries including those associated with pleural plaque disease, asbestosis, cancer, mesothelioma, and other alleged asbestos related conditions. In some cases, in addition to the company, several of its former executive officers are also named defendants. In some instances, partial or full insurance coverage is available to the company for its liability and that of its former executive officers. Because of the varying nature of these actions, and based upon the information available to the company to date, the company believes it has substantive defenses in many of these cases but can give no assurance that it will prevail on all claims in each of these cases. The company believes that the ultimate resolution of these cases will not have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Litigation Various claims and legal proceedings arise in the ordinary course of business and are pending against the company and its properties. Based upon the information available, the company believes that the resolution of any of these various claims and legal proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Contract Performance Contingencies Contract profit margins may include estimates of revenues not contractually agreed to between the customer and the company for matters such as settlements in the process of negotiation, contract changes, claims and requests for equitable adjustment for previously unanticipated contract costs. These estimates are based upon management's best assessment of the underlying causal events and circumstances, and are included in determining contract profit margins to the extent of expected recovery based on contractual entitlements and the probability of successful negotiation with the customer. As of June 30, 2011, the recognized amounts related to claims and requests for equitable adjustment are not material individually or in the aggregate.

Guarantees of Performance Obligations From time to time in the ordinary course of business, HII may enter into joint ventures, teaming and other business arrangements to support the company's products and services as described in Note 10. The company generally strives to limit its exposure under these arrangements to its investment in the arrangement, or to the extent of obligations under the applicable contract. In some cases, however, HII may be required to guarantee performance of the arrangement and, in such cases, generally obtains cross-indemnification from the other members of the arrangement. At June 30, 2011, the company is not aware of any existing event of default that would require HII to satisfy any of these guarantees.

Quality Issues In conjunction with a second quarter 2009 review of design, engineering and production processes at Ingalls undertaken as a result of leaks discovered in the USS *San Antonio*'s (LPD-17) lube oil system, the company became aware of quality issues relating to certain pipe welds on ships under production as well as those that had previously been delivered. Since that discovery, the company has been working with its customer to determine the nature and extent of the pipe weld issue and its possible impact on related shipboard systems. This effort has resulted in the preparation of a technical analysis of the problem, additional inspections on the ships, a rework plan for ships previously delivered and in various stages of production, and modifications to the work plans for ships being placed into production, all of which has been done with the knowledge and support of the U.S. Navy. Incremental costs associated with the anticipated resolution of these matters that are the responsibility of the company have been reflected in the financial performance analysis and contract booking rates since the second quarter of 2009.

In the fourth quarter of 2009, certain bearing wear and debris were found in the lubrication system of the main propulsion diesel engines (MPDE) installed on LPD-21. The company is participating with the U.S. Navy and other industry participants involved with the MPDEs in a review panel established by the U.S. Navy to examine the

Table of Contents

MPDE lubrication system's design, construction, operation and maintenance for the LPD-17 class of ships. The team is focusing on identification and understanding of the root causes of the MPDE diesel bearing wear and the debris in the lubrication system and potential future impacts on maintenance costs. To date, the review has identified several potential system improvements for increasing reliability of the system. Certain changes are being implemented on ships under construction at this time and the U.S. Navy is implementing some changes on in-service ships in the class at the earliest opportunity.

In July 2010, the U.S. Navy released its report documenting the results of a Judge Advocate General's manual (JAGMAN) investigation of the failure of MPDE bearings on LPD-17 subsequent to the U.S. Navy's Planned Maintenance Availability (PMA), which was completed in October 2009. During sea trials following the completion of the U.S. Navy conducted PMA, one of the ship's MPDEs suffered a casualty as the result of a bearing failure. The JAGMAN investigation determined that the bearing failure could be attributed to a number of possible factors, including deficiencies in the acquisition process, maintenance, training, and execution of shipboard programs, as well as debris from the construction process. The company's technical personnel reviewed the JAGMAN report and provided feedback to the U.S. Navy on the report recommending that the company and the U.S. Navy perform a comprehensive review of the LPD-17 Class propulsion system design and its associated operation and maintenance procedure in order to enhance reliability. Discussions between the company and the U.S. Navy on this recommendation are ongoing.

The company and the U.S. Navy continue to work in partnership to investigate and identify any additional corrective actions to address quality issues associated with ships manufactured in the company's Ingalls shipyards and the company will implement appropriate corrective actions. The company does not believe that the ultimate resolution of the matters described above will have a material adverse effect upon its consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

The company has also encountered various quality issues on its Aircraft Carrier construction and overhaul programs and its Virginia Class Submarine construction program at its Newport News location. These primarily involve matters related to filler metal used in pipe welds identified in 2007, and issues associated with non-nuclear weld inspection and the installation of weapons handling equipment on certain submarines, and certain purchased material quality issues identified in 2009. The company does not believe that resolution of these issues will have a material adverse effect upon its consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Environmental Matters The estimated cost to complete environmental remediation has been accrued where it is probable that the company will incur such costs in the future to address environmental impacts at currently or formerly owned or leased operating facilities, or at sites where it has been named a Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) by the Environmental Protection Agency, or similarly designated by other environmental agencies, and these costs can be estimated by management. These accruals do not include any litigation costs related to environmental matters, nor do they include amounts recorded as asset retirement obligations. To assess the potential impact on the company's consolidated financial statements, management estimates the range of reasonably possible remediation costs that could be incurred by the company, taking into account currently available facts on each site as well as the current state of technology and prior experience in remediating contaminated sites. These estimates are reviewed periodically and adjusted to reflect changes in facts and technical and legal circumstances. Management estimates that as of June 30, 2011, the probable future cost for environmental remediation sites is \$3 million, which is accrued in other current liabilities. Factors that could result in changes to the company's estimates include: modification of planned remedial actions, increases or decreases in the estimated time required to remediate, changes to the determination of legally responsible parties, discovery of more extensive contamination than anticipated, changes in laws and regulations affecting remediation requirements, and improvements in remediation technology. Should other PRPs not pay their allocable share of remediation costs, the company may have to incur costs in addition to those already estimated and accrued. In addition, there are some potential remediation sites where the costs of remediation cannot be reasonably estimated. Although management cannot predict whether new information gained as projects progress will materially affect the estimated liability accrued, management does not anticipate that future remediation expenditures will have a material adverse effect on the company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Financial Arrangements In the ordinary course of business, HII uses standby letters of credit issued by commercial banks and surety bonds issued by insurance companies principally to support the company's self-insured workers' compensation plans. At June 30, 2011, there were \$121 million of stand-by letters of credit issued but undrawn and \$295 million of surety bonds outstanding related to HII.

Table of Contents

U.S. Government Claims From time to time, the U.S. Government advises the company of claims and penalties concerning certain potential disallowed costs. When such findings are presented, the company and U.S. Government representatives engage in discussions to enable HII to evaluate the merits of these claims as well as to assess the amounts being claimed. The company does not believe that the outcome of any such matters will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

13. IMPACTS FROM HURRICANES

In 2008, a subcontractor's operations in Texas were severely impacted by Hurricane Ike. The subcontractor produced compartments for two of the LPD amphibious transport dock ships under construction at the Ingalls shipyards. As a result of the delays and cost growth caused by the subcontractor's production delays, HII's operating income was reduced by approximately \$16 million during 2008. In the first quarter of 2010, the company received \$17 million in final settlement of its Hurricane Ike insurance claim, which was recorded as a reduction to cost of product sales.

In August 2005, the company's Ingalls operations were significantly impacted by Hurricane Katrina and the company's shipyards in Louisiana and Mississippi sustained significant windstorm damage from the hurricane. As a result of the storm, the company incurred costs to replace or repair destroyed or damaged assets, suffered losses under its contracts, and incurred substantial costs to clean up and recover its operations. As of the date of the storm, the company had a comprehensive insurance program that provided coverage for, among other things, property damage, business interruption impact on net profitability, and costs associated with clean-up and recovery. The company has recovered a portion of its Hurricane Katrina claim, including \$62 million in recovery of lost profits in 2007. The company expects that its remaining claim will be resolved separately with the two remaining insurers, Factory Mutual Insurance Company (FM Global) and Munich-American Risk Partners (Munich Re) (see Note 14).

