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Science Applications International Corp
Form 10-K
March 31, 2015

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended January 30, 2015

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission	Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter,	State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization	I.R.S. Employer Identification No.
File Number	Address of Principal Executive Offices and Telephone Number	Delaware	46-1932921
	Science Applications International Corporation 1710 SAIC Drive, McLean, Virginia 22102 703-676-6942		

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Science Applications International Corporation Common Stock, Par Value \$.0001 Per Share	New York Stock Exchange

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

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. x

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

As of August 1, 2014 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second quarter), the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock (based upon the closing stock price) held by non-affiliates was \$1.9 billion.

The number of shares issued and outstanding of the registrant's common stock as of March 6, 2015 was 45,611,814 shares (\$.0001 par value per share).

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of Science Applications International Corporation's Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Annual Report.

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

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SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Part I

Item 1. Business

The Company

Science Applications International Corporation (herein referred to as “SAIC”, the “Company”, “we”, “us”, or “our”) is a leading provider of technical, engineering and enterprise information technology (IT) services primarily to the U.S. government, including the Department of Defense (DoD) and federal civilian agencies. We provide systems engineering and integration offerings for large, complex government projects and offer a broad range of services with a targeted emphasis on higher-end, differentiated technical capabilities. We commenced operations on September 27, 2013 (the Distribution Date) following completion of a spin-off transaction from our former parent company, Leidos Holdings, Inc. (collectively with its consolidated subsidiaries, “former Parent”).

Our business has a long and successful history, tracing its roots to the earliest days of former Parent when it was founded in 1969 as a scientific research and engineering firm. Our customers include all four branches of the U.S. military (Army, Air Force, Navy and Marines), U.S. Defense Logistics Agency, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), U.S. Department of State and U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Our long-standing customer relationships have enabled us to achieve an in-depth understanding of our customers’ missions and provide differentiated service offerings to meet our customers’ most complex requirements. Our offerings include engineering and maintenance of ground and maritime systems, logistics, training and simulation, as well as operation and program support services, and end-to-end services spanning the design, development, integration, deployment, management and operations, sustainment and security of our customers’ entire IT infrastructure. We serve our customers through more than 1,500 active contracts and task orders. We have approximately 13,000 employees that are led by an experienced executive team of proven industry leaders.

Our following core strengths have supported our over 45-year history of successful performance on programs of national importance:

Enduring Customer Relationships and Mission-Oriented. We have strong and long-lasting relationships with diverse customers throughout the U.S. government. Our track record of serving the missions of our government customers spans decades, including several enduring customer relationships that have lasted 20 years or more. Our employees, many of whom are deployed at customer sites, work closely with our customers in fulfilling their missions. Our strong customer relationships enable us to develop deep customer knowledge and translate our mission understanding into successful program execution and continued demand for our services.

Full Lifecycle Offerings. With the breadth of our service offerings, we are able to meet customers’ needs across their mission lifecycles for both technical, engineering services and enterprise IT services. We integrate technologies and deliver services that provide our customers with end-to-end seamless solutions. Our services encompass the initial requirements definition phase, development and integration services, training, logistics, and sustainment. These lifecycle technical capabilities, combined with strong customer and mission knowledge, allow us to more effectively support our customers’ missions.

Significant Scale and Diversified Contract Base. With approximately \$4 billion in revenue in fiscal 2015, we are one of the largest pure play technical service providers to the U.S. government. Our significant scale advantage enables us to serve as prime systems integrator on large, complex programs and to allocate resources toward further developing and expanding our repeatable, proven solutions and differentiated technical capabilities. Our diversified revenue base

consists of programs ranging from research and development to operations and maintenance.

Technical Experts Led by Experienced Management. The quality, training and knowledge of our employees are important competitive assets. Our skilled workforce ranges from entry-level technicians to expert level professionals in network engineering, software design and development, and systems engineering. Additionally, much of our workforce holds an active security clearance, which is required on many of our existing programs and future program opportunities.

Our workforce is led by a talented and experienced senior leadership team with a long history of solving our customers' most difficult challenges in technical, engineering and enterprise IT services. Collectively, our executive team averages more than 25 years of industry experience, has served as senior leaders in public companies and are well recognized as leaders in their respective markets by customers and partners.

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Repeatable Methodologies and Certified Processes. Our technical excellence is driven by our proven, disciplined processes for management, engineering, technical support and services. We deploy our tools and processes enterprise-wide and emphasize a consistent, company-wide approach to planning, designing, developing and delivering solutions and services to our customers. We hold certifications from the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), including ISO 9001:2008, ISO/IEC 27001, ISO 20000, AS9100, and ISO 27001, and from the Capability Maturity Model Integration Institute as a Development Maturity Level 3 organization.

Effective February 1, 2014, the Company reorganized its operational structure by changing the composition of its operating segments to better align with the Company's customer-oriented strategic growth initiatives. Each of the operating segments is focused on providing the Company's comprehensive technical engineering and enterprise IT service offerings to its respective customer base. Our operating segments have been aggregated into one reportable segment for financial reporting purposes.

For additional discussion and analysis related to recent business developments, see "Economic Opportunities, Challenges and Risks" in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Part II of this Annual Report.

Key Customers

In each of fiscal 2015, 2014, and 2013, over 90% of our total revenues were attributable to prime contracts with the U.S. government or to subcontracts with other contractors engaged in work for the U.S. government. Substantially all of our revenues were earned by entities located in the United States.

