UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2022

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

For the transition period from _______ to _______

Commission File Number 333-253583

Leonardo DRS, Inc.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware	13-2632319
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

2345 Crystal Drive
Suite 1000
Arlington, Virginia 22202
(703) 416-8000
(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer	☐	Accelerated filer	☐
Non-accelerated filer	☒	Smaller reporting company	☐
		Emerging growth company	☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act. ☐

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

As of May 16, 2022, there were 145 million shares of the registrant's common stock, par value of $0.01 per share, outstanding.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND INFORMATION

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q (the "Quarterly Report") contains forward-looking statements and cautionary statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Some of the forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terms such as "believes," "expects," "may," "will," "shall," "should," "would," "could," "seeks," "aims," "strives," "targets," "projects," "intends," "plans," "estimates," "anticipates" or other comparable terms. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, all matters that are not historical facts. They appear in a number of places throughout this Quarterly Report and include, without limitation, statements regarding our intentions, beliefs, assumptions or current expectations concerning, among other things, financial goals, financial position, results of operations, cash flows, prospects, strategies or expectations, and the impact of prevailing economic conditions.

Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties, many of which may be beyond our control. We caution you that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or outcomes and that actual performance and outcomes may differ materially from those made in or suggested by the forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report. In addition, even if future performance and outcomes are consistent with the forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report, those results or developments may not be indicative of results or developments in subsequent periods. New factors emerge from time to time that may cause our business not to develop as we expect, and it is not possible for us to predict all of them. Factors that could cause actual results and outcomes to differ from those reflected in forward-looking statements include, without limitation:

- Disruptions or deteriorations in our relationship with the relevant agencies of the U.S. government, as well as any failure to pass routine audits or otherwise comply with governmental requirements including those related to security clearance or procurement rules, including the False Claims Act;

- Significant delays or reductions in appropriations for our programs and changes in U.S. government priorities and spending levels more broadly;
- Any failure to comply with the proxy agreement with the U.S. Department of Defense (the "DoD");
- The coronavirus pandemic ("COVID-19") and related impacts on our business, financial condition and results of operations;
- Our mix of fixed-price, cost-plus and time-and-material type contracts and any resulting impact on our cash flows due to cost overruns;
- Our dependence on U.S. government contracts, which often are only partially funded and are subject to immediate termination, and the concentration of our customer base in the U.S. defense industry;
- Our use of estimates in pricing and accounting for many of our programs that are inherently uncertain and which may not prove to be accurate;
- Our ability to realize the full value of our backlog;
- Our ability to predict future capital needs or to obtain additional financing if we need it;
- Our ability to compete efficiently, including due to U.S. government organizational conflict of interest rules which may limit new contract opportunities or require us to wind down existing contracts;
- Our relationships with other industry participants, including any contractual disputes or the inability of our key suppliers to timely deliver our components, parts or services;
- Any failure to meet our contractual obligations including due to impacts to our business from supply chain risks, such as longer lead times and shortages of electronics and other components;
- Any security breach, including any cyber attack, cyber intrusion, insider threat, or other significant disruption of our IT networks and related systems as well as any act of terrorism or other threat to our physical security and personnel;
- Our ability to fully exploit or obtain patents or other intellectual property protections necessary to secure our proprietary technology, including our ability to avoid infringing upon the intellectual property of third parties or prevent third parties from infringing upon our own intellectual property;
- The conduct of our employees, agents, affiliates, subcontractors, suppliers, business partners or joint ventures in which we participate which may impact our reputation and ability to do business;
- Our compliance with environmental laws and regulations, and any environmental liabilities that may affect our reputation or financial position;
- The outcome of litigation, arbitration, investigations, claims, disputes, enforcement actions and other legal proceedings in which we are involved;
- Various geopolitical and economic factors, laws and regulations including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA"), the Export Control Act, the International Traffic in Arms Regulations ("ITAR"), the Export Administration Regulations ("EAR"), and those that we are exposed to as a result of our international business;
- Our ability to obtain export licenses necessary to conduct certain operations abroad, including any attempts by Congress to prevent proposed sales to certain foreign governments;
- Our ability to attract and retain technical and other key personnel;
- The occurrence of prolonged work stoppages;

- The unavailability or inadequacy of our insurance coverage, customer indemnifications or other liability protections to cover all of our significant risks or to pay for material losses we incur;
- Future changes in U.S. tax laws and regulations or interpretations thereof;
- Changes in estimates used in accounting for our pension plans, including in respect of the funding status thereof;
- Changes in future business or other market conditions that could cause business investments and/or recorded goodwill or other long-term assets to become impaired;
- Adverse consequences from any acquisitions such as operating difficulties, dilution and other harmful consequences or any modification, delay or prevention of any future acquisition or investment activity by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States ("CFIUS");
- Natural disasters or other significant disruptions; or
- Any conflict of interest that may arise because Leonardo US Holding, Inc. ("US Holding") our sole shareholder or Leonardo S.p.A., our ultimate parent, may have interests that are different from those of our other shareholders, including as a result of any ongoing business relationships Leonardo S.p.A. may have with us, and their significant ownership in us may discourage change of control transactions.

You should read this Quarterly Report completely and with the understanding that actual future results may be materially different from expectations. All forward-looking statements made in this Quarterly Report are qualified by these cautionary statements. These forward-looking statements are made only as of the date of this filing, and we do not undertake any obligation, other than as may be required by law, to update or revise any forward-looking or cautionary statements to reflect changes in assumptions, the occurrence of events, unanticipated or otherwise, and changes in future operating results over time or otherwise.

Other risks, uncertainties and factors, including those discussed under "Risk Factors" in Part 1, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year end December 31, 2021, filed with the SEC on March 28, 2022, could cause our actual results to differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements we make. Readers should read carefully the discussion of these factors to better understand the risks and uncertainties inherent in our business and underlying any forward-looking statements.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Unaudited)

(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2022	2021
Revenues:		
Products	$ 541	$ 570
Services	71	111
Total revenues	612	681
Cost of revenues:		
Products	(422)	(460)
Services	(56)	(85)
Total cost of revenues	(478)	(545)
Gross profit	134	136
General and administrative expenses	(76)	(79)
Amortization of intangibles	(2)	(2)
Other operating expenses, net	—	(4)
Operating earnings	56	51
Interest expense	(8)	(9)
Other, net	—	(1)
Earnings before taxes	48	41
Income tax provision	12	12
Net earnings	$ 36	$ 29
Net earnings per share from common stock:		
Basic and diluted earnings per share:	$ 0.25	$ 0.20

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

LEONARDO DRS, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2022	2021
Net earnings	$ 36	$ 29
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Foreign currency translation gain, net of income taxes	1	—
Gain from pension settlements	3	—
Net unrecognized gain (loss) on postretirement obligations, net of income taxes	2	(1)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax	6	(1)
Total comprehensive income	$ 42	$ 28

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

LEONARDO DRS, INC.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	(Unaudited) March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 113	$ 240
Accounts receivable, net	130	156
Contract assets	823	743
Inventories	231	205
Related party note receivable	—	—
Prepaid expenses	18	23
Other current assets	25	22
Held for sale	$ 177	$ —
Total current assets	1,517	1,389
Noncurrent assets:		
Property, plant and equipment, net	367	364
Intangible assets, net	50	52
Goodwill	954	1,071
Deferred tax assets	48	56
Other noncurrent assets	97	137
Total noncurrent assets	1,516	1,680
Total assets	$ 3,033	$ 3,069
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	$ 186	$ 41
Accounts payable	248	479
Contract liabilities	172	174
Other current liabilities	275	295
Held for sale	$ 42	$ —
Total current liabilities	923	989
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Long-term debt	354	352
Pension and other postretirement benefit plan liabilities	56	61
Other noncurrent liabilities	65	74
Total noncurrent liabilities	475	487
Shareholder's equity:		
Preferred stock, $0.01 par value: 10,000,000 shares authorized; none issued	$ —	$ —
Common stock, $0.01 par value: 300,000,000 shares authorized; 145,000,000 shares issued and outstanding	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	4,633	4,633
Accumulated deficit	(2,947)	(2,983)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(52)	(58)
Total shareholder's equity	1,635	1,593
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	$ 3,033	$ 3,069

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

LEONARDO DRS, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(Dollars in millions)	2022	2021
Operating activities		
Net earnings	$ 36	$ 29
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	15	14
Deferred income taxes	11	12
Other	—	4
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	13	15
Contract assets	(80)	(126)
Inventories	(30)	(15)
Prepaid expenses	(1)	7
Other current assets	(3)	(2)
Other noncurrent assets	21	5
Defined benefit obligations	1	(8)
Other current liabilities	(14)	(16)
Other noncurrent liabilities	(21)	(5)
Accounts payable	(215)	(135)
Contract liabilities	12	(28)
Net cash used in operating activities	$ (255)	$ (249)
Investing activities		
Capital expenditures	(13)	(13)
Repayments received (net of advances) on related party note receivable	—	115
Net cash (used by) provided by investing activities	$ (13)	$ 102
Financing activities		
Net (decrease) increase in third party borrowings (maturities of 90 days or less)	(9)	(8)
Repayment of related party debt	(135)	(250)
Borrowings from related parties	285	375
Other	—	(1)
Net cash provided by financing activities	$ 141	$ 116
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	—	—
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	$ (127)	$ (31)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	240	61
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 113	$ 30

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

LEONARDO DRS, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Shareholder's Equity (Unaudited)

(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Accumulated deficit	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2020	$ 1	$ 4,633	$ (70)	$ (3,137)	$ 1,427
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	(1)	29	28
Balance as of March 31, 2021	$ 1	$ 4,633	$ (71)	$ (3,108)	$ 1,455
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$ 1	$ 4,633	$ (58)	$ (2,983)	$ 1,593
Total comprehensive income	—	—	6	36	42
Balance as of March 31, 2022	$ 1	$ 4,633	$ (52)	$ (2,947)	$ 1,635

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

LEONARDO DRS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Organization

Leonardo DRS, Inc., together with its wholly owned subsidiaries (hereinafter, “DRS,” “the Company,” “us,” “our,” or “we”) is a supplier of defense electronics products, systems and military support services. The Company is controlled by Leonardo S.p.A. (hereinafter, “Leonardo S.p.A.,” “the Parent”), an Italian multi-national aerospace, defense and security company headquartered in Rome, Italy, through its direct sole ownership of Leonardo US Holding, Inc. (“US Holding”). US Holding is the direct and sole shareholder of the Company.

DRS is a provider of defense products and technologies that are used across land, air, sea, space and cyber domains. Our diverse array of defense systems and solutions are offered to all branches of the U.S. military, major aerospace and defense prime contractors, government intelligence agencies, international military customers and industrial markets for deployment on a wide range of military platforms. We focus our capabilities in areas of critical importance to the U.S. military, such as advanced sensing, electronic warfare (“EW”) and cyber, network computing, communications, force protection and electrical power conversion and propulsion.

These capabilities directly align with our two reportable segments: Advanced Sensing and Computing and Integrated Mission Systems. The U.S. Department of Defense (“DoD”) is our largest customer and accounts for approximately 85% and 86% of our total revenues as an end-user for the periods ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, respectively. Specific international and commercial market opportunities exist within these segments and make up approximately 15% and 14% of our total revenues for the periods ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, respectively. Our two reportable segments reflect the way performance is assessed and resources are allocated by our Chief Executive Officer, who is our chief operating decision maker (“CODM”).

Advanced Sensing and Computing (“ASC”)

The ASC segment provides sensing and computing systems and subsystem solutions to the U.S. military and allied nations focused on solving the most complex threat dynamics facing our service men and women today. We provide world class sensing products in all warfighting domains along with the computation systems to provide situational understanding.

Our technologies and products are deployed on nearly all military platforms across land, sea, air, cyberspace, and space on individual soldiers, ground vehicles, ships, aircraft, and satellites. We have market leading capabilities in electro-optic and infrared imaging, advanced lasers, electronic warfare and cyber, communications, and computing in these domains.