The company has full entitlement to any insurance recoveries related to business interruption impacts on net profitability resulting from these hurricanes. However, because of uncertainties concerning the ultimate determination of recoveries related to business interruption claims, in accordance with company policy no such amounts are recognized until they are resolved with the insurers. Furthermore, due to the uncertainties with respect to the company's disagreement with FM Global in relation to the Hurricane Katrina claim, no receivables for insurance recoveries from FM Global have been recognized by the company in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

In accordance with U.S. Government cost accounting regulations affecting the majority of the company's contracts, the cost of insurance premiums for property damage and business interruption coverage, other than coverage of profit, is an allowable expense that may be charged to contracts. Because a substantial portion of the company's long-term contracts is flexibly-priced, the U.S. Government customer would benefit from a portion of insurance recoveries in excess of the net book value of damaged assets and clean-up and restoration costs paid by the company. When such insurance recoveries occur, the company is obligated to return a portion of these amounts to the U.S. Government. In recent discussions, the U.S. Navy has expressed its intention to challenge the allowability of certain post-Katrina depreciation costs charged or expected to be charged on contracts under construction in the Ingalls shipyards. It is premature to estimate the amount, if any, that the U. S. Navy will ultimately challenge. The company believes all of the replacement costs are recoverable under its insurance coverage and the amounts in question are included in the insurance claim. However, if HII is unsuccessful in its insurance recovery, the company believes there are specific rules in the CAS and FAR that would still render the depreciation on those assets allowable and recoverable through its contracts with the U.S. Navy as these replacement costs provide benefit to the U.S. Government. The company believes that its depreciation practices are in conformity with the FAR, and that, if the U.S. Navy were to challenge the allowability of such costs, the company will be able to successfully resolve this matter with no material adverse impact to the company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Table of Contents

14. HURRICANE KATRINA INSURANCE RECOVERIES

Through Northrop Grumman, the company is pursuing legal action against an insurance provider, FM Global, arising out of a disagreement concerning the coverage of certain losses related to Hurricane Katrina (see Note 13). Legal action commenced against FM Global on November 4, 2005, which is now pending in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California, Western Division. In August 2007, the District Court issued an order finding that the excess insurance policy provided coverage for the company's Katrina-related loss. FM Global appealed the District Court's order and on August 14, 2008, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit reversed the earlier summary judgment order in favor of Northrop Grumman's interest, holding that the FM Global excess policy unambiguously excludes damage from the storm surge caused by Hurricane Katrina under its Flood exclusion. The Ninth Circuit remanded the case to the District Court to determine whether the California efficient proximate cause doctrine affords the company coverage under the policy even if the Flood exclusion of the policy is unambiguous. On April 2, 2009, the Ninth Circuit denied Northrop Grumman's Petition for Rehearing and remanded the case to the District Court. On June 10, 2009, Northrop Grumman filed a motion seeking leave of court to file a complaint adding Aon Risk Services, Inc. of Southern California (Aon) as a defendant. On July 1, 2009, FM Global filed a motion for partial summary judgment seeking a determination that the California efficient proximate cause doctrine is not applicable or that it affords no coverage under the policy. On August 26, 2010, the District Court denied Northrop Grumman's motion to add Aon as a defendant to the case pending in the district court, finding that Northrop Grumman has a viable option to bring suit against Aon in state court. Also on August 26, 2010, the District Court granted FM Global's motion for summary judgment based upon California's doctrine of efficient proximate cause, and denied FM Global's motion for summary judgment based upon breach of contract, finding that triable issues of fact remained as to whether and to what extent the company sustained wind damage apart from the storm surge. The company intends to continue to pursue the breach of contract action against FM Global. On January 27, 2011, Northrop Grumman filed suit against Aon in the Los Angeles Superior Court seeking damages for professional negligence, breach of contract and negligent misrepresentation as well as for declaratory relief. Based on the current status of the litigation, no assurances can be made as to the ultimate outcome of this matter. However, if the company by and through Northrop Grumman is successful in its claim, the potential impact to its consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows would be favorable.

During 2008, notification from Munich Re, the only remaining insurer within the primary layer of insurance coverage with which a resolution has not been reached, was received noting that it will pursue arbitration proceedings against Northrop Grumman related to approximately \$19 million owed by Munich Re to Northrop Grumman Risk Management Inc. (NGRMI), a wholly owned subsidiary of Northrop Grumman, for certain losses related to Hurricane Katrina. An arbitration was later invoked by Munich Re in the United Kingdom under the reinsurance contract. Northrop Grumman was subsequently notified that Munich Re is seeking reimbursement of approximately \$44 million of funds previously advanced to NGRMI for payment of claim losses of which Munich Re provided reinsurance protection to NGRMI pursuant to an executed reinsurance contract, and \$6 million of adjustment expenses. The company believes that NGRMI is entitled to full reimbursement of its covered losses under the reinsurance contract and has substantive defenses to the claim of Munich Re for return of the funds paid to date. If the matters are resolved in NGRMI's favor, then it would be entitled to the remaining \$19 million owed for covered losses and it would have no further obligations to Munich Re. Any payments to be made to NGRMI in connection with this matter would be for the benefit of the company and any reimbursement to be made to Munich Re would be made by the company.

15. RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Defined Benefit Pension Plans The company participates in several defined benefit pension plans covering the majority of its employees. Pension benefits for most employees are based on the employee's years of service and compensation. It is the policy of HII to fund at least the minimum amount required for all the sponsored plans, using actuarial cost methods and assumptions acceptable under U.S. Government regulations, by making payments into separate benefit trusts.

Defined Contribution Plans The company also sponsors 401(k) defined contribution plans in which most employees are eligible to participate, as well as certain union employees. HII contributions for most plans are based on cash matching of company employee contributions up to 4% of compensation. Certain union employees are covered under a target benefit plan. In addition to the 401(k) defined contribution plan, non-represented company employees hired after June 30, 2008 are eligible to participate in a HII-sponsored defined contribution program in lieu of a defined benefit pension plan.

Table of Contents

Medical and Life Benefits The company maintains several health care plans by which the company provides a portion of the costs for certain health and welfare benefits for a significant number of its active and retired employees. Covered employees achieve eligibility to participate in these contributory plans upon retirement from active service if they meet specified age and years of service requirements. Qualifying dependents are also eligible for medical coverage. HII reserves the right to amend or terminate the plans at any time.

The effect of the Medicare prescription drug subsidy from the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 to reduce the company's net periodic postretirement benefit cost was not material for the periods presented and accumulated postretirement benefit obligation was \$19 million as of June 30, 2011. The effect of the Medicare subsidy was reflected in the financial statements.

New Health Care Legislation The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act became law during the first quarter of 2010. These new laws will impact the company's future costs of providing health care benefits to its employees beginning in 2013 and beyond. The initial passage of the laws will eliminate the company's tax benefits under the Medicare prescription drug subsidies associated with the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 beginning in 2013. The company continues to assess the extent to which the provisions of the new laws will affect its future health care and related employee benefit plan costs.

Summary Plan Results

The cost to the company of its retirement benefit plans is shown in the following table.

\$ in millions	Three Months Ended June 30				Six Months Ended June 30			
	Pension Benefits 2011	2010	Medical and Life Benefits 2011	2010	Pension Benefits 2011	2010	Medical and Life Benefits 2011	2010
Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost								
Service cost	\$ 31	\$ 32	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 62	\$ 64	\$ 7	\$ 7
Interest cost	50	46	10	9	100	91	20	19
Expected return on plan assets	(67)	(58)			(133)	(116)		
Amortization of Prior service cost (credit)	3	3	(2)	(2)	6	6	(4)	(4)
Net loss from previous years	9	8	2	2	17	18	4	4
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 26	\$ 31	\$ 13	\$ 12	\$ 52	\$ 63	\$ 27	\$ 26

Employer Contributions The company's cash requirements for 2011 are approximately \$3 million for its nonqualified pension plans and approximately \$37 million for its other post-retirement benefit plans. These contributions represent the expected payments to participants in HII's nonqualified pension plans and retiree medical and life insurance plans. For the three months ended June 30, 2011, benefit payments of less than \$1 million and \$11 million have been made to the company's nonqualified pension plans and its other post-retirement benefit plans, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2011, contributions of \$1 million and \$20 million have been made to the company's nonqualified pension plans and its other post-retirement benefit plans, respectively. No contributions to the qualified pension plans were made in the six months ended June 30, 2011, and none are expected to be required for the remainder of 2011.