We generated more than 10% of our total revenues during each of the last three fiscal years from each of the U.S. Army and U.S. Navy. Each of these customers has a number of subordinate agencies, which have separate budgets and procurement functions. Our contracts may be with the highest level of these agencies, with the subordinate agencies of these customers or as a subcontractor to other contractors engaged in work for the same. The percentages of total revenues for the U.S. government, its agencies and other customers, including those comprising more than 10% of total revenues for each of the three years ended January 30, 2015 were:

	Year Ended					
	January 30, 2015		January 31, 2014		January 31, 2013	
U.S. Army	28	%	29	%	26	%
U.S. Navy	20	%	21	%	21	%
Other DoD	22	%	22	%	26	%
Other federal government	27	%	25	%	23	%
Total U.S. government	97	%	97	%	96	%
Other	3	%	3	%	4	%
Total	100	%	100	%	100	%

Regulation

Our business is heavily regulated and we must comply with and are affected by laws and regulations relating to the award, administration and performance of U.S. government and other contracts. U.S. government contracts generally are subject to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), which sets forth policies, procedures and requirements for the acquisition of goods and services by the U.S. government. We may be subject to agency-specific regulations that supplement the FAR, such as the DoD's Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement as well as other applicable laws and regulations. These regulations impose a broad range of requirements, many of which are unique to government contracting and include procurement, import and export, security, contract termination and adjustment and audit requirements. In addition, these regulations govern contract pricing and reimbursable costs by, among other things, requiring certification and disclosure of cost or pricing data in connection with certain contract negotiations, defining allowable and unallowable costs, and otherwise governing the right to reimbursement under various flexibly priced U.S. government contracts. These laws and regulations impose specific cost accounting practices that may increase costs associated with compliance with government standards for accounting and management internal control systems.

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The U.S. government has the ability to cancel contracts at any time through a termination for the convenience of the U.S. government. Most of our contracts have cancellation terms that would permit us to recover all or a portion of our incurred costs and fees for work performed when the U.S. government issues a termination for convenience.

The U.S. government may revise its procurement practices or adopt new contract rules and regulations at any time. In order to help ensure compliance with these complex laws and regulations, we have established policies and procedures to ensure employees adhere to applicable laws and regulations in addition to other required ethics and compliance training.

Some of our operations and service offerings involve our access to and use of personally identifiable information and protected health information, which activities are regulated by extensive federal and state privacy and data security laws requiring organizations to provide certain privacy protections and security safeguards for such information.

Internationally, we are subject to U.S. government laws and regulations, local government laws and regulations and procurement policies and practices (including laws and regulations relating to bribery of foreign government officials, import/export control, investments, exchange controls and repatriation of earnings) and varying political and economic risks.

These regulations and risks are described in more detail under “Risk Factors” in this Annual Report.

Contracts

We must comply with and are affected by laws and regulations relating to the formation, administration and performance of U.S. government and other contracts. The U.S. government procurement environment has evolved due to statutory and regulatory procurement reform initiatives. Budgetary pressures and reforms in the procurement process have increasingly caused many U.S. government customers to purchase services and solutions using contracting processes that give them the ability to select multiple winners or pre-qualify certain contractors to provide various services or solutions on established general terms and conditions rather than through single award contracts. The predominant contracting methods through which U.S. government agencies procure services and solutions include the following:

Single Award Contracts. U.S. government agencies may procure services and solutions through single award contracts which specify the scope of work that will be delivered and identify the contractor that will provide the specified services. When an agency has a requirement, interested contractors are solicited, qualified and then provided with a request for proposal. The process of qualifying prospective bidders, soliciting proposals and evaluation of contractor bids requires the agency to maintain a large, professional procurement staff and the bidding and selection process can take a year or more to complete. For the contractor, this method of contracting may provide greater certainty of the timing and amounts to be received at the time of contract award because it generally results in the customer contracting for a specific scope of work from the single successful awardee.

Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) Contracts. The U.S. government uses IDIQ contracts to obtain commitments from contractors to provide certain services or solutions on pre-established terms and conditions. The U.S. government then issues task orders under the IDIQ contracts to purchase the specific services or solutions it needs. IDIQ contracts are awarded to one or more contractors following a competitive procurement process. Under a single-award IDIQ contract, all task orders under that contract are awarded to one pre-selected contractor. Under a multi-award IDIQ contract, task orders can be awarded to any of the pre-selected contractors, which can result in further limited competition for the award of task orders. Multi-award IDIQ contracts that are open for any government

agency to use for the procurement of services are commonly referred to as “government-wide acquisition contracts.” IDIQ contracts often have multi-year terms and unfunded ceiling amounts that enable, but not commit, the U.S. government to purchase substantial amounts of services or solutions from one or more contractors. At the time an IDIQ contract is awarded (prior to the award of any task orders), a contractor may have limited or no visibility as to the ultimate amount of services or solutions that the U.S. government will purchase under the contract, and, in the case of a multi-award IDIQ, the contractor from which such purchases may be made.

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U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) Schedule Contracts. The GSA maintains listings of approved suppliers of services and solutions with agreed-upon prices for use throughout the U.S. government. In order for a company to provide services under a GSA Schedule contract, a company must be pre-qualified and awarded a contract by the GSA. When an agency uses a GSA Schedule contract to meet its requirements, the agency, or the GSA on behalf of the agency, conducts the procurement. The user agency, or the GSA on its behalf, evaluates the user agency's requirements and initiates a competition limited to GSA Schedule qualified contractors. GSA Schedule contracts are designed to provide the user agency with reduced procurement time and lower procurement costs. Similar to IDIQ contracts, at the time a GSA Schedule contract is awarded, a contractor may have limited or no visibility as to the ultimate amount of services or solutions that the U.S. government will purchase under the contract.

Contract Types

Generally, the type of contract for our services and solutions is determined by or negotiated with the U.S. government and may depend on certain factors, including the type and complexity of the work to be performed, degree and timing of the responsibility to be assumed by the contractor for the costs of performance, the extent of price competition and the amount and nature of the profit incentive offered to the contractor for achieving or exceeding specified standards or goals. We generate revenues under several types of contracts, including the following:

• **Cost reimbursement contracts** provide for reimbursement of our direct contract costs and allocable indirect costs, plus a fee. This type of contract is generally used when uncertainties involved in contract performance do not permit costs to be estimated with sufficient accuracy to use a fixed-price contract. Cost-reimbursement contracts usually subject us to lower risk but generally require us to use our best efforts to accomplish the scope of the work within a specified time and amount of costs.