Integrated Mission Systems (“IMS”)

The IMS segment provides critical force protection, platform integration, transportation and logistics and power conversion and propulsion systems to the U.S. military and its allies. Our force protection systems provide much needed protection for our service members and military assets from evolving and proliferating threats and include advanced solutions for counter-unmanned aerial systems, short-range air defense systems and active protection systems on ground vehicles. Additionally, we provide power conversion and propulsion systems for the U.S. Navy’s top priority shipbuilding programs, building on our legacy of providing power components and systems for nearly all naval combat vessels for three decades, positioning us to continue as a leading provider of electrical ship propulsion systems and components for the U.S. Navy and its allies.

Other

LEONARDO DRS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

The Company separately presents the unallocable costs associated with corporate functions and certain non-operating subsidiaries of the Company as Corporate & Eliminations.

See *Note 15*: *Segment Information* for further information regarding our business segments.

B. Basis of presentation

The accompanying unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") and include the accounts of DRS, its wholly owned subsidiaries and its controlling interests and contain all adjustments, which are of a normal and recurring nature, considered necessary by management to present fairly the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. Interests in ventures that are controlled by the Company, or for which the Company is otherwise deemed to be the primary beneficiary, are consolidated. For joint ventures in which the Company does not have a controlling interest, but exerts significant influence, the Company applies the equity method of accounting. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

Interim Financial Statements. The unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). These rules and regulations permit some of the information and footnote disclosures included in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP to be condensed or omitted.

These unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with our audited Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021 included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year end December 31, 2021, filed with the SEC on March 28, 2022.

C. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The most significant of these estimates and assumptions relate to the recognition of contract revenues and estimated costs to complete contracts in process, recoverability of reported amounts of goodwill, long-lived assets and intangible assets, valuation of pensions and other postretirement benefits, the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities and the valuation of unrecognized tax benefits. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

D. Revenue Recognition

On January 1, 2018, we adopted Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, and the related amendments of Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 606, which supersedes most previous U.S. GAAP revenue recognition guidance. As of the date of adoption, we elected the practical expedient for contract modifications, which allows us to assume that the terms of the contract that existed at the beginning of the earliest period presented have been in place since the inception of the contract on the basis that it is not practical to separately evaluate the effects of all prior contract modifications. Our revenues consist of sales of products (tangible goods) and sales of services to customers. We recognize the majority of our revenue from contracts with customers using an over time, percentage of completion ("POC") cost-to-cost method of accounting. On certain other contracts, primarily time and material ("T&M") and cost-plus contracts, revenue is recognized using the right-to-invoice practical expedient as we are contractually able to bill our customer based on control transferred to the customer. See *Note* ***2.*** *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* for additional information regarding revenue recognition.

E. Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues includes materials, labor and overhead costs incurred in the manufacturing, design, and provision of products and services sold in the period as well as warranty costs. Material costs include raw materials,

LEONARDO DRS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

purchased components and sub-assemblies, outside processing and inbound freight costs. Labor and overhead costs consist of direct and indirect manufacturing costs, including wages and fringe benefits, operating supplies, depreciation and amortization, occupancy costs, and purchasing, receiving and inspection costs.

F. Research and Development Expenses

We conduct research and development ("R&D") activities using our own funds (referred to as company-funded R&D or independent research and development ("IR&D")) and under contractual arrangements with our customers (referred to as customer-funded R&D) to enhance existing products and services and to develop future technologies. R&D costs include basic research, applied research, concept formulation studies, design, development, and related test activities. IR&D costs are allocated to customer contracts as part of the general and administrative overhead costs and generally recoverable on our customer contracts with the U.S. Government. Customer-funded R&D costs are charged directly to the related customer contract. Substantially all customer funded R&D costs are charged to cost of revenues as incurred.

G. Foreign Currency

Significant transactions in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at the approximate prevailing rate at the time of the transaction. Foreign exchange transaction gains and losses in the periods ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 were immaterial to the Company's results of operations. The operations of the Company's foreign subsidiaries are translated from the local (functional) currencies into U.S. dollars using weighted average rates of exchange during each monthly period. The rates of exchange at each balance sheet date are used for translating certain balance sheet accounts and gains or losses resulting from these translation adjustments are included in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets as a component of other comprehensive earnings.

H. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits with banks or other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

I. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consist of amounts billed and currently due from customers. We maintain an allowance recorded in the Allowance for Credit Losses account that is estimated and recorded utilizing relevant information about past events, including historical experience, current conditions and a reasonable and supportable forecast that affects the collectability of the related financial asset.

. See *Note 3*: *Accounts Receivable* for additional information regarding accounts receivable.

J. Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost (determined by either actual, weighted average or first-in, first-out methods) or net realizable value, and include direct production costs as well as indirect costs, such as factory overhead. The net realizable value is calculated as the expected sales price in the course of normal operations net of estimated costs to finish and sell the goods. See *Note 4*: *Inventories* for additional information regarding inventories.

K. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives of plant, machinery and equipment and building and building improvements generally range from 3 to 10 years and 15 to 40 years, respectively. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the improvements or the remaining life of the lease.

When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation or amortization are removed from the Consolidated Balance Sheet, and the net gain or loss is included in the determination of net earnings. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred and renewals and improvements are

capitalized. See *Note 5*: *Property, Plant and Equipment* for additional information regarding property, plant and equipment.

L. Goodwill

On January 1, 2018, we early adopted ASU 2017-04, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350), Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment*. The standard simplifies the measurement of goodwill impairment by eliminating the requirement that an entity compute the implied fair value of goodwill based on the fair values of its assets and liabilities to measure impairment. Instead, goodwill impairment will be measured as the difference between the fair value and the carrying value of the reporting unit. Goodwill represents the excess purchase price paid to acquire a business over the fair value of net assets acquired. Goodwill is assigned to reporting units and is reviewed for impairment at the reporting unit level on an annual basis, or whenever changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. A reporting unit is an operating segment, or one level below that operating segment (the component level) if discrete financial information is prepared and regularly reviewed by the segment manager. Two or more components of an operating segment may be aggregated and deemed a single reporting unit if the components have similar economic characteristics. Based upon the aggregation criteria the Company concluded it had seven reporting units at both March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. The annual impairment test is conducted as of December 31. The Company did not identify any triggering event during the quarters ended March 31, 2022 or March 31, 2021. See *Note 7*: *Goodwill* for additional information regarding goodwill.

M. Long-Lived Assets and Acquired Identifiable Intangible Assets

Identifiable intangible assets represent assets acquired as part of the Company's business acquisitions and include customer and program/contract-related assets. The values assigned to acquired identifiable intangible assets are determined as of the date of acquisition based on estimates and judgments regarding expectations for the estimated future after-tax cash flows from those assets over their lives, including the probability of expected future contract renewals and revenues, all of which are discounted to present value.

The Company assesses the recoverability of the carrying value of its long-lived assets and intangible assets with finite useful lives whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets or asset group may not be recoverable. If there are any indicators of impairment present, the Company then evaluates the recoverability of the potentially impaired long-lived assets and acquired identifiable intangible assets based upon expectations of undiscounted net cash flows from such assets. If the sum of the expected future undiscounted net cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset or asset group, a loss is recognized for the difference between the estimated fair value and the carrying amount of the assets. Assets to be disposed of, including those of discontinued operations, are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value, less the costs to sell. See *Note 5*: *Property, Plant and Equipment* and *Note 8*: *Intangible Assets* for additional information regarding long-lived assets and intangible assets.

N. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. All derivative instruments are carried on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as either assets or liabilities at fair value. The classification of gains and losses resulting from changes in the fair values of derivatives depends on the intended use of the derivative and its resultant designation. The Company had no significant derivative or hedging instruments for the periods presented.

O. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

The obligations for the Company's pension plans and postretirement benefit plans and the related annual costs of employee benefits are calculated based on several long-term assumptions, including discount rates for employee benefit liabilities, rates of return on plan assets, expected annual rates of salary increases for employee participants in the case of pension plans and expected annual increases in the costs of medical and other health care benefits in the case of postretirement benefit plans. These long-term assumptions are subject to revision based on changes in interest rates, financial market conditions, expected versus actual returns on plan assets, participant mortality rates and other actuarial assumptions, including future rates of salary increases, benefit formulas and levels, and rates of increase in the costs of benefits. Changes in these assumptions, if significant, can materially affect the amount of annual net periodic benefit costs recognized in the Company's results of operations from one year to the next, the liabilities for the pension plans and postretirement benefit plans and the Company's annual cash requirements to fund these plans. See *Note 11: Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits* for further information regarding our pension and postretirement plans.

P. Income Taxes

We and US Holding have entered into a Tax Allocation Agreement (“Tax Allocation Agreement”), dated as of November 16, 2020, with members of an affiliated group, as defined in Section 1504(a) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Tax Code”), members of one or more consolidated, combined, unitary or similar state tax groups and additional parties who are part of an “expanded affiliated group” for certain tax purposes. The agreement provides for the method of computing and allocating the consolidated U.S. federal tax liability of the affiliated group among its members and of allocating any state group tax liabilities among the state members for the taxable year ending December 31, 2021 and each subsequent year in which the parties are members of a group (whether federal or state). The agreement also provides for reimbursement of US Holding and/or DRS for payment of such tax liabilities, for compensation of any member for use of its “net operating loss” or “tax credits” in arriving at such tax liabilities and the allocation and payment of any refund arising from a carryback of net operating losses or tax credits from subsequent taxable years. Under the agreement, the parties have agreed to calculate and allocate their respective tax liabilities and other tax attributes for taxable years beginning with the first consolidated taxable year that included DRS (i.e., the taxable year ended December 31, 2008) as if the agreement was then in effect.

We calculate the provision for incomes taxes during interim periods by applying an estimate of our annual effective tax rate for the full year to “ordinary” income or loss (pretax income or loss excluding unusual or infrequently occurring discrete items.

The provision for income taxes is determined using the asset and liability approach of accounting for income taxes. Under this approach, deferred taxes represent the future tax consequences expected to occur when the reported amounts of assets and liabilities are recovered or paid. Income taxes as presented attribute deferred income taxes of US Holding to DRS in a manner that is systematic, rational and consistent with the asset and liability method and the governing Tax Allocation Agreement which allocates the tax liability amongst the entities, including DRS.

The provision for income taxes represents income taxes paid or payable for the current year plus the change in deferred taxes during the year. Deferred taxes result from differences between the financial and tax basis of DRS’ assets and liabilities and are adjusted for changes in tax rates and tax laws when such changes are enacted.

In general, the taxable income of DRS is included in the consolidated U.S. federal and state tax returns of US Holding. Where applicable, US Holding’s current portion of U.S. federal income taxes payable were offset against DRS’ net operating loss carryforwards in the period the related tax expense was recorded. Consequently, our net operating loss carryforwards are deemed to have been settled with US Holding in each year in an amount commensurate with the carrying value of the tax effected net operating loss utilized.

If management determines that some portion or all of a deferred tax asset is not “more likely than not” to be realized, a valuation allowance is recorded as a component of the income tax provision to reduce the deferred tax asset to the amounts expected to be realized. In determining whether the Company’s deferred tax assets are realizable, management considers all evidence, both positive and negative, including the history of financial reporting earnings, existing taxable temporary differences and their projected reversals, as well as projected future income and tax planning strategies. We believe it is more likely than not that we will generate sufficient taxable income in future periods to realize our deferred tax assets, subject to the valuation allowances recognized.

The Company assesses its tax positions for all periods open to examination by tax authorities based on the latest available information. Those positions are evaluated to determine whether they will more likely than not be sustained upon examination by the relevant taxing authorities. Liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits are measured based on the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. These unrecognized tax benefits are recorded as a component of income tax expense. Interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits are not material.

LEONARDO DRS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

See *Note 9*: *Income Taxes* for additional information regarding income taxes.