Most plan sponsors were subject to the minimum required contribution rules of the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (PPA) beginning in 2008. However, the PPA provides a delayed effective date for plans maintained by certain employers with revenue from defense contracts. The delayed effective date is to provide time for the standards for government reimbursable pension costs to be updated to take into account the larger pension contributions expected to be required of employers under the new funding rules. Beginning in 2011, HII is subject to the minimum required contribution rules of the PPA. Based on the funding position of HII's qualified pension plans, the company does not expect to have any cash-required contributions under the PPA in 2011. HII will continue to evaluate the effect of the PPA on required funding levels.

Re-measurement in Connection with the Spin-Off Effective March 30, 2011, Northrop Grumman legally separated comingled pension and medical and life plans that contained participants of both the company and other

Table of Contents

Northrop Grumman subsidiaries. As a result, the company re-measured the assets and projected benefit obligation of the separated pension and medical and life plans. The results of the re-measurement were not material to the company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

16. STOCK COMPENSATION PLANS**Effect of the Spin-Off**

Prior to the spin-off, HII's current and former employees participated in certain of Northrop Grumman's stock-based award plans (the Northrop Grumman Plan). As of the date of the spin-off, the shares, options, and rights under the Northrop Grumman Plan were converted to shares, options, and rights under the 2011 Plan. The conversion was effected so that the outstanding stock-based awards held by the company's current and former employees on the Distribution Date were adjusted to reflect the value of the distribution such that the intrinsic value of such awards was not diluted at the time of, and due to, the separation. This was achieved using the conversion rate stated in Note 1. Unless otherwise stated, share amounts and share prices detailed below have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the impact of the conversion. The company measured the fair value of the awards immediately before and after the conversion, and there is no related incremental compensation expense associated with the conversion.

The following is a description of those Northrop Grumman Plan awards, which were converted into awards under the 2011 Plan.

Converted Stock Options As of the date of the spin-off, outstanding options held by HII's current and former employees under the Northrop Grumman Plan were converted to options of HII under the 2011 Plan. Based on the conversion factor of 1.65, as determined in the spin-off agreement, approximately 1.0 million options in the Northrop Grumman Plan were converted into approximately 1.6 million options in the 2011 Plan. Of the 1.6 million options issued under the 2011 Plan, approximately 1.4 million were fully vested at the time of conversion. The cumulative intrinsic value of the options at conversion was maintained in the conversion, and totaled \$15 million at March 31, 2011. At June 30, 2011, the unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested options converted was \$1 million, which will be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.3 years. There were no additional options granted during the six months ended June 30, 2011.

A summary of the status of the company's stock option awards at June 30, 2011 is presented below.

	Shares Under Option (in thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (\$ in millions)
Outstanding at June 30, 2011	1,614	\$ 33.14	3.3 years	\$ 5
Exercisable at June 30, 2011	1,378	\$ 33.29	3.0 years	\$ 4

Converted Restricted Stock Awards As of the date of the spin-off, outstanding RPSRs in the Northrop Grumman Plan were converted to RPSRs of HII under the 2011 Plan. Under the Northrop Grumman Plan, those rights were subject to performance criteria which impact the ultimate number of shares that vest. Upon conversion, the performance factors for approximately 0.7 million stock rights were fixed based on the achievement of pre-spin-off targets under the Northrop Grumman Plan, and continue to vest only based on continued service of the employee holder. Of these shares, 0.7 million are outstanding at June 30, 2011. Upon conversion, approximately 0.5 million converted stock rights are subject to continued performance targets established by the company. Of these shares, 0.5 million are outstanding at June 30, 2011.

The 2011 Plan

The 2011 Plan was approved by the HII Board of Directors effective March 31, 2011. The 2011 Plan allows for grants to employees of three general types: stock options, stock appreciation rights (SARs), and other stock awards. Each stock option grant is made with an exercise price of not less than 100% of the closing price of HII's stock on the date of grant (market options), with the exception of those options issued in exchange for Northrop Grumman

Table of Contents

stock options. Stock awards, in the form of restricted performance stock rights and restricted stock rights, are granted to key employees without payment to the company. The fair value of the performance-based stock awards is determined based on the closing market price of HII's common stock on the grant date. For purposes of measuring compensation expense, the number of shares ultimately expected to vest is estimated at each reporting date based on management's expectations regarding the relevant performance criteria, or service criteria.

In the first half of 2011, in addition to those grants under the plan related to the converted awards discussed above, the company issued new awards under the 2011 Plan as follows:

Restricted Performance Stock Rights (RPSRs) On March 31, 2011, the company granted 0.5 million rights at a share price of \$41.50. These rights are subject to cliff vesting based on service over 2 years and 9 months from the date of grant, as well as the achievement of performance based targets at the end of the same period. Based upon the company's results measured against such targets, between 0% and 200% of the original stated grant will ultimately vest.

Restricted Stock Rights (RSRs) In connection with the spin off, retention stock awards were granted to key employees to ensure a successful transition and business continuity. On March 31, 2011, the company granted 0.7 million restricted stock rights at a share price of \$41.50 with cliff vesting on the third anniversary of the grant.

A summary of the status of the company's stock awards at June 30, 2011 is presented below.

	Stock Awards (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term
Outstanding at June 30, 2011			
Converted restricted stock awards	1,237	\$ 31.72	1.0 years
New restricted stock awards	1,197	\$ 41.50	2.6 years
Total stock awards	2,434	\$ 36.53	1.7 years

Compensation Expense

Total stock-based compensation recorded by HII for the value of the awards granted to company employees and non-employee members of the Board of Directors for the three months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, was \$9 million and \$4 million, respectively, of which less than \$1 million related to stock options as of each period end and \$9 million and \$4 million related to stock awards, respectively. Total stock-based compensation recorded by HII for the six months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, was \$17 million and \$7 million, respectively, of which less than \$1 million related to stock options as of each period end and \$17 million and \$7 million related to stock awards, respectively.

Tax benefits recognized in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations for stock-based compensation during each of the three months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, was \$3 million and \$2 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, tax benefits recognized were \$6 million and \$3 million, respectively.

Unrecognized Compensation Expense

At June 30, 2011, there was \$1 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested stock option awards, which will be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.3 years. In addition, there was \$23 million of unrecognized compensation expense associated with the 2011 RSRs, which will be recognized over a period of 2.75 years.

At June 30, 2011, there was \$19 million of unrecognized compensation expense associated with the RPSRs converted as part of the spin-off, which will be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.0 years. In addition, there was \$16 million of unrecognized expense associated with the 2011 RPSRs which will be recognized over a period of 2.5 years.

Table of Contents

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND FORMER PARENT COMPANY EQUITY

Allocation of General Corporate Expenses Pre-Spin-Off

The consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and the period from January 1, 2011 to March 30, 2011, the date of the spin-off, reflect an allocation of general corporate expenses from Northrop Grumman. These costs have historically been allocated to HII's contracts, unless prohibited by the FAR, and generally fall into one of the following categories:

Northrop Grumman management and support services This category includes costs for functions such as human resources, treasury, risk management, internal audit, finance, tax, legal, executive office and other administrative support. Human resources, employee benefits administration, treasury and risk management are generally allocated to the company based on relative gross payroll dollars; internal audit is generally allocated based on audit hours incurred related to the company; and the remaining costs are generally allocated using a three-factor-formula that considers the company's relative amounts of revenues, payroll and average asset balances as compared to the total value of these factors for all Northrop Grumman entities utilizing these support services (the Three Factor Formula). The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include Northrop Grumman management and support services allocations totaling zero and \$44 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, respectively, and \$32 million and \$70 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

Shared services and infrastructure costs This category includes costs for functions such as information technology support, systems maintenance, telecommunications, procurement and other shared services while HII was a subsidiary of Northrop Grumman. These costs are generally allocated to the company using the Three Factor Formula or based on usage. The unaudited condensed consolidated statement of operations reflects shared services and infrastructure costs allocations totaling zero and \$88 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, respectively, and \$80 million and \$163 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Northrop Grumman-provided benefits This category includes costs for group medical, dental and vision insurance, 401(k) savings plan, pension and postretirement benefits, incentive compensation and other benefits. These costs are generally allocated to the company based on specific identification of the benefits provided to company employees participating in these benefit plans. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include Northrop Grumman-provided benefits allocations totaling zero and \$188 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, respectively, and \$193 million and \$367 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

Management believes that the methods of allocating these costs are reasonable, consistent with past practices, and in conformity with cost allocation requirements of CAS or the FAR.