• **Time and materials (T&M) contracts** typically provide for negotiated fixed hourly rates for specified categories of direct labor plus reimbursement of other direct costs. This type of contract is generally used when there is uncertainty of the extent or duration of the work to be performed by the contractor at the time of contract award or it is not possible to anticipate costs with any reasonable degree of confidence. On T&M contracts, we assume the risk of providing appropriately qualified staff to perform these contracts at the hourly rates set forth in the contracts over their period of performance.

• **Firm-fixed price (FFP) contracts** provide for a predetermined price for specific solutions, systems and/or services. These contracts offer us potential increased profits if we can complete the work at lower costs than planned. While FFP contracts allow us to benefit from cost savings, these contracts also increase our exposure to reduced profits or losses from increased or unexpected costs.

Our earnings and profitability may vary materially depending on changes in the proportionate amount of revenues derived from each type of contract, the nature of services or solutions provided, as well as the achievement of performance objectives and the stage of performance at which the right to receive fees is finally determined. Given the relative amount of risk assumed by the contractor, cost-reimbursement and T&M contracts generally have lower profitability than FFP contracts. For the proportionate amount of revenues derived from each type of contract for the last three fiscal years, see "Other Key Performance Measures—Contract Types" in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Part II of this Annual Report.

Selected Financial Data

See "Selected Financial Data" in Part II of this Annual Report.

Backlog

Backlog represents the estimated amount of future revenues to be recognized under negotiated contracts as work is performed. Our backlog consists of funded backlog and negotiated unfunded backlog. At January 30, 2015 and January 31, 2014 our total backlog was \$6.2 billion and \$6.7 billion, respectively. For a complete description of our backlog, see “Other Key Performance Measures—Bookings and Backlog” in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in Part II of this Annual Report.

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Competition

Competition for contracts is intense and we often compete against a large number of established multinational companies which may have greater name recognition, financial resources and larger technical staffs than we do. We also compete against smaller, more specialized companies that concentrate their resources on particular areas, as well as the U.S. government's own capabilities. As a result of the diverse requirements of the U.S. government, we frequently collaborate with other companies to compete for large contracts and bid against these same companies in other situations. We believe that our principal competitors include the following:

the engineering and technical services divisions of large defense contractors that provide U.S. government IT services, in addition to other hardware systems and products, which include companies such as General Dynamics Corporation, Lockheed Martin Corporation, Northrop Grumman Corporation, L-3 Communications Corporation and Raytheon Company;

contractors focused principally on technical services, including U.S. government IT services, such as Booz Allen Hamilton Inc., Engility Holdings, Inc., CACI International, Inc., ManTech International Corporation, Serco Group plc and SRA International, Inc.;

diversified commercial providers that also provide U.S. government IT services, such as Accenture plc, Computer Sciences Corporation, HP Enterprise Services, International Business Machines Corporation and Unisys Corporation; and

and contractors providing supply chain management and other logistics services, such as Agility Logistics Corporation.

We compete on various factors, which include our technical expertise and qualified professional and/or security-cleared personnel, our ability to deliver innovative cost-effective solutions in a timely manner, successful program execution, our reputation and standing with customers, pricing and the size and geographic presence of our company.

Competition within the government services industry has intensified which has led to fewer sole-source awards and an increased emphasis on cost competitiveness and affordability. In addition, procurement initiatives to improve efficiency, refocus priorities and enhance best practices could result in fewer new opportunities for our industry as a whole, which would intensify competition within the industry as companies compete for a more limited set of new programs.

Patents and Proprietary Information

Our technical services and solutions are not generally dependent upon patent protection, although we do selectively seek patent protection. We claim a proprietary interest in certain of our solutions, software programs, methodologies and know-how. This proprietary information is protected by copyrights, trade secrets, licenses, contracts and other means. We selectively pursue opportunities to license or transfer our technologies to third parties.

In connection with the performance of services, the U.S. government has certain rights to inventions, data, software codes and related material that we develop under U.S. government-funded contracts and subcontracts. Generally, the U.S. government may disclose or license such information to third parties, including, in some instances, our competitors. In the case of some subcontracts that we perform, the prime contractor may also have certain rights to the programs and solutions that we develop under the subcontract.

Research and Development

For information related to our research and development activities, see Note 1 of the notes to the consolidated and combined financial statements contained within this Annual Report.

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Seasonality

The U.S. government's fiscal year ends on September 30. It is not uncommon for U.S. government agencies to award extra tasks or complete other contract actions in the timeframe leading up to the end of its fiscal year in order to avoid the loss of unexpended fiscal year funds, which may favorably impact our third fiscal quarter. In addition, as a result of the cyclical nature of the U.S. government budget process and a greater number of holidays in our fourth fiscal quarter, as compared to our third fiscal quarter, we may experience sequentially higher revenues in our third fiscal quarter and lower revenues in our fourth fiscal quarter. For selected quarterly financial data, see Note 14 of the notes to the consolidated and combined financial statements contained within this Annual Report.

Environmental Matters

Our operations are subject to various foreign, federal, state and local environmental protection and health and safety laws and regulations. Although we do not currently anticipate that the costs of complying with, or the liabilities associated with, environmental laws will materially and adversely affect us, we cannot ensure that we will not incur material costs or liabilities in the future. These regulations and risks are described in more detail under "Risk Factors" in this Annual Report.

Executive Officers

For information about our executive officers, see "Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance" in Part III of this Annual Report.