Q. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is computed by dividing net earnings by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each period. The computation of diluted EPS includes the dilutive effect of outstanding stock-based compensation awards, only in periods in which such effect would have been dilutive for the period. In February 2021, the Company completed a forward stock split of 1,450,000 - for- 1 share of common stock. The consolidated financial statements have been adjusted to reflect the forward stock split for all periods presented. There were 100 shares and 145 million basic and diluted common shares outstanding before and after the forward stock split, respectively, for all periods presented.

R. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is the price the Company would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction with a market participant on the measurement date. We are required to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs in measuring fair value, and to utilize a three-level fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The three hierarchical levels used to measure fair value are as follows:

Level 1 — Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; and inputs other than quoted prices that are directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 — Significant inputs to the valuation model are unobservable.

In certain instances, fair value is determined through information obtained from third parties using the latest available market data. In obtaining such data from third parties, we have evaluated the methodologies used to develop the estimate of fair value in order to assess whether such valuations are representative of fair value. The Company categorizes plan assets for disclosure purposes in accordance with this fair value hierarchy. Certain plan investments are measured at fair value using the net asset value ("NAV") per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient and are therefore not categorized as Level 1, 2, or 3. NAV is defined as the total value of the fund divided by the number of the fund's shares outstanding. See *Note 12: Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits* for further information regarding our pension and postretirement plans.

S. Financial Instruments

Our financial instruments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities. Financial instruments are reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at carrying value, which other than the 7.5% Term loan due November 30, 2023, approximate fair value. See *Note 10: Debt* for further information regarding our debt.

T. Acquisitions, Investments, Variable Interest Entities and Divestitures

Acquisitions

Our consolidated financial statements include the operations of acquired businesses from the date of acquisition. We account for acquired businesses using the acquisition method of accounting, which requires that any assets acquired and liabilities assumed be measured at their respective fair values on the acquisition date. The accounting for business combinations requires the Company to make significant judgments and estimates. Any excess of the fair value of consideration transferred over the assigned values of the net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill.

There were no significant acquisitions that were completed for any of the periods presented.

LEONARDO DRS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Investments

Investments where we have the ability to exercise significant influence, but do not control, are accounted for under the equity method of accounting and are included in other noncurrent assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheet. Significant influence typically exists if we have a 20% to 50% ownership interest in the investee. Under this method of accounting, our share of the net earnings or losses of the investee is included in operating profit in other income, net on our Consolidated Statements of Earnings since the activities of the investee are closely aligned with the operations of the business segment holding the investment. We evaluate our equity method investments for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of such investments may be impaired. If a decline in the value of an equity method investment is determined to be other than temporary, a loss is therefore recorded during the current period.

The Company's cost method investment consists of an investment in a private company in which we do not have the ability to exercise significant influence over its operating and financial activities. Management evaluates this investment for possible impairment quarterly.

Variable Interest Entities

The Company occasionally forms joint ventures and/or enters into arrangements with special purpose limited liability companies for the purpose of bidding and executing on specific projects. The Company analyzes each such arrangement to determine whether it represents a variable interest entity ("VIE"). If the arrangement is determined to be a VIE, the Company assesses whether it is the primary beneficiary of the VIE and if it is, consequently required to consolidate the VIE. The Company did not have any investment in VIEs for the periods presented.

Divestitures / Held for Sale

On March 21, 2022, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to sell its Global Enterprise Solutions (GES) business to SES Government Solutions, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of SES S.A., for $450 million in cash. GES, which is part of the ASC segment, provides commercial satellite communications to the U.S. Government and delivers satellite communications and security solutions to customers worldwide. SES S.A. has guaranteed the payment of the purchase price and performance of all other obligations of SES Government Solutions, Inc. under the agreement. The transaction is subject to customary closing conditions, including approvals under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act (HSR) and by The Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) and The Federal Communications Commission (FCC). As of March 31, 2022, the assets and liabilities related to GES are reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as Held for Sale.

In February 2022, the Leonardo DRS Board of Directors approved the strategic initiative to divest of the Company's interest in AAC. On April 19, 2022 we entered into a definitive sales agreement to divest our share of our current equity investment in Advanced Acoustic Concepts (AAC) to Thales Defense & Security, Inc (TDSI), the minority partner in the Joint Venture. The sale is pending regulatory approval and is being reported as Held for Sale.

Note 2. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company recognizes revenue for each separately identifiable performance obligation in a contract representing an obligation to transfer a distinct good or service to a customer. In most cases, goods and services provided under the Company's contracts are accounted for as single performance obligations due to the complex and integrated nature of our products and services. These contracts generally require significant integration of a group of goods and/or services to deliver a combined output. In some contracts, the Company provides multiple distinct goods or services to a customer. In those cases, the Company accounts for the distinct contract deliverables as separate performance obligations and allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation based on its relative standalone selling price, which is generally estimated using cost plus a reasonable margin. We classify revenues as products or services on our Consolidated Statements of Earnings based on the predominant attributes of the performance obligations. While the Company provides warranties on certain contracts, we typically do not

LEONARDO DRS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

provide for services beyond standard assurances and therefore do not consider standard warranties to be separate performance obligations. Typically we enter into three types of contracts: fixed-price contracts, cost-plus contracts and T&M contracts (cost-plus contracts and T&M contracts are aggregated below as flexibly priced contracts). The majority of our total revenues are derived from fixed-price contracts; refer to the revenue disaggregation disclosures that follow.

For fixed-price contracts, customers agree to pay a fixed amount, negotiated in advanced for a specified scope of work.

For cost-plus contracts, typically we are reimbursed for allowable or otherwise defined total costs (defined as cost of revenues plus allowable general and administrative expenses) incurred, plus a fee. The contracts may also include incentives for various performance criteria, including quality, timeliness and cost-effectiveness. In addition, costs are generally subject to review by customers and regulatory audit agencies, and such reviews could result in costs being disputed as non-reimbursable under the terms of the contract.

T&M contracts provide for reimbursement of labor hours expended at a contractual fixed labor rate per hour, plus the actual costs of material and other direct non-labor costs. The fixed labor rates on T&M contracts include amounts for the cost of direct labor, indirect contract costs and profit.

Estimating the transaction price for an arrangement requires judgment and is based on expected results which are determined using the Company's historical data. We estimate that the revenue that we expect to be entitled to receive from a customer to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when the performance obligations are satisfied through the transfer of control over the good or service to the customer, which may occur either over time or at a point in time.

Revenues for the majority of our contracts are measured as determined by the ratio of cumulative costs incurred to date to estimated total contract costs at completion (the "cost-to-cost method"). We believe this is an appropriate measure of progress toward satisfaction of performance obligations as this measure most accurately depicts the progress of our work and transfer of control to our customers. Due to the long-term nature of many of our contracts, developing the estimated total cost at completion and total transaction price often requires judgment. Factors that must be considered in estimating the cost of the work to be completed include the nature and complexity of the work to be performed, subcontractor performance and the risk and impact of delayed performance.

After establishing the estimated total cost at completion, we follow a standard Estimate at Completion ("EAC") process in which we review the progress and performance on our ongoing contracts at least quarterly. Adjustments to original estimates for a contract's revenue, estimated costs at completion and estimated profit or loss often are required as work progresses under a contract, as experience is gained and as more information is obtained, even though the scope of work required under the contract may not change and are also required if contract modifications occur. When adjustments in estimated total costs at completion or in estimated total transaction price are determined, the related impact on revenue and operating income are recognized using the cumulative catch-up method, which recognizes in the current period the cumulative effect of such adjustments for all prior periods. Any anticipated losses on these contracts are fully recognized in the period in which the losses become evident.

EAC adjustments had the following impacts to revenue for the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(Dollars in millions)	**2022**	**2021**
Revenue	$ (1)	$ (1)
Total % of Revenue	— %	— %

The impacts noted above are attributed primarily to changes in our firm-fixed-price development type programs. As changes happen in the design required to achieve contractual specifications, those changes often result in the programs' estimate and related profitability.

LEONARDO DRS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Conversely, if the requirements for the recognition of contracts over time are not met, revenue is recognized at a point in time when control transfers to the customer, which is generally upon transfer of title. In such cases, the production that is in progress and costs that will be recognized at a future point in time are reported within "inventories".

Costs to obtain a contract are incremental direct costs incurred to obtain a contract with a customer, including sales commissions and dealer fees, and are capitalized if material. Costs to fulfill a contract include costs directly related to a contract or specific anticipated contract (e.g., certain design costs) that generate or enhance our ability to satisfy our performance obligations under these contracts. These costs are capitalized to the extent they are expected to be recovered from the associated contract.

Contract Assets and Liabilities

The timing of revenue recognition, billings and cash collections results in billed accounts receivable, unbilled receivables (contract assets), and customer advances and deposits (contract liabilities) on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Amounts are billed as work progresses in accordance with agreed-upon contractual terms, either at periodic intervals (e.g., biweekly or monthly) or upon achievement of contractual milestones. Generally, billing occurs subsequent to revenue recognition, resulting in contract assets. However, we sometimes receive advances or deposits from our customers before revenue is recognized, resulting in contract liabilities.

(Dollars in millions)	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Contract assets	$ 823	$ 743
Contract liabilities	172	174
Net contract assets	$ 651	$ 569

Revenue recognized in the periods ending March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of each period was $74 million and $69 million, respectively.

The change in the balances of the Company’s contract assets and liabilities primarily results from timing differences between revenue recognition and customer billings and/or payments.

Contract assets related to amounts withheld by customers until contract completion are not considered a significant financing component of our contracts because the intent is to protect the customers from our failure to satisfactorily complete our performance obligations. Payments received from customers in advance of revenue recognition (contract liabilities) are not considered a significant financing component of our contracts because they are utilized to pay for contract costs within a one-year period or are requested by us to ensure the customers meet their payment obligations.

Value of Remaining Performance Obligations

The value of remaining performance obligations, which we also refer to as total backlog, includes the following components:

- Funded - Funded backlog represents the revenue value of orders for services under existing contracts for which funding is appropriated or otherwise authorized less revenue previously recognized on these contracts.

- Unfunded - Unfunded backlog represents the revenue value of firm orders for products and services under existing contracts for which funding has not yet been appropriated less funding previously recognized on these contracts.

LEONARDO DRS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

The following table summarizes the value of our total backlog as of March 31, 2022, incorporating both funded and unfunded components:

Backlog: *(Dollars in millions)*	**March 31, 2022**
Total Backlog	$ 2,995

We expect to recognize approximately 53% of our March 31, 2022 backlog as revenue over the next nine months, with the remainder to be recognized thereafter.

Disaggregation of Revenue

ASC: ASC revenue is primarily derived from U.S. government development and production contracts and is generally recognized over time using the POC cost-to-cost method. We disaggregate ASC revenue by geographical region, customer relationship and contract type. We believe these categories best depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of ASC revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(Dollars in millions)	**2022**	**2021**
Revenue by Geographical Region		
United States	$ 372	$ 445
International	22	35
Intersegment Sales	2	3
Total	$ 396	$ 483
Revenue by Customer Relationship		
Prime contractor	$ 232	$ 277
Subcontractor	162	203
Intersegment Sales	2	3
Total	$ 396	$ 483
Revenue by Contract Type		
Firm Fixed Price	$ 342	$ 426
Flexibly Priced(1)	52	54
Intersegment Sales	2	3
Total	$ 396	$ 483

(1) Includes revenue derived from time-and-materials contracts.

IMS: IMS revenue is primarily derived from U.S. government development and production contracts and is generally recognized over time using the POC cost-to-cost method. We disaggregate IMS revenue by geographical

LEONARDO DRS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

region, customer relationship and contract type. We believe these categories best depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of IMS revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(Dollars in millions)	2022	2021
Revenue by Geographical Region		
United States	$ 212	$ 189
International	6	12
Intersegment Sales	—	—
Total	$ 218	$ 201
Revenue by Customer Relationship		
Prime contractor	$ 33	$ 44
Subcontractor	185	157
Intersegment Sales	—	—
Total	$ 218	$ 201
Revenue by Contract Type		
Firm Fixed Price	$ 193	$ 170
Flexibly Priced[(1)]	25	31
Intersegment Sales	—	—
Total	$ 218	$ 201

(1) Includes revenue derived from time-and-materials contracts.