Northrop Grumman Transitional Services Post-Spin-Off

In connection with the spin-off, HII entered into a Transition Services Agreement with Northrop Grumman, under which Northrop Grumman or certain of its subsidiaries will provide HII with certain services for a limited time to help ensure an orderly transition following the distribution.

Under the Transition Services Agreement, Northrop Grumman will provide certain enterprise shared services (including information technology, resource planning, financial, procurement and human resource services), benefits support services and other specified services to HII. These services will be provided at cost and are planned to extend generally for a period of six to twelve months after the spin-off. See *Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions* Agreements with Northrop Grumman Related to the Spin-Off Transition Services Agreement in the information statement filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the company's current report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2011. For each of the three months and six months ended June 30, 2011, costs incurred for these services under the Transition Services Agreement were approximately \$33 million.

Table of Contents

Related Party Sales and Cost of Sales

Prior to the spin-off, HII purchased and sold certain products and services from and to other Northrop Grumman businesses. Purchases of products and services from these affiliated entities, which were recorded at cost, were zero and \$25 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, respectively, and \$44 million and \$47 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, respectively. Sales of products and services to these entities were zero and \$2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, respectively, and \$1 million and \$5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

Notes Payable to Former Parent

Immediately prior to the spin-off on March 30, 2011, and as of December 31, 2010, the company had \$715 million of promissory notes outstanding with Northrop Grumman. These notes were issued in conjunction with Northrop Grumman's purchase of Newport News Shipbuilding in 2001 and the tender and purchase of \$178 million of the GO Zone IRBs in November 2010 discussed in Note 7. These notes were payable on demand and included \$537 million of principal with an annual interest rate of 5% and \$178 million of principal with an annual interest rate of 4.55%. Accrued and unpaid interest totaled \$248 million and \$239 million as of March 30, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively. Intercompany interest expense is included in interest expense in the condensed consolidated statements of operations in the amounts of zero and \$7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, respectively, and in the amounts of \$9 million and \$14 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

In connection with the spin-off, the intercompany debt and accrued interest thereon in their entirety were contributed to the company's additional paid-in capital by Northrop Grumman. As of June 30, 2011, no borrowing or lending relationship exists between Northrop Grumman and HII.

Former Parent's Equity in Unit

Transactions between HII and Northrop Grumman prior to the spin-off have been included in the condensed consolidated financial statements and were effectively settled for cash at the time the transaction was recorded. The net effect of the settlement of these transactions is reflected as Former Parent's Equity in Unit in the consolidated statements of position.

Table of Contents

HUNTINGTON INGALLS INDUSTRIES, INC.

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

OVERVIEW

The Spin-Off

On March 31, 2011, Northrop Grumman completed the spin-off of Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc. (herein referred to as HII, the company, we, us, or our) from Northrop Grumman, following which we became an independent, publicly owned company. On March 30, 2011, the record date for the distribution, Northrop Grumman stockholders of record received one share of HII common stock for every six shares of Northrop Grumman common stock held.

As part of the spin-off, Northrop Grumman completed an internal reorganization, as described in The Spin-Off Background in our information statement filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the company's current report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2011. To complete the spin-off, Northrop Grumman distributed to its stockholders all of the shares of our common stock. After completion of the spin-off, we became an independent, publicly owned company and own and operate the legacy Northrop Grumman shipbuilding business. We entered into a series of agreements with Northrop Grumman, including the Separation and Distribution Agreement and other agreements, which govern the relationship between us and Northrop Grumman subsequent to the spin-off and provide for the allocation between us and Northrop Grumman of various assets, liabilities and obligations (including employee benefits, intellectual property, insurance and tax-related assets and liabilities). These agreements are described in Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Agreements with Northrop Grumman Related to the Spin-Off in our information statement filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the company's current report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2011.

Our Business

HII is organized into two operating segments, Ingalls and Newport News, which also represent our reportable segments. Through our Ingalls segment, we are the sole supplier and builder of amphibious assault and expeditionary ships to the U.S. Navy, the sole builder of National Security Cutters for the U.S. Coast Guard, and one of only two companies that builds the U.S. Navy's current fleet of DDG-51 *Arleigh Burke*-class destroyers. Through our Newport News segment, we are the nation's sole industrial designer, builder, and refueler of nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, and one of only two companies currently designing and building nuclear-powered submarines for the U.S. Navy. We build more ships, in more ship types and classes, than any other U.S. naval shipbuilder. We are also one of the nation's leading full-service providers for the design, engineering, construction, and life cycle support of major surface ship programs for the U.S. Navy. As prime contractor, principal subcontractor, team member or partner, we participate in many high-priority defense technology programs in the United States. We conduct most of our business with the U.S. Government, principally the Department of Defense.

The following discussion should be read along with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q, as well as information statement filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the company's current report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2011, which provides additional information regarding our products and services, industry outlook, and business trends.

Critical Accounting Policies, Estimates, and Judgments

There have been no material changes to our critical accounting policies, estimates, or judgments from those discussed in the information statement filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the company's current report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2011.

Contracts

We generate the majority of our business from long-term government contracts for design, production and support activities. Government contracts typically include the following cost elements: direct material, labor and subcontracting costs, and certain indirect costs including allowable general and administrative costs. Unless

Table of Contents

otherwise specified in a contract, costs billed to contracts with the U.S. Government are determined under the requirements of the FAR and CAS regulations as allowable and allocable costs. Examples of costs incurred by us and not billed to the U.S. Government in accordance with the requirements of the FAR and CAS regulations include, but are not limited to, certain legal costs, lobbying costs, charitable donations, interest expense, and advertising costs.

We monitor our policies and procedures with respect to our contracts on a regular basis to ensure consistent application under similar terms and conditions as well as compliance with all applicable government regulations. In addition, costs incurred and allocated to contracts with the U.S. Government are routinely audited by the DCAA.

Our long-term contracts typically fall into one of two broad categories:

Flexibly Priced Contracts Includes both cost-type and fixed-price incentive contracts. Cost-type contracts provide for reimbursement of the contractor's allowable costs incurred plus a fee that represents profit. Cost-type contracts generally require that the contractor use its reasonable efforts to accomplish the scope of the work within some specified time and some stated dollar limitation. Fixed-price incentive contracts also provide for reimbursement of the contractor's allowable costs, but are subject to a cost-share limit which affects profitability. Fixed-price incentive contracts effectively become firm fixed-price contracts once the cost-share limit is reached.

Firm Fixed-Price Contracts A firm fixed-price contract is a contract in which the specified scope of work is agreed to for a price that is pre-determined by bid or negotiation, and not generally subject to adjustment regardless of costs incurred by the contractor. Time-and-materials contracts are considered firm fixed-price contracts as they specify a fixed hourly rate for each labor hour charged.

Approximately 99% of our 2010 revenue was generated by flexibly priced contracts (including certain fixed-price incentive contracts which have exceeded their cost-share limit), with the remaining 1% from firm fixed-price arrangements. Substantially all of our revenue for 2010 was derived from the U.S. Government.

Contract Fees Negotiated contract fee structures for both flexibly priced and firm fixed-price contracts include, but are not limited to: fixed-fee amounts, cost sharing arrangements to reward or penalize for either under or over cost target performance, positive award fees and negative penalty arrangements. Profit margins may vary materially depending on the negotiated contract fee arrangements, percentage-of-completion of the contract, the achievement of performance objectives, and the stage of performance at which the right to receive fees, particularly under incentive and award fee contracts, is finally determined.

Award Fees Certain contracts contain provisions consisting of award fees based on performance criteria such as cost, schedule, quality and technical performance. Award fees are determined and earned based on an evaluation by the customer of our performance against such negotiated criteria. Fees that can be reasonably assured and reasonably estimated are recorded over the performance period of the contract.

Recent Developments in U.S. Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) Pension Recovery Rules

A substantial portion of our current and retired employee population is covered by pension plans, the costs of which are dependent upon various assumptions, including estimates of rates of return on benefit-related assets, discount rates for future payment obligations, rates of future cost growth and trends for future costs. In addition, funding requirements for benefit obligations of our pension plans are subject to legislative and other government regulatory actions. For example, due to government regulations, pension plan cost recoveries under our government contracts may occur in different periods from when those pension costs are accrued for financial statement purposes or when pension funding is made. Timing differences between pension costs accrued for financial statement purposes or when pension funding occurs compared to when such costs are recoverable as allowable costs under our government contracts could have a material adverse effect on our cash flow from operations.