Company Website and Information

Our website can be accessed at www.saic.com. The website contains information about our Company and operations. Through a link on the Investor Relations section of our website, copies of each of our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) can be viewed and downloaded free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after the reports and amendments are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into and is not a part of this Annual Report.

You may also request copies of the materials referenced in the preceding paragraph, at no cost, by writing or telephoning us at our corporate headquarters at the following:

Science Applications International Corporation

1710 SAIC Drive

McLean, VA 22102

Attention: Corporate Secretary

Telephone: 703-676-6942

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

In your evaluation of our Company and business, you should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below, together with information included elsewhere within this Annual Report and other documents we file with the SEC. The risks and uncertainties described below are those that we have identified as material, but are not the only risks and uncertainties facing us. Our business is also subject to general risks and uncertainties that affect many other companies, such as our ability to collect receivables, overall U.S. and global economic and industry conditions, geopolitical events, changes in laws or accounting rules, fluctuations in interest and exchange rates, terrorism, international conflicts, major health concerns, climate change or other disruptions of expected economic and business conditions. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial also may materially harm our business, financial condition or operating results and result in a decline in the price of our stock. Should any of the following risks and uncertainties develop into actual events, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Relating to Our Business

We face the following risks in connection with the general conditions and trends of the industry in which we operate:

We depend on U.S. government agencies as our primary customer and, if our reputation or relationships with these agencies were harmed, our future revenues, cash flow and financial results would be adversely affected.

We generated over 90% of our total revenues during each of the last three fiscal years from contracts with the U.S. government, either as a prime contractor or a subcontractor to other contractors engaged in work for the U.S. government. We generated over 70% of our total revenues during each of the last three fiscal years from the DoD, including 28% and 20% of our total revenues in fiscal 2015 from the U.S. Army and U.S. Navy, respectively (although each of these customers has a number of subordinate agencies which have separate budgets and procurement functions). We expect to continue to derive most of our revenues from work performed under U.S. government contracts. Our reputation and relationship with the U.S. government, and in particular with the agencies of the DoD, are key factors in maintaining and growing these revenues. Negative press reports or publicity, which could pertain to employee or subcontractor misconduct, conflicts of interest, poor contract performance, deficiencies in services, reports, or other deliverables, information security breaches or other aspects of our business, regardless of accuracy, could harm our reputation, particularly with these agencies. In addition, negative publicity regarding our work for state and local government and commercial customers may harm our reputation with these customers as well as with our federal government customers. If our reputation is negatively affected, or if we are suspended or debarred from contracting with government agencies for any reason, the amount of business with government and other customers would decrease and our future revenues, cash flow, and financial results would be adversely affected.

A decline in the U.S. government defense budget, changes in spending or budgetary priorities, prolonged U.S. government shutdown or delays in contract awards may significantly and adversely affect our future revenues, cash flow and financial results.

Since we generate most of our revenues from contracts with U.S. government agencies, our operating results could be adversely affected by spending caps or changes in the budgetary priorities of the U.S. government, as well as by delays in program starts or the award of contracts or task orders under contracts. Current U.S. government spending levels for defense-related and other programs may not be sustained, and future spending and program authorizations may not increase or may decrease or shift to programs in areas in which we do not provide services or are less likely

to be awarded contracts. Such changes in spending authorizations and budgetary priorities may occur as a result of shifts in spending priorities from defense-related and other programs as a result of competing demands for federal funds and the number and intensity of military conflicts or other factors.

The Budget Control Act of 2011 (Budget Control Act) enacted 10-year discretionary spending caps which are expected to generate over \$1 trillion in savings for the U.S. government, approximately half of which comes from DoD baseline spending reductions. The caps set in motion automatic across-the-board spending cuts (referred to as sequestration) for government fiscal year (GFY) 2013 which resulted in a \$37 billion reduction to defense budget authority. The impacts of sequestration from cuts to budget authority in GFY 2013 will continue to be felt in GFY 2015 as those reductions in budget authority are translated into further reductions in budget outlays.

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In December 2013, Congress and the Administration enacted the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (Bipartisan Budget Act), which increased the limits on discretionary spending for GFY 2014 and GFY 2015 imposed by the Budget Control Act. However, the Bipartisan Budget Act did not address the lower spending limits, including the across-the-board spending reduction methodology, for GFYs 2016 through 2021 as provided for in the Budget Control Act. Unless Congress and the Administration can reach a new agreement this year, the full effect of sequestration will once again take effect in GFY 2016. The implementation of further automatic spending cuts may reduce, delay or cancel funding for certain of our contracts and programs and could adversely impact our operations and financial results.

On February 2, 2015, President Obama released his GFY 2016 budget proposal which sets defense discretionary spending at \$1.087 trillion, with \$561 billion for defense and \$526 billion for non-defense. This is about \$71 billion, or 7%, above the budgetary caps imposed by the Budget Control Act. The President's proposal would eliminate the sequester for GFY 2016 and future years through a series of ten year offsets that include trimming certain mandatory and discretionary programs by \$600 billion, raising nearly \$640 billion in new tax revenue, and implementing an immigration overhaul plan that estimates say would save approximately \$160 billion. It is unclear, however, whether Congress will enact some or any of the President's proposed budget increases and there remains uncertainty regarding how sequester cuts in GFY 2016 and beyond will be applied to the DoD and other agencies. The President's budget proposal also includes \$58 billion in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding. OCO dollars are intended to support critical national defense efforts and are not subject to sequestration. The GFY 2016 OCO total represents a decrease of about 21% from GFY 2015. If adopted, this total would further restrict available discretionary defense funding.