Note 3. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable represent amounts billed and currently due from customers. Payment is typically received from our customers either at periodic intervals (e.g., biweekly, or monthly) or upon achievement of contractual milestones.

Accounts receivable consist of the following:

(Dollars in millions)	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accounts receivable	$ 131	$ 157
Less allowance for credit losses	(1)	(1)
Accounts receivable, net	$ 130	$ 156

The Company maintains certain agreements with financial institutions to sell certain trade receivables. Receivables are derecognized in their entirety when sold, and the Company's continuing involvement in the sold receivables is limited to their servicing, for which the Company receives a fee commensurate with the service provided. Pursuant to the servicing agreements, the Company collected approximately $9 million and $15 million at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively, of these sold receivables that had not yet been remitted to the financial institutions. These unremitted amounts collected on behalf of the financial institutions are included within short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Note 4. Inventories

Inventories consists of the following:

(Dollars in millions)	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Raw materials	$ 48	$ 43
Work in progress	182	161
Finished goods	1	1
Total	$ 231	$ 205

Note 5. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment by major asset class consists of the following:

(Dollars in millions)	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Land, buildings and improvements	$ 317	$ 312
Plant and machinery	192	191
Equipment and other	301	298
Total property, plant and equipment, at cost	810	801
Less accumulated depreciation	(443)	(437)
Total property, plant and equipment, net	$ 367	$ 364

Depreciation expense related to property, plant and equipment was $13 million and $12 million for the periods ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, respectively.

Note 6. Other Liabilities

A summary of significant other liabilities by balance sheet caption follows:

(Dollars in millions)	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Salaries, wages and accrued bonuses	$ 54	$ 70
Fringe benefits	69	74
Litigation	10	10
Restructuring costs	3	4
Provision for contract losses	58	48
Operating lease liabilities	26	24
Other[(1)]	55	65
Total other current liabilities	$ 275	$ 295
Operating lease liabilities	$ 63	$ 73
Other	2	1
Total other noncurrent liabilities	$ 65	$ 74

(1) Consists primarily of taxes payable, environmental remediation reserves and warranty reserves. *See Note 15: Commitments and Contingencies for more information regarding the warranty provision.*

LEONARDO DRS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Note 7. Goodwill

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by reportable segment are as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	ASC	IMS	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$ 652	$ 419	$ 1,071
Reclassification to assets held for sale	(117)		(117)
Balance as of March 31, 2022	535	419	954

Note 8. Intangible Assets

Other intangible assets mainly refer to the fair value of existing customer contractual relationships attributable to the acquired business and patents which are being amortized over their respective lives. The fair value of intangible assets typically is determined, as of the date of acquisition, based on estimates and judgments regarding expectations for the estimated future after-tax earnings and cash flows (including cash flows for working capital) arising from backlog and follow-on sales to the customer over their estimated lives, including the probability of expected future contract renewals and sales, less a contributory assets charge, all of which is discounted to present value.

The following disclosure presents certain information regarding the Company's intangible assets as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. All intangible assets are being amortized over their estimated useful lives, as indicated below, with no estimated residual values.

	March 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
(Dollars in millions)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Customer relationships	$ 957	$ (910)	$ 47	$ 957	$ (908)	$ 4
Patents and licenses	9	(6)	3	9	(6)	
Total intangible assets	**$ 966**	**$ (916)**	**$ 50**	$ 966	$ (914)	$ 5

Amortization expense related to intangible assets was $2 million for the periods ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

Customer relationships are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 10 to 15 years. Patents and licenses are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 5 to 10 years.

LEONARDO DRS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Note 9. Income Taxes

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 is as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Valuation allowance	10	10
Deferred tax assets	99	110
Deferred tax liabilities	51	54
Net deferred tax asset	$ 48	$ 56

Our deferred tax balance associated with our retirement benefit plans includes a deferred tax asset of $10 million and $11 million as March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 respectively, that are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive earnings to recognize the funded status of our retirement plans. See *Note 11: Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits* for additional details.

Note 10. Debt

The Company's debt consists of the following:

(Dollars in millions)	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
7.5% Term loan due November 30, 2023[(1)]	139	139
5.0% Daylight term loan due October 15, 2024[(1)]	78	78
Borrowings under revolving credit facility[(1)]	150	—
Finance lease and other	164	161
Short-term borrowings	9	15
Total debt principal	540	393
Less unamortized debt issuance costs and discounts	—	—
Total debt, net	540	393
Less short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	(186)	(41)
Total long-term debt	$ 354	$ 352

(1) The Company's debt with related parties consists of two term loans and a working capital credit facility with US Holding, as described below.

Term Loans

In January 2009, the Company entered into a credit agreement with its ultimate parent company, Finmeccanica S.p.A. (presently Leonardo S.p.A.) in the amount of $2 billion (the "2009 Credit Agreement"). The 2009 Credit Agreement was subsequently assigned to US Holding and has a maturity of November 30, 2023. The 2009 Credit Agreement provides for a term loan bearing interest at a rate of 7.5%, with interest payments due semi-annually on June 20 and December 20 in each year (the "7.5% Term loan"). The outstanding balance of the 7.5% Term loan at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 was $139 million. The fair value of this term loan at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 was $176 million and $182 million, respectively; however the Company has the ability to prepay the outstanding principal balance at the carrying amount without penalty.

In June 2017, the Company entered into an unsecured term loan with US Holding in the principal amount of $137.5 million, the proceeds of which were used to finance the acquisition of Daylight Solutions, Inc. (the "Daylight Term Loan"). The Daylight Term Loan had an outstanding balance of $78 million at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 which approximates its fair value. The Daylight Term Loan matures on October 15, 2024. The

LEONARDO DRS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Daylight Term Loan has an interest rate of 5.0%, with interest payments due semi-annually on April 15 and October 15.

Credit Facilities

The 2009 Credit Agreement provides for a revolving credit facility available for working capital needs of the Company (the "Revolving Credit Facility"). As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Revolving Credit Facility had a credit limit of $450 million and an interest rate of LIBOR plus 3.5%. There is a commitment fee of 0.25% applied to the unused balance of the Revolving Credit Facility and there are no compensating balance requirements. The outstanding balance as of March 31, 2022 was $150 million and there was no balance on the Revolving Credit Facility as of December 31, 2021.

The Company also maintains uncommitted working capital credit facilities with certain financial institutions in the aggregate of $65 million at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively (the "Financial Institution Credit Facilities"). The Financial Institution Credit Facilities are guaranteed by Leonardo S.p.A. The primary purpose of the Financial Institution Credit Facilities is to support standby letter of credit issuances on contracts with customers and also includes a revolving facility with a maximum borrowing limit of $15 million, which bears interest at LIBOR plus 0.5%. At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, there was no balance outstanding on the revolving facility. The Company had letters of credit outstanding of approximately $29 million and $35 million as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, which reduces the available capacity of the Financial Institution Credit Facilities by an equal amount.

Short-term Borrowings

As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company recognized $9 million and $15 million, respectively, collected on behalf of the buyers of our trade receivables pursuant to our factoring arrangements as short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt in the Consolidated Balance Sheet, which approximates its fair value. Refer to *Note 3: Accounts Receivable* for more information.

Note 11. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

Retirement Plan Summary Information

The Company maintains multiple pension plans, both contributory and non-contributory, covering employees at certain locations. Eligibility requirements for participation in the plans vary, and benefits generally are based on the participant's compensation and years of service, as defined in the respective plan. The Company's funding policy generally is to contribute in accordance with cost accounting standards that affect government contractors, subject to the Tax Code and regulations thereunder. Plan assets are invested primarily in equities, bonds (both corporate and U.S. government), U.S. government-sponsored entity instruments, cash and cash equivalents and real estate.

The Company also provides postretirement medical benefits for certain retired employees and dependents at certain locations. Participants are eligible for these benefits when they retire from active service and meet the eligibility requirements for the Company's postretirement benefit plans. The Company's contractual arrangements with the U.S. government provide for the recovery of contributions to a Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association ("VEBA") trust and, for non-funded plans, recovery of claims on a pay-as-you-go basis, subject to the Tax Code and regulations thereunder, with the retiree generally paying a portion of the costs through contributions, deductibles and coinsurance provisions.

The Company also maintains certain non-contributory and unfunded supplemental retirement plans. Eligibility for participation in the supplemental retirement plans is limited, and benefits generally are based on the participant's compensation and/or years of service.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

The following table summarizes the components of net periodic benefit cost for the Company's pension, postretirement and supplemental retirement plans for the three months ended March 31,:

	Defined Benefit Pension Plans		Postretirement Benefit Plan		Supplemental Retirement Plans	
(Dollars in millions)	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Service cost	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Interest cost	$ 2	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Less Expected return on plan assets	$ (2)	$ (2)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Amortization of net actuarial loss (gain)	$ —	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Amortization of prior service cost	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Settlement expense (income)	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Net periodic benefit cost	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —

The expected long-term return on plan assets assumption represents the average rate that the Company expects to earn over the long-term on the assets of the Company's benefit plans, including those from dividends, interest income and capital appreciation. The assumption has been determined based on expectations regarding future rates of return for the plans' investment portfolio, with consideration given to the allocation of investments by asset class and historical rates of return for each individual asset class.

Pension related expenses are reflected in the Total costs of revenues and General and administrative expenses on the Consolidated Statement of Earnings (unaudited).

A one percentage increase or decrease in healthcare trend rates in the table above would have an insignificant impact to our service and interest cost and the postretirement medical obligations.

Note 12. Share-based compensation plans

The Company does not have any share-based compensation plans. See *Note 6*: *Other Liabilities*, for information regarding cash compensation.

Note 13. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

The Company’s commitments are primarily related to our lease agreements, purchase obligations, and credit agreements.

Contingencies

From time to time we are subject to certain legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of business. These matters are subject to many uncertainties and it is possible that some of these matters ultimately could be decided, resolved or settled in a manner adverse to us. Although the precise amount of liability that may result from these matters is not ascertainable, the Company believes that any amounts exceeding the Company's recorded accruals should not materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition or liquidity. It is possible, however, that the ultimate resolution of those matters could result in a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and/or cash flows from operating activities for a particular reporting period. We establish reserves for specific legal matters when we determine that the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome is probable and the loss is reasonably estimable.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Some environmental laws, such as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (also known as "CERCLA" or the "Superfund law") and similar state statutes, can impose liability upon former owners or operators for the entire cost of investigating and remediating contaminated sites regardless of the lawfulness of the original activities that led to the contamination. In July 2000, an entity which later became a subsidiary of the Company received a Section 104(e) Request for Information ("RFI") from the National Park Service ("NPS"), pursuant to CERCLA, regarding the presence of radioactive material at a site within a national park, which site was operated by an alleged predecessor to our subsidiary over 50 years ago. Following the subsidiary's response to the RFI, the NPS directed it and another alleged former operator to perform an Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis ("EE/CA") of a portion of the site. The Company's subsidiary made a good faith offer to conduct an alternative EE/CA work plan, but the NPS rejected this offer and opted to perform the EE/CA itself. The NPS previously posted its intention to open a formal public comment period regarding the EE/CA at the end of 2019. To the Company's knowledge, the EE/CA has not been released and a public comment period has yet to be opened.