In addition, on May 10, 2010, the CAS Board published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) that, if adopted, would provide a framework to partially harmonize the CAS rules with the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (PPA) funding requirements. The NPRM would harmonize by partially mitigating the mismatch between CAS costs and PPA-amended minimum funding requirements under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

Table of Contents

(ERISA). Until the final rule is published, and to the extent that the final rule does not completely eliminate mismatches between ERISA funding requirements and CAS pension costs, government contractors maintaining defined benefit pension plans will continue to experience a timing mismatch between required contributions and pension expenses recoverable under CAS. We expect the rule to be issued in 2011. The final rule is expected to apply to contracts starting the year following the award of the first CAS covered contract after the effective date of the new rule. This would mean the rule would most likely apply to our contracts in 2012. We anticipate that contractors will be entitled to an equitable adjustment on existing contracts for any additional CAS contract costs resulting from the final rule.

CONSOLIDATED OPERATING RESULTS

Selected financial highlights are presented in the table below.

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
<i>\$ in millions, except per share amounts</i>				
Sales and service revenues	\$ 1,563	\$ 1,610	\$ 3,247	\$ 3,322
Cost of sales and service revenues	1,303	1,469	2,753	2,940
General and administrative expenses	169	161	318	315
Operating income (loss)	91	(20)	176	67
Interest expense	(30)	(10)	(45)	(20)
Federal income taxes (benefit)	21	(19)	46	17
Net earnings (loss)	40	(11)	85	30
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	0.80	(0.23)	1.72	0.61

Operating Performance Assessment and Reporting

We manage and assess the performance of our businesses based on our performance on individual contracts and programs obtained generally from government organizations using the financial measures referred to below, with consideration given to the critical accounting policies, estimates, and judgments described in our notes to condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1. Our portfolio of long-term contracts is largely flexibly-priced, which means that sales tend to fluctuate in concert with costs across our large portfolio of active contracts, with operating income being a critical measure of operational performance. Due to FAR rules that govern our business, most types of costs are allowable, and we do not focus on individual cost groupings (such as cost of sales or general and administrative costs) 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, and operating income, including the effects of significant changes in operating income as a result of changes in contract estimates and the use of the cumulative catch-up method of accounting in accordance with GAAP. Unusual fluctuations in operating performance driven by changes in a specific cost element across multiple contracts, however, are described in our analysis.

Sales and Service Revenues

Sales and service revenues consist of the following:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
<i>\$ in millions</i>				
Product sales	\$ 1,351	\$ 1,432	\$ 2,817	\$ 2,886
Service revenues	212	178	430	436
Total sales and service revenues	\$ 1,563	\$ 1,610	\$ 3,247	\$ 3,322

Product sales and service revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, decreased \$47 million and \$75 million, respectively, as compared with the same periods in 2010. The changes include lower sales volume on the

Table of Contents

DDG-51 program following delivery of DDG-107 USS *Gravely* in the third quarter of 2010 and DDG-110 USS *William P. Lawrence* in the first quarter of 2011, and lower sales volume on the CVN-65 USS *Enterprise* Extended Dry-docking Selected Restricted Availability (EDSRA), which was completed in the second quarter of 2010. These decreases were partially offset by higher sales on the LHA program, the National Security Cutter program, and the advance planning contract for the CVN-72 USS *Abraham Lincoln* Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH). Additionally, during the second quarter of 2010 the LPD program was impacted by our decision to wind down shipbuilding operations at our Avondale facility in 2013 (see Note 4 to condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1), which resulted in a reduction to product revenues in 2010 to reflect revised estimates to complete LPD-25.

Cost of Sales and Service Revenues and General and Administrative Expenses

Cost of sales and service revenues and general and administrative expenses were as follows:

\$ in millions	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Cost of product sales	\$ 1,124	\$ 1,321	\$ 2,377	\$ 2,572
% of product sales	83.2%	92.2%	84.4%	89.1%
Cost of service revenues	179	148	376	368
% of service revenues	84.4%	83.4%	87.4%	84.4%
General and administrative expenses	169	161	318	315
% of total sales and service revenues	10.8%	10.0%	9.8%	9.5%
Cost of sales and service revenues and general and administrative expenses	\$ 1,472	\$ 1,630	\$ 3,071	\$ 3,255

Cost of Product Sales and Service Revenues

Cost of product sales and service revenues in the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, decreased \$166 million and \$187 million, or 11% and 6%, respectively, from the same periods in 2010. The decreases were primarily the result of a pre-tax charge of \$113 million recognized in 2010 resulting from our decision to wind down shipbuilding operations at our Avondale facility in 2013 (see Note 4 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1), as well as the other sales volume changes described above.

General and Administrative Expenses

In accordance with industry practice and the regulations that govern the cost accounting requirements for government contracts, most corporate home office and other general and administrative costs 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 in the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 increased \$8 million and \$3 million, or 5% and 1%, respectively, from the comparable periods in 2010. The increase was due principally to expenses associated with the transition to an independent company in 2011, partially offset by a decrease in the net pension and post-retirement benefits adjustment (see Net Pension and Post-Retirement Benefits Adjustment below).

Operating Income

We consider operating income to be an important measure for evaluating our operating performance and, as is typical in the industry, we define operating income as revenues less the related cost of producing the revenues and corporate home office and other general and administrative expenses.

We internally manage our operations by reference to segment operating income. Segment operating income is defined as operating income before net pension and post-retirement benefits adjustment and deferred state income taxes, neither of which affects segment performance. Segment operating income is one of the key metrics we use to evaluate operating performance. Segment operating income is not, however, a measure of financial performance under the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP), and may not be defined and calculated by other companies in the same manner.

Table of Contents

The table below reconciles segment operating income to total operating income (loss).

<i>\$ in millions</i>	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Segment operating income (loss)	\$ 98	\$ (10)	\$ 182	\$ 89
Net pension and post-retirement benefits adjustment	(4)	(14)	(8)	(27)
Deferred state income taxes	(3)	4	2	5
Total operating income (loss)	\$ 91	\$ (20)	\$ 176	\$ 67

Segment Operating Income

Segment operating income for the three months ended June 30, 2011 was \$98 million, an increase of \$108 million from the same period in 2010. The change was primarily the result of a pre-tax charge of \$113 million recognized in 2010 resulting from our decision to wind down shipbuilding operations at our Avondale facility in 2013 (see Note 4 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1). Activity within each segment is discussed in Segment Operating Results below.

Segment operating income for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$182 million, an increase of \$93 million from the same period in 2010. The change was primarily the result of the \$113 million pre-tax charge resulting from our decision to wind down shipbuilding operations at our Avondale facility as described above. The results for the first half of 2010 also include business interruption insurance recovery related to Hurricane Ike received in the first quarter (see Note 13 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1). Activity within each segment is discussed in Segment Operating Results below.

Net Pension and Post-Retirement Benefits Adjustment

Net pension and post-retirement benefits adjustment reflects the difference between expenses for pension and other post-retirement benefits determined in accordance with GAAP and the expenses for these items included in segment operating income in accordance with CAS.

The net pension and post-retirement benefits adjustment was an expense of \$4 million and \$14 million in the three months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, respectively. The net pension and post-retirement benefits adjustment was an expense of \$8 million and \$27 million in the six months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, respectively. The decreases in net expense in 2011 are due primarily to lower GAAP pension expense principally as a result of favorable returns on pension plan assets in 2010.

Deferred State Income Taxes

Deferred state income taxes reflect the change in deferred state tax assets and liabilities in the period. These amounts are recorded within operating income while the current period state income tax expense is charged to contract costs and included in cost of sales and service revenues in segment operating income.

Deferred state income tax expense in the three months ended June 30, 2011 was \$3 million, compared to a deferred state income tax benefit of \$4 million in the same period in 2010. For the six months ended June 30, 2011, the benefit provided by deferred state income taxes was \$2 million compared to a benefit of \$5 million for the same period in 2010. The changes in both periods were primarily due to the timing of contract-related deductions.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 increased \$20 million and \$25 million, respectively, from the same periods in 2010, primarily due to the HII senior notes and term loan established in connection with the spin-off. These increases were partially offset by the elimination of intercompany indebtedness to Northrop Grumman as of March 30, 2011.