In years when the U.S. government does not complete its budget process before the end of its fiscal year, government operations typically are funded through one or more continuing resolutions that authorize agencies of the U.S. government to continue to operate, but do not authorize new spending initiatives. When the U.S. government operates under a continuing resolution, delays can occur in contract awards due to lack of funding. This was recently the case for DHS, which was funded through a series of short-term continuing resolutions into March 2015. It was only then that Congress and the Administration reached an agreement on funding for the remainder of the GFY.

Should a continuing resolution be used to fund all or some U.S. government operations after GFY 2015 it may cause additional government contract awards to be delayed, canceled, or funded at lower levels and could adversely impact our operations, cash flow and financial results.

The U.S. government also conducts periodic reviews of U.S. defense strategies and priorities, which may shift DoD budgetary priorities, reduce overall U.S. government spending or delay contract or task order awards for defense-related programs, including programs from which we expect to derive a significant portion of our future revenues. In addition, changes to the DoD acquisition system and contracting models could affect whether and how we pursue certain opportunities and the terms under which we are able to do so. A significant decline in overall U.S. government spending, including in areas of national security, a significant shift in its spending priorities, the substantial reduction or elimination of particular defense-related programs or significant delays in contract or task order awards for large programs could adversely affect our future revenues and limit our growth prospects.

Our reputation may be harmed or other adverse consequences may be incurred by us relating to former Parent's CityTime contract or its administrative agreement, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and future prospects.

In connection with the resolution of certain investigations related to former Parent's CityTime contract, former Parent entered into a three-year deferred prosecution agreement with the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York. The three-year term under former Parent's deferred prosecution agreement expired on March 14, 2015. Former Parent also entered into a five-year administrative agreement with the Army on behalf of the U.S. government in order to confirm former Parent's continuing eligibility to enter into and perform contracts with the U.S. government. We notified the U.S. Army that we will comply with the obligations set forth in the administrative agreement following the separation. These obligations include retaining an independent monitor and maintaining a similar contractor responsibility program, which will require significant resources and management involvement. In addition, given that we have retained the name Science Applications International Corporation, which was the name of the company that was the prime contractor under the CityTime contract, we may suffer reputational harm as a result of being associated with the contract as well as with former Parent's deferred prosecution agreement and administrative agreement and our compliance with obligations under the administrative agreement. This could make it more difficult to compete effectively and may adversely affect our future revenues and growth prospects.

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Our failure to comply with a variety of complex procurement rules and regulations could result in our being liable for penalties, including termination of our U.S. government contracts, disqualification from bidding on future U.S. government contracts and suspension or debarment from U.S. government contracting.

We must comply with laws and regulations relating to the formation, administration and performance of U.S. government contracts, which affect how we do business with our customers and may impose added costs on our business. Some significant statutes and regulations that affect us include:

- the FAR and agency supplements, which regulate the formation, administration and performance of U.S. government contracts;
- the Truth in Negotiations Act, which requires certification and disclosure of cost or pricing data in connection with certain contract awards;
- the Procurement Integrity Act, which restricts access to competitor bid and proposal information and government source selection information and limits our ability to provide compensation to certain former government officials;
- the Civil False Claims Act, which provides for substantial damages and civil penalties for submission of a false claim to the U.S. government for payment or approval; and
- the U.S. government Cost Accounting Standards (CAS), which impose requirements that govern our right to reimbursement under certain cost-based U.S. government contracts.

The FAR and many of our U.S. government contracts contain organizational conflict of interest (OCI) clauses that may limit our ability to compete for or perform certain other contracts or other types of services for particular customers. OCI arises when we engage in activities that may make us unable to render impartial assistance or advice to the U.S. government, impair our objectivity in performing contract work or provide us with an unfair competitive advantage. Existing OCI, and any OCI that may develop, could preclude our competition for or performance on a significant project or contract, which could limit our opportunities.

The U.S. government may adopt new contract rules and regulations or revise its procurement practices in a manner adverse to us at any time.

Our industry has experienced, and we expect it will continue to experience, significant changes to business practices as a result of an increased focus on affordability, efficiencies and recovery of costs, among other items. U.S. government agencies may face restrictions or pressure regarding the type and amount of services that they may obtain from private contractors. Legislation, regulations and initiatives dealing with procurement reform, mitigation of potential conflicts of interest, deterrence of fraud, and environmental responsibility or sustainability, as well as any resulting shifts in the buying practices of U.S. government agencies, such as increased usage of fixed price contracts, multiple award contracts and small business set-aside contracts, could have adverse effects on government contractors, including us. Any of these changes could impair our ability to obtain new contracts or renew our existing contracts when those contracts are re-competed. Any new contracting requirements or procurement methods could be costly or administratively difficult for us to implement and could adversely affect our future revenues, profitability and prospects.

Our business is subject to reviews, audits and cost adjustments by the U.S. government, which, if resolved unfavorably to us, could adversely affect our profitability, cash position or growth prospects.

U.S. government agencies, including the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA), Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) and others, routinely audit and review a contractor's performance on government contracts, indirect cost rates and pricing practices and compliance with applicable contracting and procurement laws, regulations and standards. They also review the adequacy of the contractor's compliance with government standards for its business

systems, including a contractor's accounting system, earned value management system, estimating system, materials management system, property management system and purchasing system. A finding of significant control deficiencies in a contractor's business systems or a finding of noncompliance with CAS can result in decremented billing rates to U.S. government customers until the control deficiencies are corrected and their remediation is accepted by the DCMA. Both contractors and the U.S. government agencies conducting these audits and reviews have come under increased scrutiny. As a result, audits and reviews have become more rigorous and the standards to which the Company is held are being more strictly interpreted, increasing the likelihood of an audit or review resulting in an adverse outcome.