Following completion of the EE/CA, the NPS may seek reimbursement for its investigative and remedial efforts to date, or direct one or more of the potentially responsible parties to perform any remediation that may be required by CERCLA or may enter an alternative dispute resolution proceeding to attempt to resolve each party's share. In addition, the NPS may seek to recover damages for loss of use of certain natural resources. The Company believes that it has legitimate defenses to its subsidiary's potential liability and that there are other potentially responsible parties for the environmental conditions at the site, including the U.S. government as owner, operator and arranger at the site. The potential liability associated with this matter could change substantially due to such factors as additional information on the nature or extent of contamination, methods of remediation that might be recommended or required, changes in the apportionment of costs among the responsible parties, whether the NPS seeks to recover additional damages, whether the NPS's plans to investigate additional areas to identify a need for further remedial action for which the Company may be identified as a potentially responsible party and other actions by governmental agencies or private parties.

The Company has recorded its best estimate of damages and its share of remediation costs related to the site to reflect what we and our advisors reasonably believe we would be liable for based on the current information and circumstances of the claim, exclusive of other potential liabilities that may be asserted in the future.

In the performance of our contracts we routinely request contract modifications that require additional funding from the customer. Most often, these requests are due to customer-directed changes in the scope of work. While we are entitled to recovery of these costs under our contracts, the administrative process with our customer may be protracted. Based on the circumstances, we periodically file requests for equitable adjustment ("REAs") that are sometimes converted into claims. In some cases, these requests are disputed by our customer. We believe our outstanding modifications, REAs and other claims will be resolved without material impact to our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

As a government contractor, with customers including the U.S. government as well as various state and local government entities, the Company may be subject to audits, investigations and claims with respect to its contract performance, pricing, costs, cost allocations and procurement practices. Additionally, amounts billed under such contracts, including direct and indirect costs, are subject to potential adjustments before final settlement.

Management believes that adequate provisions for such potential audits, investigations, claims and contract adjustments, if any, have been made in the financial statements.

Product Warranties

Product warranty costs generally are accrued in proportion to product revenue realized in conjunction with our over-time revenue recognition policy. Product warranty expense is recognized based on the term of the product warranty, generally one year to three years, and the related estimated costs, considering historical claims expense. Accrued warranty costs are reduced as these costs are incurred and as the warranty period expires, and otherwise

LEONARDO DRS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

may be modified as specific product performance issues are identified and resolved. The following is a summary of changes in the product warranty balances during the period ended March 31, 2022:

(Dollars in millions)	
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ [illegible]
Additional provision	
Reversal and utilization	[illegible]
Balance at March 31, 2022	[illegible]

Note 14. Related Party Transactions

Under our current proxy agreement, DRS remains largely independent from the Parent. Additionally, the Company provides services related to the U.S. interface for the Parent and its other affiliates. These services include financial, tax, trade compliance, marketing and communications and legal.

The Company also has related-party sales with the Parent and its other affiliates that occur in the regular course of business. Related-party sales for these transactions are included in revenues and were $1 million and $2 million for the periods ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, respectively. The receivables related to these transactions with the Parent and its other affiliates of $3 million and $2 million, respectively, and payables of $2 million and $1 million, respectively, are included in accounts receivable and accounts payable in our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

The Company entered into a Surplus Treasury Agreement with US Holding (the "Surplus Agreement") in December 2019. The Surplus Agreement allows the Company to advance excess funds to US Holding when funds are available. The advances bear interest at LIBOR plus between 5 and 20 basis points depending on the tenor of the advance. As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 the Company did not advance any amount to US Holdings.

The Company entered into Tax Allocation Agreement with US Holding, dated as of November 16, 2020. Refer to *Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* for more information.

The Company's capital structure consists of related party lending instruments as described in *Note 10: Debt*

Note 15. Segment Information

Operating segments represent components of an enterprise for which separate financial information is available that is regularly reviewed by the CODM in determining how to allocate resources and assess performance. Our Chief Executive Officer is our CODM and he uses a variety of measures to assess the performance of the Company as a whole, depending on the nature of the activity. Beginning in the first quarter of 2022, the Company's operating and reportable segments were revised into two reportable segments, ASC and IMS, to align our market strategy and capital allocation decision making with our operating structure. Prior year information was revised to reflect the new segment structure. All other operations, which consists primarily of DRS Corporate Headquarters and certain non-operating subsidiaries of the Company, are grouped in Corporate & Eliminations.

We primarily use Adjusted EBITDA to manage the Company and allocate resources. Adjusted EBITDA of our business segments includes our net earnings before income taxes, amortization of acquired intangible assets, depreciation, restructuring costs, interest, transaction costs related to an anticipated offering of securities, acquisition and divestiture related expenses, foreign exchange, COVID-19 response costs, non-service pension expenditures and other one-time non-operational events. Adjusted EBITDA is used to facilitate a comparison of the ordinary, ongoing and customary course of our operations on a consistent basis from period to period and provide an additional understanding of factors and trends affecting our business segments. This measure assists the CODM in assessing segment operating performance consistently over time without the impact of our capital structure, asset base and items outside the control of the management team and expenses that do not relate to our core operations.

LEONARDO DRS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Certain information related to our segments for the periods ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is presented in the following tables. Consistent accounting policies have been applied by all segments within the Company, within all reporting periods. A description of our reportable segments as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 has been included in *Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*. Transactions between segments generally are negotiated and accounted for under terms and conditions that are similar to other government and commercial contracts; however, these intercompany transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

Total revenues and intersegment revenues by segment for the periods ended March 31, 2022 and, March 31, 2021 consists of the following:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(Dollars in millions)	2022	2021
ASC	$ 396	$ 48
IMS	218	20
Corporate & Eliminations	(2)	(
Total revenue	$ 612	$ 68

(Dollars in millions)	2022	2021
ASC	$ 2	$
IMS	—	-
Total intersegment revenue	$ 2	$

Depreciation by segment as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 consists of the following:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(Dollars in millions)	2022	2021
ASC	$ 9	$
IMS	4	
Total depreciation	$ 13	$ 1

Total assets by segment as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 consist of the following:

(Dollars in millions)	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2
ASC	$ 1,456	$ 1,54
IMS	1,143	1,14
Corporate & Eliminations	257	37
Held for Sale	$ 177	$ -
Total assets	$ 3,033	$ 3,06

LEONARDO DRS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Reconciliation of reportable segment Adjusted EBITDA to Net Earnings (loss) consists of the following:

(Dollars in millions)	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Adjusted EBITDA		
ASC	$ 32	$ 5
IMS	41	1
Corporate & Eliminations	—	(
Total Adjusted EBITDA	73	7
Amortization of intangibles	(2)	(
Depreciation	(13)	(1
Restructuring costs	—	–
Interest expense	(8)	(
Deal related transaction costs	(2)	(
Acquisition and divestiture related expenses	—	–
Foreign exchange	—	–
COVID-19 response costs	—	(
Non-service pension expense	—	–
Other one-time non-operational events	—	–
Income tax (provision) benefit	(12)	(1
Net earnings	$ 36	$ 2

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

You should read this discussion together with our consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report.

This discussion and other parts of this Quarterly Report include forward-looking statements such as those relating to our plans, objectives, expectations and beliefs, which involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, the risks and uncertainties discussed under "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and Information" in this Quarterly Report and under "Risk Factors" in our annual report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC on March 28, 2022. Actual results may differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

Business Overview and Considerations

General

DRS is a leading provider of defense products and technologies that provide battlefield superiority today while shaping the battlefield of tomorrow for the U.S. military and our allies abroad. We offer a broad portfolio of products and services in our core technologies including advanced sensing, electronic warfare ("EW") and cyber, network computing, communications, force protection, and electrical power conversion and propulsion. Our leadership positions in these markets have created a foundational base of programs within the DoD that has yielded five straight years of organic revenue growth. We believe these technologies will not only support our Armed Services in today's mission but will also underpin the DoD's strategy to migrate towards more autonomous, dynamic, interconnected, and multi-domain capabilities needed to win in tomorrow's battlefield. We expect that the DoD's focus on effectively countering growing peer threats from China and Russia while simultaneously pursuing a counter-terrorism strategy against asymmetrical organizations and actors will increase its reliance on the core technologies that DRS provides, reinforcing our position in our high growth markets.

Our overall strategy includes being a balanced and diversified company, less vulnerable to any one budgetary platform or service decision with a specific focus on establishing strong technical and market positions in areas of priority for the Department of Defense ("DoD"). The DoD is our largest customer and for the three months ended March 31, 2022, accounted for approximately 85% of our business as an end-user, with revenues principally derived directly or indirectly from contracts with the U.S. Army and U.S. Navy, which represented 33% and 36%, respectively, of our total revenues, which is consistent with historic trends.

Our operations and reporting are structured into the following two technology driven segments based on the capabilities and solutions offered to our customers:

Advanced Sensing and Computing ("ASC"): Our Advanced Sensing and Computing segment is organized to provide equipment that enables the capture and communication of value battlefield information necessary to ensure our armed forces are equipped with real-time intelligence required to deliver enhanced decision making and execution in theater. From leading long-range sensing capabilities, expanding our reach, to rugged, trusted, and cyber resilient computing, our ASC products provide our customers with the ability to be successful in their mission.

Our ASC segment provides ground vehicle systems including third generation infrared, long-range threat detection, situational awareness, targeting and vehicle protection. Additionally, we offer a full complement of soldier systems, including next generation sensors, targeting systems and optics to improve infantry combat effectiveness. Our sensing technologies also support aircraft survivability through advanced two-color infrared sensors and our quantum cascade lasers which detect and protect aircraft from missile attacks.

In addition to our optical sensing systems, we utilize state of the art technology in EW and cyber systems to provide our customers integrated capabilities for multi-domain operations to supplement kinetic warfare. Our mounted and dismounted EW systems and intelligence solutions across a broad range of platforms bring world-class capability to our customers.

Our sensing capabilities are complemented by our network computing and communications products. We are the leading global supplier of battle management systems and mounted computing hardware for ground forces worldwide. For the U.S. and allied naval customers, we provide naval computing systems and networks, shipboard communications, radar, surface ship and submarine combat and command and control systems.

Integrated Mission Systems ("IMS"): Our Integrated Mission Systems segment consists of both land and naval system integration capabilities. The IMS segment provides critical force protection, vehicle integration, transportation and logistics and electrical control, distribution and conversion, and ship propulsion systems to the U.S. military and allied forces.

Our force protection systems provide protection for our service members and military assets from evolving threats and include advanced solutions for counter-unmanned aerial systems, short-range air defense systems and active protection systems on ground vehicles. We have military transportation and logistics offerings and ground vehicle integration capabilities to support U.S. forces in a wide range of operational environments.

Additionally, we provide power conversion and propulsion systems for the U.S. Navy's top priority shipbuilding programs, building on our legacy of providing power components and systems for nearly all naval combat vessels for three decades, positioning us to continue as a leading provider of electrical ship propulsion systems and components for the U.S. Navy.

Focus on Customer and Execution

DRS and its employees focus on our end-customers – the men and women of the armed forces in the U.S. and its allies. We seek to provide high-quality equipment and services to support their mission success. We strive for excellence in everything we do, in every job in our Company, in order to satisfy our customers' needs embedded in our contractual commitments. We seek to ensure that we learn from every lesson experienced in our Company and insist that these lessons affect all elements of our businesses. This approach permeates through the Company with a focus on continuous improvement at every level.

Part of this learning has resulted in institutionalizing our continuous improvement process through our Operational Excellence initiative called "Always Performing For Excellence," or "APEX," program. The APEX program's goal is to strive for continuous improvement through unification of our business practices, tools and metrics, ongoing employee training and innovation. We believe that excellence is not a destination, but by constantly challenging ourselves to be better, we will improve, and ultimately approach excellence. We challenge ourselves to exceed our customers' expectations and we partner with them to work to ensure that our execution meets their needs.

Continuous improvement, through the APEX program also allows us to improve our efficiency, which contributes to increased margins, helps us to remain competitive and allows us to make strategic investments, all while maintaining our focus on customer satisfaction. In these elements, our goals are aligned with those of our customers. We are humbled by the dedication and sacrifice that our ultimate customers have made to serve and we work to perform for them with excellence in everything we do.