Table of Contents**Federal Income Taxes**

Our effective tax rate on earnings from operations for the three months ended June 30, 2011 was 34.4% compared with 63.3% in the same period in 2010. For the three months ended June 30, 2010, our effective tax rate reflects the favorable impact of the settlement of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) examination of Northrop Grumman's tax returns for the years 2004-2006. The remainder of the change in effective tax rate was due primarily to a decrease in nondeductible expenditures in 2011. (See Note 8 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1.)

Our effective tax rate on earnings from operations for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was 35.1% compared with 36.2% in the same period in 2010. For the six months ended June 30, 2010, our effective tax rate reflects the unfavorable impact of the elimination of certain Medicare Part D tax benefits with the passage of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, offset by the favorable impact of the settlement of the IRS examination of Northrop Grumman's tax returns for the years 2004-2006.

SEGMENT OPERATING RESULTS**Basis of Presentation**

We are aligned into two reportable segments: Ingalls and Newport News.

<i>\$ in millions</i>	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Sales and Service Revenues				
Ingalls	\$ 708	\$ 714	\$ 1,469	\$ 1,541
Newport News	872	913	1,812	1,820
Intersegment eliminations	(17)	(17)	(34)	(39)
Total sales and service revenues	\$ 1,563	\$ 1,610	\$ 3,247	\$ 3,322
Operating Income (Loss)				
Ingalls	\$ 19	\$ (94)	\$ 36	\$ (70)
Newport News	79	84	146	159
Total Segment Operating Income (Loss)	98	(10)	182	89
Non-segment factors affecting operating income				
Net pension and post-retirement benefits adjustment	(4)	(14)	(8)	(27)
Deferred state income taxes	(3)	4	2	5
Total operating income (loss)	\$ 91	\$ (20)	\$ 176	\$ 67

Sales and Service Revenues

Period-to-period sales 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 operating income change based on the margin rate for a particular contract.

Segment Operating Income

Segment operating income reflects the aggregate performance results of contracts within a segment. Excluded from this measure are certain costs not directly associated with contract performance, including net pension and post-

Table of Contents

retirement benefits expenses and deferred state income taxes. Changes in segment operating income are typically expressed in terms of volume, as discussed above, or performance. Performance refers to changes in contract margin rates. These changes typically relate to profit recognition associated with revisions to total estimated costs at completion (EAC) of the contract that reflect improved (or deteriorated) operating performance on a particular 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, the effects of workforce stoppages, 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.

Program Descriptions

For convenience, a brief description of certain programs discussed in this Form 10-Q is included in the **Glossary of Programs** beginning on page 36.

INGALLS

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
<i>\$ in millions</i>	2011	2010	2011	2010
Sales and service revenues	\$ 708	\$ 714	\$ 1,469	\$ 1,541
Segment operating income (loss)	19	(94)	36	(70)
<i>As a percentage of segment sales</i>	<i>2.7%</i>	<i>(13.2%)</i>	<i>2.5%</i>	<i>(4.5%)</i>

Sales and Service Revenues

Ingalls revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2011 decreased \$6 million from the same period in 2010, primarily driven by lower sales in Surface Combatants, partially offset by higher sales in Expeditionary Warfare. The decrease in Surface Combatants was primarily due to lower sales volume on the DDG-51 program following delivery of DDG-107 USS *Gravely* in the third quarter of 2010 and DDG-110 USS *William P. Lawrence* in the first quarter of 2011. The increase in Expeditionary Warfare was due to higher sales volume in the LHA program. Additionally, during the second quarter of 2010, the LPD program was impacted by our decision to wind down shipbuilding operations at our Avondale facility in 2013 (see Note 4 to condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1), which resulted in a reduction to product revenues in 2010 to reflect revised estimates to complete LPD-23 and LPD-25.

Ingalls revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2011 decreased \$72 million, or 5%, from the same period in 2010, primarily driven by lower sales in Surface Combatants, partially offset by higher sales in Expeditionary Warfare and Coast Guard & Coastal Defense. The decrease in Surface Combatants was primarily due to lower sales volume on the DDG-51 program following delivery of DDG-107 USS *Gravely* in the third quarter of 2010 and DDG-110 USS *William P. Lawrence* in the first quarter of 2011. The increase in Expeditionary Warfare was due to higher sales volume in the LHA program. Additionally, during the second quarter of 2010 the LPD program was impacted by our decision to wind down shipbuilding operations at our Avondale facility in 2013 (see Note 4 to condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1), which resulted in a reduction to product revenues in 2010 to reflect revised estimates to complete LPD-23 and LPD-25. The increase in Coast Guard & Coastal Defense was primarily due to higher sales volume on the fourth National Security Cutter, the contract for which was awarded in the fourth quarter of 2010.

Segment Operating Income

Ingalls operating income for the three months ended June 30, 2011 was \$19 million compared with an operating loss of \$94 million in the same period in 2010. The change was primarily the result of a pre-tax charge of \$113 million recognized in 2010 resulting from our decision to wind down shipbuilding operations at our Avondale facility in 2013 (see Note 4 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1). The three months ended June 30, 2011 included negative cumulative margin corrections of \$19 million on the LPD-22 through LPD-25 contract partially offset by performance improvements on other programs.

Table of Contents

Ingalls operating income for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$36 million compared with an operating loss of \$70 million in the same period in 2010. The change was primarily the result of the \$113 million pre-tax charge resulting from our decision to wind down shipbuilding operations at our Avondale facility as described above. The results for the first half of 2010 also include business interruption insurance recovery related to Hurricane Ike received in the first quarter (see Note 13 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1).

NEWPORT NEWS

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
<i>\$ in millions</i>	2011	2010	2011	2010
Sales and service revenues	\$ 872	\$ 913	\$ 1,812	\$ 1,820
Segment operating income	79	84	146	159
<i>As a percentage of segment sales</i>	9.1%	9.2%	8.1%	8.7%

Sales and Service Revenues

Newport News revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2011 decreased \$41 million, or 4%, from the same period in 2010, primarily driven by lower sales in Aircraft Carriers and in Submarines. The decrease in Aircraft Carriers was primarily due to lower volume on the CVN-71 USS *Theodore Roosevelt* RCOH and CVN-78 *Gerald R. Ford*, partially offset by higher sales volume on the advance planning contract for the CVN-72 USS *Abraham Lincoln* RCOH. The decrease in Submarines was primarily due to the impact of performance improvements realized on the SSN-774 *Virginia*-class submarine program in the second quarter of 2010, which were not recurring in the same period in 2011.

Newport News revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2011 decreased \$8 million from the same period in 2010, primarily driven by lower sales in Aircraft Carriers and in Fleet Support, partially offset by higher sales in Submarines. The decrease in Aircraft Carriers was primarily due to lower volume on the CVN-65 USS *Enterprise* EDSRA, which was completed in the second quarter of 2010, and the Post Shakedown Availability (PSA) for CVN-77 USS *George H.W. Bush*, which was completed in the first quarter of 2010, partially offset by higher sales volume on the advance planning contract for the CVN-72 USS *Abraham Lincoln* RCOH. The decrease in Fleet Support was primarily due to lower activity in the San Diego fleet maintenance market. The increase in Submarines was primarily due to higher sales volume on the construction of SSN-774 *Virginia*-class submarines.

Segment Operating Income

Newport News operating income for the three months ended June 30, 2011 was \$79 million compared with \$84 million in the same period 2010. The decrease was primarily due to the lower sales volume described above and the impact of performance improvements realized on the SSN-774 *Virginia*-class submarine program in the second quarter of 2010, which were not recurring in the same period in 2011.

Newport News operating income for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$146 million compared with \$159 million in the same period 2010. The decrease was primarily due to the impact of performance improvements realized on the SSN-774 *Virginia*-class submarine program in the second quarter of 2010, which were not recurring in the first half of 2011. Additionally, the first half of 2011 reflected the impact of the sales volume changes described above.

Table of Contents**BACKLOG**

Total backlog at June 30, 2011, and December 31, 2010, was approximately \$17 billion. 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 (IDIQ) orders. For contracts having no stated contract values, backlog includes only the amounts committed by the customer.