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Government audits and reviews may conclude that our practices are not consistent with applicable laws and regulations and result in adjustments to contract costs and mandatory customer refunds. Such adjustments can be applied retroactively, which could result in significant customer refunds. Our receipt of adverse audit findings or the failure to obtain an “approved” determination of our various accounting and management internal control systems from the responsible U.S. government agency could significantly and adversely affect our business, including our ability to bid on new contracts and our competitive position in the bidding process. A determination of noncompliance with applicable contracting and procurement laws, regulations and standards could also result in the U.S. government imposing penalties and sanctions against us, including withholding of payments, suspension of payments and increased government scrutiny that could delay or adversely affect our ability to invoice and receive timely payment on contracts, perform contracts or compete for contracts with the U.S. government.

Former Parent’s indirect cost audits by the DCAA have not been completed for fiscal 2008 and subsequent fiscal years. Pursuant to a distribution agreement between former Parent and us, the impact of adjustments to approved indirect costs as a result of ongoing audits or reviews from fiscal 2006 through the Distribution Date will be shared between former Parent and us. For a more detailed discussion of the terms of the distribution agreement governing financial impacts as a result of audits and reviews of prior year indirect costs see Note 13 of the notes to the consolidated and combined financial statements contained within this Annual Report.

Although former Parent has recorded contract revenues after fiscal 2005 to the Distribution Date and we have recorded contract revenues after the Distribution Date based upon estimates of costs that we believe will be approved upon final audit or review, we do not know the outcome of any ongoing or future audits or reviews and adjustments and, if future adjustments exceed our estimates, our profitability would be adversely affected.

Our business is subject to governmental review and investigation which could adversely affect our profitability, cash position and growth prospects.

We are routinely subject to governmental investigations relating to our contracts and operations. If a review or investigation identifies improper or illegal activities, we may be subject to civil or criminal penalties or administrative sanctions, including the termination of contracts, forfeiture of profits, the triggering of price reduction clauses, suspension of payments, fines and suspension or debarment from doing business with governmental agencies. We may suffer harm to our reputation if allegations of impropriety are made against us, which would impair our ability to win new contract awards or receive contract renewals. Penalties and sanctions are not uncommon in our industry. If we incur a material penalty or administrative sanction or otherwise suffer harm to our reputation, our profitability, cash position and future prospects could be adversely affected.

Misconduct of employees, subcontractors, agents and business partners could cause us to lose existing contracts or customers and adversely affect our ability to obtain new contracts and customers which could have a significant adverse impact on our business and reputation.

Misconduct of employees, subcontractors, agents and business partners could include fraud or other improper activities such as falsifying time or other records and violations of laws, including the Anti-Kickback Act. Other examples could include the failure to comply with our policies and procedures or with federal, state or local government procurement regulations, regulations regarding the use and safeguarding of classified or other protected information, legislation regarding the pricing of labor and other costs in government contracts, laws and regulations relating to environmental, health or safety matters, bribery of foreign government officials, import-export control, lobbying or similar activities and any other applicable laws or regulations. Any data loss or information security lapses resulting in the compromise of personal information or the improper use or disclosure of sensitive or classified

information could result in claims, remediation costs, regulatory sanctions against us, loss of current and future contracts and serious harm to our reputation. Although we have implemented policies, procedures and controls to prevent and detect these activities, these precautions may not prevent all misconduct and, as a result, we could face unknown risks or losses. Our failure to comply with applicable laws or regulations or misconduct by any of our employees, subcontractors, agents or business partners could damage our reputation and subject us to fines and penalties, restitution or other damages, loss of security clearance, loss of current and future customer contracts and suspension or debarment from contracting with federal, state or local government agencies, any of which would adversely affect our business and our future results.

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Due to the competitive process to obtain contracts and an increase in bid protests, we may be unable to achieve or sustain revenue growth and profitability.

We expect that a majority of the business that we seek in the foreseeable future will be awarded through a competitive bidding process. The U.S. government has increasingly relied on contracts that are subject to a competitive bidding process, including IDIQ, GSA Schedule and other multi-award contracts, which has resulted in greater competition and increased pricing pressure. For example, during fiscal 2013, we were not awarded the successor contract to the DISN Global Solutions (DGS) program with the Defense Information System Agency. In fiscal 2013, we recognized approximately \$425 million in revenue on this program. Revenues from the DGS program were approximately \$6 million during fiscal 2015 and \$120 million during fiscal 2014 as the activity transitioned to the successor contractor.

The competitive bidding process involves substantial costs and a number of risks, including significant cost and managerial time to prepare bids and proposals for contracts that may not be awarded to us, or that may be awarded but for which we do not receive meaningful task orders. For contracts awarded to us, we also face the risk of inaccurately estimating the resources and costs that will be required to fulfill any contract we win. Following contract award, we may encounter significant expense, delay, contract modifications or even contract loss as a result of our competitors protesting the award of contracts to us in competitive bidding. Any resulting loss or delay of startup and funding of work under protested contract awards may adversely affect our revenues and/or profitability. In addition, multi-award contracts require that we make sustained post-award efforts to obtain task orders under the contract. As a result, we may not be able to obtain these task orders or recognize revenues under these multi-award contracts. Our failure to compete effectively in this procurement environment would adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

The U.S. government may terminate, cancel, modify or curtail our contracts at any time prior to their completion and, if we do not replace them, we may be unable to achieve or sustain revenue growth and may suffer a decline in revenues and profitability.

Many of the U.S. government programs in which we participate as a contractor or subcontractor may extend for several years and include one or more base years and one or more option years. These programs are normally funded on an annual basis. Under our contracts, the U.S. government generally has the right not to exercise options to extend or expand our contracts and may otherwise terminate, cancel, modify or curtail our contracts at its convenience. Any decision by the U.S. government not to exercise contract options or to terminate, cancel, modify or curtail our major programs or contracts would adversely affect our revenues, revenue growth and profitability.