Impacts of COVID-19 On Our Business

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has caused significant disruptions to national and global economies and government activities since March 2020. We continue to closely monitor COVID-related impacts on all aspects of our business and geographies, including on our workforce, supply chain and customers.

The United States has taken several steps to respond to the pandemic. On September 9, 2021, President Biden announced a COVID-19 action plan, including an executive order, the Safer Workforce Task Force guidance issued on September 24, 2021 and the DoD's Force Health Protection guidance. This executive order and guidance (as amended) contained a clause that required covered federal contractors and subcontractors to implement federally required vaccine mandates. This clause was implemented into several of our applicable federal contracts. In light of certain of certain court orders, however, the office of Management and Budget has stated that the U.S Government will not take action to enforce this clause until further notice. If ultimately upheld, this federal contract requirement may impact several of our contracts. We are continuing to evaluate these evolving requirements, especially as our customers determine when and how to implement the potential contractual requirements. We cannot at this stage predict the various impacts they may have on our workforce, our suppliers, or our company. These evolving government requirements, along with broader impacts of the continuing pandemic, could impact our workforce and performance, as well as those of our suppliers

During the quarter we determined that any remaining additional costs to operate our business in response to the COVID-19 environment should be reported as part of our normal business operations and not separately identified as an adjustment to EBITDA.

Business Environment

Revenues derived directly, as a prime contractor, or indirectly, as a subcontractor, from contracts with the U.S. government represented 85% of our consolidated revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 86% for the three months ended March 31, 2021. Of these sales directly to the U.S. government the Army and Navy are our largest customers. For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, U.S. government sales with the U.S. Army represented 33% and 44% of our total sales respectively while sales to the U.S. Navy represented 36% and 29% of our total revenues over the same periods.

The first quarter of calendar year 2022 began with the Department of Defense (DoD) operating under another continuing resolution with funding levels set at the prior year 2021 omnibus appropriation level. In early March, Congress passed, and the President signed into law, the full-year Fiscal Year (FY) 22 omnibus appropriations bill.

The $1.5 trillion, FY2022 omnibus appropriations bill allocates $782 billion for overall national security spending ($728 billion to DoD) as well as $14 billion in Ukrainian aid. It exceeded the President's $715 billion budget request for the Defense Department. The bill provides $1.5 trillion across the 12 regular spending bills, including $730 billion in non-defense discretionary spending, a 6.7% increase from FY2021, and $782 billion in defense spending, a 5.6% increase from FY2021. Federal agencies had been operating under short-term continuing resolutions that extended FY2021 funding for more than five months. The Pentagon received $728.5 billion for FY2022 in the defense portion of the measure, an increase of $32.5 billion from FY2021. The bill provides $144.5 billion in procurement ($12.4 billion more than the President's FY2022 budget request) and $119.2 billion in research, development, test and evaluation ($7.2 billion more than the President's FY2022 budget request). Additionally, the bill eliminates Overseas Contingency Operations funding (OCO) in step with the President's budget request. OCO funding was used to cover combat operations and other activities, and to provide amounts outside of the spending caps that expired after FY2021.

In February 2022, Russian forces invaded Ukraine. In response, the United States and several other countries imposed economic and trade sanctions, export controls and other restrictions (collectively, global sanctions) targeting Russia and Belarus. The conflict and these sanctions have caused disruptions to global economies and some global businesses, including heightened cybersecurity risks, supply chain challenges, increased energy costs, foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, as well as an exacerbation of existing inflationary pressures.

In addition, the Russia-Ukraine conflict has created some potential supply chain challenges, which we will continue to monitor and manage. The conflict may impact the FY 2023 U.S. government defense budget due to the heightened national security threat. Internationally, many countries in the region have expressed a renewed commitment to defense-related spending. As a result, we may see additional demand for our products and services.

Key Financial and Operating Measures

Overview

We measure our business using both key financial and operating data including key performance indicators ("KPIs") and non-GAAP financial measures and use the following metrics to manage our business, monitor results of operations and ensure proper allocation of capital: (i) Revenue, (ii) Bookings, (iii) Backlog, (iv) Adjusted EBITDA, (v) Adjusted EBITDA Margin, (vi) Adjusted Earnings Per Share ("EPS") and (vii) Free Cash Flow. We

believe that these financial performance metrics represent the primary drivers of value enhancement, balancing both short and long-term indicators of increased shareholder value. These are the metrics we use to measure our results and evaluate our business and related contract performance. See "—Results from Operations" for further detail.

Financial and Operating Data

(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Total revenues	$ 612	$ 681
Bookings	$ 747	$ 715
Backlog	$ 2,995	$ 3,326
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	$ 73	$ 71
Adjusted EBITDA Margin[1]	11.9%	10.4%
Adjusted EPS[1][2]	$ 0.26	$ 0.25
Free Cash Flow[1]	$ (268)	$ (262)

(1) Note on non-GAAP financial measures: Throughout the discussion of our results of operations we use non-GAAP financial measures including Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA Margin, Adjusted EPS and Free Cash Flow, as measures of our overall performance. Definitions and reconciliations of these measures to the most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP are included below.
(2) Gives effect to a 1,450,000-for-1 forward stock split on our common stock effected on February 25, 2021.

Bookings - We define bookings as the total value of contract awards received from the U.S. government for which it has appropriated funds and legally obligated such funds to the Company through a contract or purchase order, plus the value of contract awards and orders received from customers other than the U.S. government.

Backlog - We define Backlog to include the following components:

(1) Funded - Funded backlog represents the revenue value of orders for services under existing contracts for which funding is appropriated or otherwise authorized less revenue previously recognized on these contracts.

(2) Unfunded - Unfunded backlog represents the revenue value of firm orders for products and services under existing contracts for which funding has not yet been appropriated less funding previously recognized on these contracts.

The unfunded and funded backlog combine to equal the total backlog as depicted in the table below at the date presented:

Backlog:	**March 31, 2022**
(Dollars in millions)	
Total Backlog	2,995

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We believe the non-GAAP financial measures presented in this Quarterly Report will help investors understand our financial condition and operating results and assess our future prospects. We believe these non-GAAP financial measures, each of which is discussed in greater detail below, are important supplemental measures because they exclude unusual or non-recurring items as well as non-cash items that are unrelated to or may not be indicative of our ongoing operating results. Further, when read in conjunction with our U.S. GAAP results, these non-GAAP financial measures provide a baseline for analyzing trends in our underlying businesses and can be used by management as a tool to help make financial, operational and planning decisions. Finally, these measures are often used by analysts and other interested parties to evaluate companies in our industry by providing more comparable measures that are less affected by factors such as capital structure.

We recognize that these non-GAAP financial measures have limitations, including that they may be calculated differently by other companies or may be used under different circumstances or for different purposes, thereby affecting their comparability from company to company. In order to compensate for these and the other limitations discussed below, management does not consider these measures in isolation from or as alternatives to the comparable financial measures determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Readers should review the reconciliations below and should not rely on any single financial measure to evaluate our business.

We define these non-GAAP financial measures as:

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Margin - We define Adjusted EBITDA as our net earnings before income taxes, amortization of acquired intangible assets, depreciation, restructuring costs, interest, deal related transaction cost, acquisition and divestiture related expenses, foreign exchange, COVID-19 response costs, non-service pension expenditures and other one-time non-operational events. Adjusted EBITDA Margin is calculated by dividing Adjusted EBITDA by revenue. Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Margin are not measures calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and they should not be considered an alternative to any financial measures that were calculated under U.S. GAAP. Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Margin are used to facilitate a comparison of the ordinary, ongoing and customary course of our operations on a consistent basis from period to period and provide an additional understanding of factors and trends affecting our business. Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Margin are driven by changes in volume, performance, contract mix and general and administrative expenses and investment levels. Performance, as used in this definition, refers to changes in profitability and is primarily based on adjustments to estimates at completion on individual contracts. These adjustments result from increases or decreases to the estimated value of the contract, the estimated costs to complete the contract, or both. These measures therefore assist management and our board and may be useful to investors in comparing our operating performance consistently over time as they remove the impact of our capital structure, asset base and items outside the control of the management team and expenses that do not relate to our core operations. Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Margin may not be comparable to similarly titled non-GAAP measures used by other companies as other companies may have calculated the measures differently. The reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net earnings (loss) is provided below:

Consolidated Entity Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(Dollars in millions)	**2022**	**2021**
Net earnings	$ 36	$ 29
Income tax provision (benefit)	12	$ 12
Amortization of intangibles	2	$ 2
Depreciation	13	12
Restructuring costs	—	—
Interest expense	8	9
Deal related transaction costs	2	4
Foreign exchange	—	—
COVID-19 response costs	—	3
Non-service pension expense	—	—
Other one-time non-operational events	—	—
Adjusted EBITDA	$ 73	$ 71

Adjusted EPS – We calculate Adjusted EPS by excluding deal related transaction costs, acquisition and divestiture related expenses and COVID-19 response costs from our net earnings (loss) to arrive at Adjusted EPS. We believe that Adjusted EPS allows investors to effectively compare our core performance from period to period by excluding items that are not indicative of, or are unrelated to, results from our ongoing business operations such as our capital structure, significant non-cash expenses, the impacts of financing decisions on earnings, and items incurred outside the ordinary, ongoing and customary course of our business. Adjusted EPS has limitations as an

analytical tool and does not represent, and should not be considered an alternative to basic or diluted EPS as determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The reconciliation of Adjusted EPS to U.S. GAAP EPS is shown below:

Consolidated Entity Reconciliation of Adjusted EPS:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	2022	2021
Net earnings	$ 36	$ 29
Deal related transaction costs	2	4
COVID-19 response costs	—	3
Adjusted net earnings	$ 38	$ 36
Adjusted EPS (1)	$0.26	$0.25

(1) Gives effect to a 1,450,000-for-1 forward stock split on our common stock effected on February 25, 2021.

Free Cash Flow – We define free cash flow as the sum of the cash flows provided by operating activities and the cash flows provided by (used in) investment activities pertaining to capital expenditures and proceeds generated from the sale of capital assets.

We believe that free cash flow provides management and investors with an important measure of our ability to generate cash on a normalized basis. Free cash flow also provides insight into our flexibility to allocate capital and pursue opportunities that may enhance shareholder value. We believe that while expenditures and dispositions of property plant and equipment will fluctuate period to period, we seek to ensure that we have adequate capital on hand to maintain ongoing operations and enable growth of the business. Additionally, free cash flow is of limited usefulness, in that it does not represent residual cash flows available for discretionary expenditures, due to the fact the measures do not deduct the payments required for debt service and other contractual obligations or payments. The reconciliation between free cash flow and net cash provided by operating activities (the most comparable U.S. GAAP measure) is shown below:

Consolidated Entity Reconciliation of Free Cash Flow:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(Dollars in millions)	2021	2021
Net cash used in operating activities	$ (255)	$ (249)
Capital expenditures	(13)	(13)
Proceeds from sales of assets	—	—
Free cash flow	$ (268)	$ (262)

Factors Impacting Our Performance

U.S. Government Spending and Federal Budget Uncertainty

Changes in the volume and relative mix of U.S. government spending as well as areas of spending growth could impact our business and results of operations. In particular, our results can be affected by shifts in strategies and priorities on homeland security, intelligence, defense-related programs, infrastructure and urbanization and continued increased spending on technology and innovation, including cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, connected communities and physical infrastructure. Cost-cutting and efficiency initiatives, current and future budget restrictions, spending cuts and other efforts to reduce government spending and shifts in overall priorities (for example, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic) could cause our government customers to reduce or delay funding or invest appropriated funds on a less consistent basis or not at all, and demand for our solutions or services could diminish. Furthermore, any disruption in the functioning of government agencies, including as a result of government closures and shutdowns, could have a negative impact on our operations and cause us to lose revenue or incur additional costs due to, among other things, our inability to maintain access and schedules for government testing or deploy our staff to customer locations or facilities as a result of such disruptions.