The following table presents funded and unfunded backlog by segment at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

\$ in millions	June 30, 2011			December 31, 2010		
	Funded	Unfunded	Total	Funded	Unfunded	Total
Ingalls	\$ 5,304	\$ 309	\$ 5,613	\$ 4,317	\$ 581	\$ 4,898
Newport News	6,565	4,650	11,215	5,248	7,191	12,439
Total backlog	\$ 11,869	\$ 4,959	\$ 16,828	\$ 9,565	\$ 7,772	\$ 17,337

Backlog is converted into the following years' sales as costs are incurred or deliveries are made. Approximately 31% of the \$17 billion total backlog at December 31, 2010 is expected to be converted into sales in 2011. U.S. Government orders comprised substantially all of the total backlog at the end of 2010.

Awards

The value of new contract awards during the six months ended June 30, 2011 was approximately \$2.7 billion. Significant new awards during this period include contracts for construction of LPD-26 *John P. Murtha*, construction of DDG-113 (unnamed), continued execution of the CVN-71 USS *Theodore Roosevelt* RCOH, advance planning efforts for the CVN-72 USS *Abraham Lincoln* RCOH, and long-lead material procurement activities for the U.S. Coast Guard's fifth National Security Cutter (unnamed).

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We endeavor to ensure the most efficient conversion of operating results into cash for deployment in operating our businesses and maximizing stockholder value. We use various financial measures to assist in capital deployment decision making, including net cash provided by operating activities and free cash flow. We believe these measures are useful to investors in assessing our financial performance.

The table below summarizes key components of cash flow used in operating activities.

\$ in millions	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2011	2010
Net earnings	\$ 85	\$ 30
Deferred income taxes	(19)	(13)
Other non-cash items (1)	106	96
Retiree benefit funding less than expense	59	70
Trade working capital increase	(409)	(205)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (178)	\$ (22)

(1) Comprised of depreciation, amortization, and stock based compensation.

Cash Flows

Edgar Filing: HUNTINGTON INGALLS INDUSTRIES, INC. - Form 10-Q

The following is a discussion of our major operating, investing and financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, respectively, as classified on the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.

Table of Contents*Operating Activities*

Net cash used in operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$178 million compared with cash used of \$22 million in the same period in 2010. The change of \$156 million was due principally to an increase in trade working capital of \$204 million, which was primarily related to the timing of cash collections from our customers. Net cash paid by Northrop Grumman on our behalf for U.S. federal income tax obligations was \$53 million and \$26 million in the six months ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, respectively. Net cash paid by the company for federal and state income taxes in the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$11 million.

Investing Activities

Cash used by investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$83 million compared with \$60 million for the same period in 2010, consisting entirely of capital expenditures in both periods.

Financing Activities

In connection with the spin-off, we have (i) incurred \$1,200 million of debt (consisting of \$600 million of 6.875% senior notes due in 2018 and \$600 million of 7.125% senior notes due in 2021) and (ii) entered into a credit facility with third-party lenders in an amount of \$1,225 million, comprised of a \$575 million term loan (due in 2016 with a variable interest rate based on LIBOR plus a spread based on our leverage ratio; the current spread is 2.5% and may vary between 2.0% and 3.0%), and a \$650 million revolving credit facility (maturing in 2016 with a variable interest rate on drawn borrowings based on LIBOR plus a spread based upon our leverage ratio; the current spread is 2.5% and may vary between 2.0% and 3.0%; and with a commitment fee rate on the unutilized balance based on leverage ratio; the current leverage ratio is 0.5% and may vary between 0.35% and 0.5%), of which approximately \$121 million of letters of credit was issued but undrawn as of June 30, 2011, and the remaining \$529 million of which was unutilized at that time.

Prior to the spin-off, transactions between Northrop Grumman and us were reflected as effectively settled for cash at the time of the transaction and are included in financing activities in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of cash flows. The net effect of these transactions is reflected in Former Parent's Equity in Unit in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial position. In connection with the spin-off, we transferred \$1,429 million of the proceeds of the HII senior notes and the HII credit facility to Northrop Grumman.

Free Cash Flow

Free cash flow represents cash from operating activities less capital expenditures. We believe free cash flow is a useful measure for investors to consider. This measure is a key factor in our planning as it represents cash used from our operations.

Free cash flow is not a measure of financial performance under GAAP, and may not be defined and calculated by other companies in the same manner. This measure should not be considered in isolation, as a measure of residual cash flow available for discretionary purposes, or as an alternative to operating results presented in accordance with GAAP as an indicator of performance.

The table below reconciles net cash used in operating activities to free cash flow.

<i>\$ in millions</i>	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2011	2010
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (178)	\$ (22)
Less capital expenditures	(83)	(60)
Free cash flow used in operations	\$ (261)	\$ (82)

Table of Contents

Other Sources and Uses of Capital

Additional Capital We expect cash generated from operations in combination with our existing credit facilities to be sufficient to service debt, meet contractual obligations, and finance capital expenditures for the next twelve months.

Financial Arrangements In the ordinary course of business, we use standby letters of credit issued by commercial banks and surety bonds issued by insurance companies principally to support our self-insured workers' compensation plans. At June 30, 2011, there were \$121 million of stand-by letters of credit issued but undrawn and \$295 million of surety bonds outstanding related to our operations.

Retirement of Debt Immediately prior to the spin-off on March 30, 2011, and as of December 31, 2010, the company had \$715 million of promissory notes payable to Northrop Grumman, together with accrued and unpaid interest totaling \$248 million and \$239 million as of March 30, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively. In connection with the spin-off, the intercompany debt and accrued interest thereon in their entirety were contributed to the company's additional paid-in capital by Northrop Grumman.

In the three months ended June 30, 2011, we made a scheduled quarterly Term Loan payment of \$7 million using cash generated from operations.

For a description of our outstanding debt amounts and related restrictive covenants, see Note 7 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we had no significant off-balance sheet arrangements other than the surety bonds and letters of credit discussed in "Other Sources and Uses of Capital" above and operating leases. For a description of our operating leases, see "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" Notes 2 and 14 in the information statement filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the company's current report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2011.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

In connection with the spin-off, we have (i) issued notes in an amount of \$1,200 million to third parties and (ii) entered into a credit facility with third-party lenders in an amount of \$1,225 million. These credit instruments were presented in the pro forma contractual obligations information included in the information statement filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the company's current report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2011.

Additionally, in connection with the spin-off, we entered into a Transition Services Agreement with Northrop Grumman, under which Northrop Grumman or certain of its subsidiaries will provide us with certain services for a limited time to help ensure an orderly transition following the spin-off. We expect that the costs for the Transition Services Agreement will be comparable to those included in our historical consolidated financial statements, and as such we believe no material change has occurred to the contractual obligations information included in the information statement filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the company's current report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2011.

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS UPDATES

See Note 2 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 for information related to accounting standards updates.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND PROJECTIONS

Statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, other than statements of historical fact, constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed in these statements. Factors that may cause such differences include:

changes in government and customer priorities and requirements (including government budgetary constraints, shifts in defense spending, and changes in customer short-range and long-range plans);

Table of Contents

our ability to obtain new contracts, estimate our costs and perform effectively;

risks related to our spin-off from Northrop Grumman (including our increased costs and debt);

our ability to realize the expected benefits from consolidation of our Ingalls facilities;

natural disasters;

adverse economic conditions in the United States and globally; and

other risk factors discussed in our 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 obligations to update any forward-looking statements.

Table of Contents

GLOSSARY OF PROGRAMS

Listed below are brief descriptions of some of the programs mentioned in this Form 10-Q.