There is also uncertainty around the timing, extent, nature and effect of Congressional and other U.S. government actions to address budgetary constraints, caps on the discretionary budget for defense and non-defense departments and agencies, and the ability of Congress to determine how to allocate the available budget authority and pass appropriations bills to fund both U.S. government departments and agencies that are, and those that are not, subject to the caps. Additionally, budget deficits and the growing U.S. national debt, including as a result of legislative actions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, may increase pressure on the U.S. government to reduce federal spending across all federal agencies, with uncertainty about the size and timing of those reductions. Furthermore, delays in the completion of future U.S. government budgets could in the future delay procurement of the federal government services we provide. A reduction in the amount of, or reductions, delays, or cancellations of funding for, services that we are contracted to provide to the U.S. government as a result of any of these impacts or related initiatives, legislation or otherwise could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Operational Performance on Contracts

Revenue, earnings (margin) and the timing of our cash flows depend on our ability to perform on our contracts. When agreeing to contractual terms, our management team makes assumptions and projections about future conditions and events. The accounting for our contracts and programs requires assumptions and estimates about these conditions and events. These projections and estimates assess:

- the productivity and availability of labor;
- the allocation of indirect costs to labor and material costs incurred
- the complexity of the work to be performed;
- the cost and availability of materials and components; and
- schedule requirements.

If there is a significant change in one or more of these circumstances, estimates or assumptions, or if the risks under our contracts are not managed adequately, the profitability of contracts could be adversely affected. This could affect earnings and margin materially.

In particular, profitability can fluctuate predicated on the type of contract awarded. Typically fixed-price development programs on complex systems represent a higher risk profile to complete on-budget. To the extent our fixed-price development efforts create a larger portion of our revenue output, this may result in reduced operating margins given the higher risk profile. The following represents the impact that changing certain of our estimates, particularly those regarding our fixed-price development programs, would have had have on our revenues:

Impact of Change in Estimates on our Revenue Results

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(Dollars in millions)	**2022**	**2021**
Revenue	$ (1)	$ (1)
Total % of Revenue	— %	— %

Additionally, the timing of our cash flows is impacted by the timing of achievement of billable milestones on contracts. Historically, this has resulted and could continue to result in fluctuations in working capital levels and quarterly free cash flow results. As a result of such quarterly fluctuations in free cash flow results, we believe that quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our results of operations may not necessarily be meaningful and should not be relied upon as indicators of future performance.

Regulations

Increased audit, review, investigation and general scrutiny by U.S. government agencies of performance under government contracts and compliance with the terms of those contracts and applicable laws could affect our operating results. Negative publicity and increased scrutiny of government contractors in general, including us, relating to government expenditures for contractor services and incidents involving the mishandling of sensitive or classified information as well as the increasingly complex requirements of the DoD and the United States intelligence community, including those related to cybersecurity, could impact our ability to perform in the markets we serve.

International & Commercial Sales

International revenue, including foreign military sales, foreign military financing, and direct commercial sales, accounted for approximately 15% of our revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2022 which is consistent with prior year trends. Since our focus is primarily with the DoD and our investments are focused as such, we anticipate that international sales will continue to account for a similar percentage of revenue in the future. We remain subject to the spending levels, pace and priorities of the U.S. government as well as international governments and commercial customers, and to general economic conditions that could adversely affect us, our customers and our suppliers.

Additionally, some international sales may expose us to foreign exchange fluctuations and changing dynamics of foreign competitiveness based on variations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies. The impact of those fluctuations is reflected throughout our Consolidated Financial Statements, but in the aggregate, did not have a material impact on our results of operations for three months ended March 31, 2022.

Acquisitions, Divestitures and Held for Sale

We consider the acquisition of businesses and investments that we believe will expand or complement our current portfolio and allow access to new customers or technologies. We also may explore the divestiture of businesses that no longer meet our needs or strategy or that could perform better outside of our organization. On March 21, 2022 we announced the signing of a definitive sale agreement for 100% of the stock of our Global Enterprise Solutions (GES) operating unit.and on April 19, 2022 we signed a definitive sale agreement for our 51% ownership stake in our Advanced Acoustics Concepts Joint Venture with Thales (AAC). The assets and liabilities of GES and our investment in AAC have both been classified as held for sale on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2022.

Components of Operations

Revenue

Revenue consists primarily of product related revenue, generating 88%, of our total revenues for the period the three months ended March 31, 2022. Our remaining revenue is generated from service related contracts. Additionally, 87% of our revenue is derived from firm-fixed priced contracts for the three months ended March 31, 2022. This is consistent for both contract types when compared to product sales of 84% and firm-fixed sales of 88% for the three months ended March 31, 2021.

Under flexibly priced contracts, we are reimbursed for allowable or otherwise defined total costs (defined as cost of revenues plus allowable general and administrative expenses) incurred, plus a fee. The contracts may also include incentives for various performance criteria, including quality, timeliness, cost-effectiveness or other factors. For the three months ended March 31, 2022 flexible priced contracts represented 13% of our total revenues.

Please refer to *Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* and *Note 2. Revenue from Contracts with Customers* in the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues includes materials, labor and overhead costs incurred in the manufacturing, design, and provision of products and services sold in the period as well as warranty costs. Material costs include raw materials, purchased components and sub-assemblies and outside processing and inbound freight. Labor and overhead costs consist of direct and indirect manufacturing costs, including wages and fringe benefits, operating supplies, depreciation and amortization, occupancy costs, and purchasing, receiving, inspection costs and inbound freight costs.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses include general and administrative expenses not included within cost of revenues such as salaries, wages and fringe benefits, facility costs and other costs related to these indirect functions. Additionally, general and administrative expenses include internal research and development costs as well as expenditures related to bid and proposal efforts. We expect general and administrative expenses will be impacted by the costs associated with being a publicly-traded company.

Results from Operations

The following discussion of operating results is intended to help the reader understand the results of operations and financial condition of the Company, as well as individual segments, for the three months ended March 31, 2022, as compared to three months ended March 31, 2021. Given the nature of our business, we believe revenue and earnings from operations are most relevant to an understanding of our performance at a business and segment level. Our operating cycle is lengthy and involves various types of production contracts and varying delivery schedules. Accordingly, operating results in a particular year may not be indicative of future operating results.

(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2022		Three Months Ended March 31, 2021		March 31, 2022 vs. March 31,2021 $		March 31, 2022 vs. March 31,2021 %
Total revenues	$	612	$	681	$	(69)	(10.1)%
Total cost of revenues		(478)		(545)		67	(12.3)%
Gross profit	$	134	$	136		(2)	(1.5)%
Gross margin		21.9 %		20.0 %		1.9 %	9.6 %
General and administrative expenses		(76)		(79)		3	(3.8)%
Amortization of intangibles		(2)		(2)		—	— %
Other operating expenses, net		—		(4)		4	(100.0)%
Operating earnings	$	56	$	51		5	9.8 %
Interest expense		(8)		(9)		1	(11.1)%
Other, net		—		(1)		1	(100.0)%
Earnings before taxes	$	48	$	41		7	17.1 %
Income tax provision		12		12		—	— %
Net earnings	$	36	$	29		7	24.1 %
Shares outstanding(1)		145		145	$	—	— %
Basic EPS(1)	$	0.25	$	0.20	$	0.05	24.1 %
Diluted EPS(1)	$	0.25	$	0.20	$	0.05	24.1 %
Adjusted EPS(1,2)	$	0.26	$	0.25	$	0.01	5.6 %
Adjusted EBITDA(2)	$	73		71		2	2.8 %
Adjusted EBITDA Margin(2)		11.9 %		10.4 %		1.5 %	14.4 %
Backlog(2)	$	2,995		2,945		50	1.7 %
Bookings(2)		747		715		32	4.5 %
Free cash flow(2)	$	(268)	$	(262)	$	(6)	2.3 %

NM- percentage change not meaningful
(1) Gives effect to a 1,450,000-for-1 forward stock split on our common stock effected on February 25, 2021.
(2) See "—Non-GAAP Financial Measures" above for definitions of these measures. Adjusted EPS, Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA Margin and free cash flow are non-GAAP measures. See "—Key Financial and Operating Measures—Non-GAAP Financial Measures" above for reconciliations of these measures to the most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Our operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2022 realized a reduction in revenue as compared to the prior year three month period ended March 31, 2021. This was largely attributed to supply chain delays impacting material receipts and the continued impact of the COVID-19 on short-term demand levels throughout the various services, reducing the quantity or delays of certain awards during the period. Despite the revenue trend, we improved profitability for the three months ended March 31, 2022 when compared to the three months ended March 31, 2021 predicated on improved contractual performance on our Next Generation Ballistic Submarine program within our IMS segment, resulting in an increase in Adjusted EBITDA of 2.8% and a 150bps increase in our Adjusted EBITDA margin. Additionally, bookings for the three months ended March 31, 2022 increased 4.5% from the three months ended March 31, 2021 due to follow on awards on key programs in our IMS segment including our efforts on the Columbia Class Program.

Revenue of $612 million represented a decrease of $(69) million or (10%) while operating earnings and net earnings grew $5 million (10%) and $7 million (24%) for the three months ending March 31, 2022 when compared to the three months ending March 31, 2021. Adjusted EBITDA increased by $2 million (3%) while adjusted

EBITDA margins also increased by 14% to 11.9% for the three months ended March 31, 2022 when compared to the three months ended March 31, 2021. See below for a detailed explanation of results from operations.

Revenue

Our revenue generation of $612 million represents a decrease of $(69) million or (10)% as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2021. The revenue decrease was largely anticipated and is attributed primarily to award timing, supply chain delays impacting the receipt of electronic components, COVID-19 and the related hindrance to service employment levels impacting delivery and installation of some of our key programs and a prior year ramp up of revenue realized on certain Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems programs that transitioned into full rate production. The year-over-year revenue decline is attributed to our ASC segment which realized a decrease in revenues of $(87) million or (18%) during the period. The revenue decline was driven by a decrease in sales of our ruggedized computing hardware programs which were impacted by award timing, supply chain delays, as well as the COVID-19 impacts on installation readiness, impacting short-term demand. Partially offsetting this year-over-year decline was a revenue increase of $17 million or 9% as compared to the prior year period at our IMS segment. The increase is primarily attributed to increased progress and funding levels on our submarine programs, offset in part by decreases in our Counter UAS production program revenue as noted above.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenue decreased by $67 million or (12)% from $545 million to $478 million primarily due to decreased revenue as described above. Additionally, improved contract performance decreased the cost of revenues as a percentage of revenue highlighted by improved program performance within our IMS segment driving increased margin contribution.

Gross Profit

Gross profit decreased by $2 million, or (1)% to $134 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 as compared to $136 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021. This was primarily due to the decreased revenue output offset by improved program performance as noted above.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses decreased by $3 million or (4)% for the three months ending March 31, 2022 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2021. As a percentage of revenue however, general and administrative expenses increased to 12.4% for the three months ended March 31, 2022 from 11.6% for the three months ended March 31, 2021. The primary driver for the decrease in general and administrative expenses is attributed to a reduction in non-recurring deal related expenditures that were incurred in the three months ended March 31, 2021. .

Other Operating Expenses, Net

Other operating expenses decreased by $4 million from $4 million for three months ended March 31, 2021 to $0 million for three months ended March 31, 2022. The expense reduction is primarily attributed to reduction of required employee safety protocols related to COVID-19 recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2021 of $3 million. For the three months ended March 31, 2022, our COVID prevention protocols, including our policy of unlimited paid sick leave for quarantine periods for potentially exposed employees to ensure a safe working environment, were no longer required. We continue to offer bonuses for employees that vaccinate, however, given the high vaccination rates and other safety precautions implemented across our facilities, we have returned to our normal sick leave policies.

Amortization of Intangibles

Amortization of intangibles of $2 million for three months ending March 31, 2022 were consistent with three months ending March 31, 2021 of $2 million.