Program Name	Program Description
Carrier New Construction CVN-78 <i>Gerald R. Ford</i> -class	Design and construction for the <i>Ford</i> -class program, which is the future aircraft carrier replacement program for CVN-65 USS <i>Enterprise</i> and CVN-68 <i>Nimitz</i> -class aircraft carriers. CVN-78 <i>Gerald R. Ford</i> (the first ship of the <i>Ford</i> -class) is currently under construction and is scheduled to be delivered in 2015. CVN-79 <i>John F. Kennedy</i> is under contract for engineering, advance construction, and purchase of long-lead time components and material. This category also includes the class non-recurring engineering. The class brings improved warfighting capability, quality of life improvements for sailors, and reduced acquisition and life cycle costs.
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. CVN-71 USS <i>Theodore Roosevelt</i> is currently undergoing RCOH, marking the fifth CVN RCOH in history and CVN-72 USS <i>Abraham Lincoln</i> has begun advance planning.
Carrier Post Shakedown Availability (PSA)	Perform work post-delivery or redelivery to get the ship ready to enter or reenter the fleet. CVN-77 USS <i>George H. W. Bush</i> is the tenth and final <i>Nimitz</i> -class carrier. Her PSA was completed in 2010.
CVN-65 USS <i>Enterprise</i> EDSRA	Maintain and support the world's first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier.
Submarine New Construction SSN-774 <i>Virginia</i> -class and Fleet Support	Construct the newest attack submarine as the principal subcontractor to Electric Boat. The SSN-774 <i>Virginia</i> -class 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.
DDG-51 <i>Arleigh Burke</i> -class Destroyer	Build guided missile destroyers designed for conducting anti-air, anti-submarine, anti-surface and strike operations. The Aegis-equipped DDG-51 <i>Arleigh Burke</i> -class destroyers are the U.S. Navy's primary surface combatant, and have been constructed in variants, allowing technological advances during construction. We recently delivered the USS <i>Gravelly</i> and the USS <i>William P. Lawrence</i> .
LPD-17 <i>San Antonio</i> -class Amphibious Transport Dock Ship	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 LPD-17 <i>San Antonio</i> -class 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. We are currently constructing LPD-22 through LPD-26.
LHA-6 <i>America</i> -class Next Generation Amphibious Ship for Joint Operations	Design and build amphibious assault ships that provide forward presence and power projection as an integral part of joint, interagency and multinational maritime expeditionary forces. The first LHA replacement (LHA(R)) ship, LHA-6 <i>America</i> , was placed under contract with us in June 2007, and is scheduled for delivery in 2013. The LHA-6 <i>America</i> -class ships optimize aviation operations and support capabilities.

Table of Contents

National Security Cutter (Legend Class)	Design and build the U.S. Coast Guard's National Security Cutters, the largest and most technically advanced class of cutter in the Coast Guard. The NSC is equipped to carry out maritime homeland security, maritime safety, protection of natural resources, maritime mobility and national defense missions. The plan is for a total of eight ships of which the first two ships, NSC-1 USCGC <i>Bertholf</i> and NSC-2 USCGC <i>Waesche</i> , have been delivered; NSC-3 <i>Stratton</i> and NSC-4 <i>Hamilton</i> are under construction.
---	---

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to market risk, primarily related to interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. Other than the items discussed below, there have been no changes from our disclosure included in the information statement filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the company's current report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2011.

Interest Rates The financial instruments subject to interest rate risk include floating rate borrowings under the credit agreement. At June 30, 2011, we had \$568 million in floating rate debt outstanding under the credit facility's term loan (and our \$650 million revolver remained undrawn as of June 30, 2011). Based on the amounts outstanding under the credit facility as of June 30, 2011, an increase of 1% in interest rates would increase the interest expense on our debt by approximately \$6 million on an annual basis.

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, 2011. Based on that evaluation, the company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of June 30, 2011, the company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports the company files or submit 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

During the three months ended June 30, 2011, no change occurred in our internal control over financial reporting that materially affected, or is likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We have provided information about legal proceedings in which we are involved in the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 (see Notes 11, 12, and 14). 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 matters will individually, or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. For further information on the risks we face from existing and future investigations, lawsuits, claims and other legal proceedings, please see Risk Factors in Part II, Item 1A below.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The information presented below sets forth material changes from the risk factors described in Risk Factors in our information statement filed as Exhibit 99.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2011, and should be read in conjunction with the risk factors and information described therein.

Unforeseen environmental costs could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Our operations are subject to and affected by a variety of federal, state and local environmental protection laws and regulations. In addition, we could be affected by future laws or regulations, including those imposed in response to climate change concerns or other actions commonly referred to as green initiatives. To comply with current and future environmental laws and regulations and to meet this goal, we expect to incur capital and operating costs.

The nature of shipbuilding operations requires the use of hazardous materials. Our shipyards also generate significant quantities of wastewater, which we treat before discharging pursuant to various permits. In order to handle these materials, our shipyards have an extensive network of above-ground and underground storage tanks, some of which have leaked and required remediation in the past. In addition, the extensive handling of these materials sometimes results in spills in the shipyards and occasionally in the adjacent rivers and waterways where we operate. The shipyards also have extensive waste handling programs that we maintain and periodically modify consistent with changes in applicable regulations. See Business Environmental, Health and Safety in our information statement filed as Exhibit 99.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2011.

Various federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations impose limitations on the discharge of pollutants into the environment and establish standards for the transportation, storage and disposal of toxic and hazardous wastes. Stringent fines and penalties may be imposed for noncompliance and certain environmental laws impose joint and several strict liability for remediation of spills and releases of oil and hazardous substances rendering a person liable for environmental clean-up and remediation costs and damage, without regard to negligence or fault on the part of such person. Such laws and regulations may expose us to liability for the conduct of or conditions caused by Northrop Grumman and others.

Environmental laws and regulations can also impose substantial fines and criminal sanctions for violations, and may require the installation of costly pollution control equipment or operational changes to limit pollution emissions or discharges and/or decrease the likelihood of accidental hazardous substance releases. We also incur, and expect to continue to incur, costs to comply with current federal and state environmental laws and regulations related to the cleanup of pollutants previously released into the environment. In addition, if we are found to be in violation of the Federal Clean Air Act or the Clean Water Act, the facility or facilities involved in the violation could be placed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the EPA) on the Excluded Parties List maintained by the General Services Administration. The listing would continue until the EPA concludes that the cause of the violation had been cured. Listed facilities cannot be used in performing any U.S. Government contract while they are listed by the EPA.

The adoption of new laws and regulations, stricter enforcement of existing laws and regulations, imposition of new cleanup requirements, discovery of previously unknown or more extensive contamination, litigation involving environmental impacts, our ability to recover such costs under previously priced contracts or financial insolvency of other responsible parties could cause us to incur costs in the future that could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Table of Contents

On March 21, 2011, new EPA regulations became final. These regulations, entitled National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters, restrict emissions from industrial boilers, among other sources. Subsequently, on May 18, 2011, EPA announced an indefinite delay of the effective date of this rule. EPA's delay allows further comments on the rule, but may not result in significant changes to the rule. In addition, EPA and the states are developing new standards for sulfur dioxide emissions that will restrict boiler emissions. The company owns and operates five residual oil-fired industrial boilers for supplying process and building steam along with supplying high pressure steam to ships under construction, which are subject to emissions limits under the new regulations. We believe that the operation of these boilers will be significantly restricted by these regulations. The capital cost to upgrade or replace these boilers to bring them into compliance with the regulations could be significant and could adversely impact our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

During 2010, Northrop Grumman announced its intention to cease all shipbuilding operations at its Louisiana facilities located in Avondale, Waggaman, and Tallulah, Louisiana and that this decision ultimately would result in the permanent closure of these facilities. Northrop Grumman anticipated completing wind down of these facilities in 2013 which would consolidate all Gulf Coast construction into our Mississippi facilities. The transition plan, covering a period of more than two years, provides the opportunity to work with federal, state and local officials and others to explore other uses for the Avondale facility, allowing time for an orderly adjustment of the Avondale workforce. Recently, we closed and terminated the lease on the components facility in Tallulah, Louisiana. It is possible that the winding down of operations at Avondale may result in environmental costs. However, these costs are not known and cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

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

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. (Removed and Reserved)

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

- 2.1 Separation and Distribution Agreement, dated as of March 29, 2011, among Titan II Inc. (formerly Northrop Grumman Corporation), Northrop Grumman Corporation (formerly New P, Inc.), Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc., Northrop Grumman Shipbuilding, Inc. and Northrop Grumman Systems Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2011).
- 3.1 Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2011).
- 3.2 Bylaws of Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2011).

Table of Contents

11	Computation of Per Share Earnings (provided in Note 9 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements under the caption Earnings Per Share).
31.1	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.
31.2	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.
32.1	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.
32.2	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.
101	The following financial information for the company, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (iv) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity, and (v) the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text.

Table of Contents

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.

Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc.

(Registrant)

By: /s/ Douglass L. Fontaine
Douglass L. Fontaine

Corporate Vice President, Controller and Chief
Accounting Officer

(Duly Authorized Officer and Principal Accounting
Officer)