Operating Earnings

Operating earnings increased by $5 million to $56 million or 10% for three months ended March 31, 2022 from $51 million for three months ended March 31, 2021. The increase was driven by a combination of improved program performance, reduced deal related costs and reduced COVID related expenses as noted above.

Interest Expense

Interest expense remained relatively consistent with an overall decrease of $1 million or 11% to $8 million for ending three months March 31, 2022 from $9 million for ending three months March 31, 2021.

Other, Net

Other, net decreased by $1 million for the three month ended March 31, 2022 to $0 million from $1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021.

Earnings Before Taxes

Earnings before taxes increased by $7 million to $48 million for three months ended March 31, 2022 from $41 million for three months ended March 31, 2021. This was primarily due to an increase in operating earnings of $5 million, a reduction in interest expense of $1 million and reduction of other costs of $1 million.

Income Tax Provision

Income tax provision remained consistent at $12 million for three months ended March 31, 2022 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2021. This was primarily attributable to increased Earnings Before Taxes in the three months ended March 31, 2022, being offset by unfavorable discrete tax expense recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2021. The discrete items were due to certain state law tax changes and an increase in estimated nondeductible expenses.

Net Earnings

Net earnings increased by $7 million to $36 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 when compared to the three months ended March 31, 2021. This was driven by increased earnings before taxes of $7 million and Income Tax provision staying constant at $12 million as noted above.

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA increased by $2 million or 3% to $73 million from $71 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 as compared to three months March 31, 2021. This was primarily due to improvement in program performance driving increased profitability. This was offset in part by a reduction in revenue as noted above.

Adjusted EBITDA Margin

Adjusted EBITDA Margin increased from 10.4% for the three months ended March 31, 2021 to 11.9% for the three months ended March 31, 2022. This was primarily due to improved program performance and the transition of certain development programs into production driving margin expansion.

Adjusted EPS

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 there were no changes in the number of basic and diluted shares. No equity awards were issued during the period. As of March 31, 2022, there were 145,000,000 shares of common stock outstanding resulting in EPS of $0.26. This increase of $0.01 from $0.25 for the three months ended March 31, 2021 is attributed to the net earnings growth described above.

Backlog

Backlog increased by $50 million to $2,995 million from $2,945 million for three months ended March 31, 2022, from three months ended March 31, 2021. The increase is primarily attributed to bookings growth in our IMS segment driven by the definitization of the certain Counter UAS and Short Range Air Defense programs with the US Army and additional funding on the next generation ballistic submarine program.

Bookings

Bookings results for three months ended March 31, 2022 increased 4% or $32 million to $747 million as compared to $715 million for the three month ended March 31, 2021. The increase is primarily attributed to performance within our IMS segment driven by the definitization of certain Counter UAS and Short Range Air Defense programs with the U.S. Army and additional funding received on our next generation ballistic submarine program with the U.S. Navy. This was partially offset at our ASC segment driven by a reduction of ground vehicle awards received on our ruggedized computing programs with the U.S. Army.

Free cash flow

Free cash flow usage increased by $6 million to $(268) million for three months ended March 31, 2022 from $(262) million for the three months ended March 31, 2021. This was primarily due to cash used to fund working capital for the three months ended March 31, 2022 when compared to three months ended March 31, 2021 driven by a reduction in accounts payable during the period, offset in part by customer advances received.

Review of Operating Segments

The following is a discussion of operating results for each of our operating segments. We have elected to use Revenue, Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA Margin, and Bookings to provide detailed information on our segment performance. Additional information regarding our segments can be found in *Note 15: Segment information* within the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

	Three Months Ended March 31,		March 31, 2022 vs. March 31, 2021 Variance	
(Dollars in millions)	2022	2021		
Revenue:				
ASC	$ 396	$ 483	$ (87)	(17.9)%
IMS	218	201	17	8.5 %
Corporate & Eliminations	(2)	(3)	1	(28.6)%
Total revenue	$ 612	$ 681	$ (69)	(10.1)%
Adjusted EBITDA:				
ASC	$ 32	$ 54	$ (22)	(40.7)%
IMS	41	18	23	127.8 %
Corporate & Eliminations	—	(1)	1	(100.0)%
Total Adjusted EBITDA	$ 73	$ 71	$ 2	2.8 %
Adjusted EBITDA Margin:				
ASC	8.1 %	11.2 %	(3.1)%	(27.8)%
IMS	18.8 %	9.0 %	9.8 %	109.9 %
Bookings:				
ASC	$ 388	$ 493	$ (105)	(21.3)%
IMS	359	222	137	61.9 %
Total bookings	$ 747	$ 715	$ 32	4.5 %

ASC

Revenue:

The ASC segment reported revenue of $396 million three months ended March 31, 2022, decreasing by (18%) or $(87) million from the three months ended March 31, 2021. This decrease is primarily attributed to award timing, supply chain delays impacting revenue generation on our ruggedized computing, and various sensing programs with the U.S. Army. Additionally, the ASC segment realized delays in the receipt of awards on certain components to support computing hardware for naval systems.

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Margin:

ASC's Adjusted EBITDA decreased by $(22) million or (41%), from $54 million for three months ended March 31, 2021 to $32 million for three months ended March 31, 2022. The decrease in Adjusted EBITDA drove a reduction in Adjusted EBITDA Margin from 11% for the three months ended March 31, 2021 to 8% for three months ended March 31, 2022. The decrease in Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Margin is primarily due to decreased revenue volume reducing absorption of general and administrative expenditures. Additionally we experienced certain inflationary impacts on certain Naval radar programs negatively impacting margins for the period.

Bookings:

The ASC segment contributed $164 million in new bookings for three months ended March 31, 2022. Bookings were down 21% or $105 million as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2021. The reduction is primarily due to reduced order quantities on our ruggedized computing programs due to a delay in installation capabilities attributed to COVID employment disruption within the U.S. Army as well as significant 'lump' awards received during the three months ended March 31, 2021, including pilot training systems awarded for the JSF lot 15, and multi-year funding received to upgrade legacy ground vehicles with the U.S. Army.

IMS

Revenue:

IMS segment revenue increased by $17 million or 9% to $218 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 from $201 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021. This increase was primarily attributed to improved progress on our submarine programs as well as sustaining full rate production on our surface ship power system production programs. Our naval increases were offset in part by the production ramp up realized on our Counter UAS and Short Range Air Defense programs in the prior three month period ended March 31, 2021.

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Margin:

IMS's Adjusted EBITDA increased by $23 million or 128% to $41 million for three months ended March 31, 2022 from $18 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021. This was primarily due to improved performance on our Next Generation Ballistic Submarine program and increased revenue contribution and related operational leverage generated as noted above.

Bookings:

Bookings increased by $137 million or 62% for the three months ended March 31, 2022 to $359 million from $222 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021. This was primarily due to increased bookings for our force protection products including the definitization of 124 mission equipment package (MEP) contract to provide short range air defense for the U.S. Army. Additionally, IMS continues to realize increased funding on the Next Generation Ballistic Submarine program as we transition from development into production.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We endeavor to ensure the most efficient conversion of operating income into cash for deployment in our business and to maximize shareholder value through cash deployment activities. In addition to our cash position, we use various financial measures to assist in capital deployment decision-making, including cash provided by operating activities and free cash flow, a non-GAAP measure described in more detail below. We believe that the combination of our existing cash, access to credit facilities as described in *Note 10: Debt* and future cash that we expect to generate from our operations will be sufficient to meet our short and long-term liquidity needs. There can be no assurance, however, that our business will continue to generate cash flow at current levels or that anticipated operational improvements will be achieved. We may also pursue acquisitions or other strategic priorities that will require additional liquidity beyond the liquidity we generate through our operations. Our cash balance as of March 31, 2022, was $113 million compared to $240 million as of December 31, 2021.

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(Dollars in millions)	2022	2021
Net cash used in operating activities	$ (255)	$ (249)
Net cash provided by investing activities	(13)	102
Net cash provided by financing activities	141	116
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	—	—
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	$ (127)	$ (31)
Free cash flow[1]	$ (268)	$ (262)

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(1) Free cash flow is a Non-GAAP measure. The reasons we use this Non-GAAP financial measure and its reconciliation to the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure is provided above under "—Key Financial and Operating Measures—Non-GAAP Financial Measures."

Operating Activities

Cash usage related to the operating activities increased by $(6) million from $(249) million for the three months ended March 31, 2021 to $(255) million for the three months ended March 31, 2022. This was primarily due to cash used to fund working capital for the three months ended March 31, 2022 when compared to three months ended March 31, 2021 driven by a reduction in accounts payable during the period, offset in part by increased net earnings generated and the receipt of certain customer advances.

Investing Activities

Net cash provided by investing activities decreased by $115 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 the three months ended March 31, 2021. The reduced cash generation was attributed the pay-back of the Surplus Treasury Agreement with US Holding. For the year ended December 31, 2020 we advanced Leonardo U.S. Holdings $115 million which was subsequently repaid in the three months ended March 31, 2021 driving the decrease in investing cash generation as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2022.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities increased by $25 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 versus March 31, 2021. The increase was primarily related to an increase in cash retained on the Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2022 resulting in a reduction in pay-down of debt facilities.

Free Cash Flow

Free cash flow usage increased by $6 million to $(268) million for three months ended March 31, 2022 from $(262) million for the three months ended March 31, 2021. This was primarily due to cash used to fund working

capital for the three months ended March 31, 2022 when compared to three months ended March 31, 2021 driven by a reduction in accounts payable during the period, offset in part by customer advances received.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE OF MARKET RISK

Equity Risk

We currently have limited risk related to fluctuations in marketable securities. Outside of pension assets which are disclosed in *Note 11: Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits* to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the only investments the Company holds are overnight money market accounts. Fluctuations are unlikely and would have limited impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to interest rate risk on variable-rate borrowings under our revolving credit facilities, which had an outstanding balance of $150 million as of March 31, 2022. Our remaining debt facilities are fixed rate obligations and not subject to fluctuations in interest rates. For additional information please refer to *Note 10. Debt* .

Foreign Currency Risk

In certain circumstances, we may be exposed to foreign currency risk. However, as the overwhelming majority of our revenue is derived from U.S. sources directly as a prime contractor or indirectly as a subcontractor for the U.S. government as end-customer, we have limited foreign currency exposure. Currently, our exposure is primarily with the Canadian dollar and limited to receivables owed of $55 million as of March 31, 2022. A 10% fluctuation in exchange rates would not have a material impact on our financial statements. We do not enter into or issue derivative instruments for trading purposes.

Inflation Risk

We have generally been able to anticipate increases in costs when pricing our contracts. Bids for longer-term firm fixed-price contracts typically include assumptions for labor and other cost escalations in amounts that historically have been sufficient to cover cost increases over the period of performance. We have seen impacts due to inflation on isolated programs. These have largely been offset with our internal continuous improvement savings initiatives.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the quarterly period ended March 31, 2022, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer has concluded that during the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarterly period ended March 31, 2022 covered by this Quarterly Report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

For information relating to legal proceedings, see Note 13 to the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements in Part 1, Item 1.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

As of the date of this Quarterly Report, there have been no material changes to the risk factors discussed under “Risk Factors” in Part 1, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year end December 31, 2021, filed with the SEC on March 28, 2022.

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

None.

ITEM 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

ITEM 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable

ITEM 5. Other Information

None.

ITEM 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
2.1	Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of March 21, 2022, by and among SES Government Solutions, Inc., as Buyer, SES S.A., as Buyer Guarantor, DRS Defense Solutions, LLC, as Seller, DRS Global Enterprise Solutions, Inc. and Leonardo DRS, Inc.
31.1	Certification by principal executive officer pursuant to Rule 13A-14(a) or 15D-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification by principal financial officer pursuant to Rule 13A-14(a) or 15D-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification by principal 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	Certification by principal financial officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document – the instance document does not appear on the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

SIGNATURES

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

Date: May 16, 2022

LEONARDO DRS, INC.

By: /s/ William J. Lynn III

Name: William J. Lynn III

Title: Chief Executive Officer