We have experienced and continue to experience periodic performance issues under certain of our contracts. If a government customer terminates a contract for default, we may be exposed to liability, including for excess costs incurred by the customer in procuring undelivered services and solutions from another source. Depending on the nature and value of the contract, a performance issue or termination for default could cause our actual results to differ from those anticipated and could harm our reputation.

We face aggressive competition that can impact our ability to obtain contracts and therefore affect our future revenues and growth prospects.

Our business is highly competitive and we compete with larger companies that have greater name recognition, financial resources and larger technical staffs. We also compete with smaller, more specialized companies that are able to concentrate their resources on particular areas. Additionally, we may compete with the U.S. government's own capabilities.

The markets in which we operate are characterized by rapidly changing technology and the needs of our customers change and evolve regularly. Accordingly, our success depends on our ability to develop services and solutions that address these changing needs and to provide people and technology needed to deliver these services and solutions. To remain competitive, we must consistently provide superior service, technology and performance on a cost-effective basis to our customers. Our competitors may be able to provide our customers with different or greater capabilities or technologies or better contract terms than we can provide, including technical qualifications, past contract experience, geographic presence, price and the availability of qualified professional personnel. In addition, our competitors may consolidate or establish teaming or other relationships among themselves or with third parties to increase their ability to address customers' needs. Accordingly, we anticipate that larger or new competitors or alliances among competitors may emerge which may adversely affect our ability to compete for new contracts.

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A failure to attract, train, retain and utilize skilled employees, including our management team, would adversely affect our ability to execute our strategy and may disrupt our operations.

Our business relies heavily upon the expertise and services of our employees. Our continued success depends on our ability to recruit and retain highly trained and skilled engineering, technical and professional personnel. Competition for skilled personnel is intense and competitors aggressively recruit key employees. In addition, many U.S. government programs require contractors to have security clearances. Depending on the level of required clearance, security clearances can be difficult and time-consuming to obtain and personnel with security clearances are in great demand. Particularly in highly specialized areas, it has become more difficult to retain employees and meet all of our needs for employees in a timely manner, which may affect our growth in the current and future fiscal years. Although we intend to continue to devote significant resources to recruit, train and retain qualified employees, we may not be able to attract, effectively train and retain these employees. Any failure to do so could impair our ability to perform our contractual obligations efficiently and timely meet our customers' needs and win new business, which could adversely affect our future results.

The cost of providing our services, including the degree to which our employees are utilized, affects our profitability. The degree to which we are able to utilize our employees in a timely manner or at all is affected by a number of factors including our ability to transition employees from completed projects to new assignments, forecast demand for our services in order to maintain and deploy headcount that is aligned with demand, and our need to devote resources to training, business development, and other non-contract related activities. If our employees are under-utilized, our profitability could suffer. Additionally, if our employees are over-utilized, it could have an adverse effect on employee engagement and retention, which could in turn have an adverse impact on our business.

In addition to attracting, retaining and effectively utilizing qualified engineering, technical and professional personnel, we believe that our success will also depend on the continued employment of a highly qualified and experienced senior management team and its ability to retain existing business and generate new business. Our senior management team is important to our business because personal reputations and individual business relationships are a critical element of retaining and obtaining customer contracts in our industry. Moreover, there is little redundancy or overlap of responsibilities in our corporate functions and loss of key personnel in critical functions could lead to lack of business continuity or disruptions in our operations, financial reporting or control processes until we are able to hire and train replacement personnel. Our inability to retain appropriately qualified and experienced senior executives could cause us to lose customers or new business opportunities.

We recently entered into an agreement to make a significant acquisition and may make other acquisitions, investments, joint ventures and divestitures in the future that involve numerous risks, which if realized, may adversely affect our business and our future results.

We recently entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated March 1, 2015, under which we agreed to acquire Scitor Holdings, Inc. (Scitor) and its subsidiaries under certain conditions for a total purchase price of \$790 million, subject to adjustment. Although completion of the Scitor acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions, we expect to complete the acquisition of Scitor in May 2015. Our ability to complete the acquisition of Scitor is dependent upon certain financial institutions performing financing commitments entered into with us. We expect to incur approximately \$670 million of additional debt secured by a lien on substantially all of our assets to fund a portion of the purchase price to acquire Scitor (New Credit Facility). In addition, we have amended the terms of our existing unsecured revolving and term loans (Existing Credit Facility) to, among other things, permit the New Credit Facility. Upon completion of the Scitor acquisition and closing of the New Credit Facility, it is expected that the Existing Credit Facility will also become secured by a lien on all of our assets. The New Credit Facility and the

Existing Credit Facility are referred to below as the New and Existing Credit Facilities. In addition, under the terms of the New and Existing Credit Facilities, we will be required to maintain a certain ratio of debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (referred to as the Leverage Ratio). Further, under the terms of the New and Existing Credit Facilities, we will be limited in our ability to pay dividends beyond our current regular dividend and repurchase shares of our stock, be required to make certain mandatory prepayments based on the cash flow of our business, and be subject to other operational limitations.

The debt arrangements we expect to enter into with respect to our acquisition of Scitor will impose limitations on our ability to make other acquisitions. Subject to those limitations, in addition to Scitor, we may selectively pursue additional strategic acquisitions, investments and joint ventures. The Scitor acquisition and other acquisitions, investments and joint ventures pose many risks that could adversely affect our reputation, operations or financial results, including:

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- acquisitions normally require a significant investment of time and resources, which may disrupt our historic business and distract our management from other important responsibilities;
- even if successful, the Scitor acquisition and any future acquisition could reduce our earnings per share or net income for a number of reasons, including the amortization of intangible assets, impairment charges, the inability to generate or sustain profits of the acquired business, adverse changes in unhedged interest rates on debt incurred to complete the acquisition or a failure to realize assumed future tax benefits estimated in connection with the acquisition;
- we may not retain key employees (including those with needed security clearances), customers and business partners of Scitor following our acquisition or those of an acquired business in the future;
- we may fail to successfully integrate Scitor or other future acquired businesses, such as failing to successfully implement IT and other control systems relating to the operations of Scitor or any other future acquired business;
- we may not generate sufficient earnings to meet the required Leverage Ratio under the New and Existing Credit Facilities, which would give lenders the right to, among other things, foreclose on our assets;
- the limitations on our ability to issue dividends beyond our current regular dividend and to repurchase our stock under the New and Existing Credit Facilities may restrict our capital deployment decisions in the future, which may have an adverse impact on our stock price;
- we may not be able to accurately estimate the financial effect of the Scitor acquisition or any future acquisitions and investments on our business and we may not realize anticipated revenue opportunities, cost savings, or other synergies or benefits, or acquisitions may not result in improved operating performance;
- we may assume known as well as unknown material liabilities that were not identified as part of our due diligence or for which we are unable to receive a purchase price adjustment or reimbursement through indemnification;
- we may assume legal or regulatory risks, particularly with respect to businesses that have immature business processes and compliance programs or that operate in markets in which we have previously had limited direct prior experience;
- we may be adversely impacted by developments in the U.S. government intelligence community budgets and other areas to which we had limited exposure prior to the acquisition;
- we may encounter performance problems with acquired technologies, capabilities and products, particularly with respect to those that are still in development when acquired;
- acquired entities or joint ventures may not operate profitably, which could adversely affect our operating income or operating margins and we may be unable to recover investments in any such acquisitions;
- acquisitions, investments and joint ventures may require us to spend a significant amount of cash and incur a substantial amount of debt, with increased interest expense and amortization demands and mandatory prepayment requirements, or to issue capital stock, resulting in dilution of ownership; and
- we may not be able to effectively influence the operations of our joint ventures or we may be exposed to certain liabilities if our joint venture partners do not fulfill their obligations or fail to comply with legal requirements, laws and regulations.

If the Scitor acquisition or our future acquisitions, investments or joint ventures fail, perform poorly or their value is otherwise impaired for any reason, including contractions in credit markets and global economic conditions, our business and financial results could be adversely affected.

In addition, we may periodically divest businesses, including businesses that are no longer a part of our ongoing strategic plan. These divestitures similarly require significant investment of time and resources and may disrupt our business, distract management from other responsibilities and may result in losses on disposal or continued financial involvement in

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the divested business, including through indemnification, guarantee or other financial arrangements, for a period of time following the transaction, which would adversely affect our financial results.

We may not realize as revenues the entire amounts reflected in our backlog, which could adversely affect our expected future revenues and growth prospects.

As of January 30, 2015, our total backlog was \$6.2 billion, which included \$1.7 billion in funded backlog. Due to the U.S. government's ability to not exercise contract options or to terminate, modify or curtail our programs or contracts and the rights of our non-U.S. government customers to cancel contracts and purchase orders in certain circumstances, we may realize less than expected or, in some cases, never realize revenues from some of the contracts that are included in our backlog. Our unfunded backlog, in particular, contains management's estimate of amounts expected to be realized on unfunded contract work that may never be realized as revenues. If we fail to realize as revenues amounts included in our backlog, our expected future revenues, growth prospects and profitability could be adversely affected.

Our earnings and profitability may vary based on the mix of our contracts and may be adversely affected by our failure to accurately estimate and manage costs, time and resources.

We generate revenues under various types of contracts, which include cost-reimbursement, T&M and FFP contracts. Our earnings and profitability may vary materially depending on changes in the proportionate amount of revenues derived from each type of contract, the nature of services or solutions provided, as well as the achievement of performance objectives and the stage of performance at which the right to receive fees, particularly under incentive and award fee contracts, is finally determined. Cost-reimbursement and T&M contracts generally have lower profitability than FFP contracts.

Our profitability is adversely affected when we incur costs that we cannot bill to our customers. To varying degrees, each of our contract types involves some risk that we could underestimate the costs and resources necessary to fulfill the contract. While FFP contracts allow us to benefit from cost savings, these contracts also increase our exposure to the risk of cost overruns. Revenues derived from FFP contracts represented approximately 34% of our total revenues for fiscal 2015. When making proposals on these types of contracts, we rely heavily on our estimates of costs and timing for completing the associated projects, as well as assumptions regarding technical issues. In each case, our failure to accurately estimate costs or the resources and technology needed to perform our contracts or to effectively manage and control our costs during the performance of our work could result, and in some instances has resulted, in reduced profits or in losses. More generally, any increased or unexpected costs or unanticipated delays in connection with the performance of our contracts, including costs and delays caused by contractual disputes or other factors outside of our control, such as performance failures of our subcontractors, natural disasters or other force majeure events, could make our contracts less profitable than expected or unprofitable.

We use estimates in recognizing revenues and if we make changes to estimates used in recognizing revenues, our profitability may be adversely affected.

A significant portion of revenues from our contracts are recognized using the percentage-of-completion method. This method requires estimates of total costs at completion, fees earned on the contract, or both. This estimation process, particularly due to the technical nature of the services being performed and the long-term nature of certain contracts, is complex and involves significant judgment. Adjustments to original estimates are often required as work progresses, experience is gained and additional information becomes known, even though the scope of the work required under the contract may not change. Any adjustment as a result of a change in estimate is recognized immediately. Changes

in the underlying assumptions, circumstances or estimates could result in adjustments that may adversely affect future financial results.

Our business and financial results could be negatively affected by cyber or other security threats.

As a U.S. government contractor and a provider of IT services operating in multiple regulated industries and geographies, we handle sensitive information, including personally identifiable information, protected health information, personnel information, classified information, financial information and other confidential information concerning our business and employees and those of our customers (collectively referred to below as sensitive information). We are continuously exposed to cyber and other security threats, including computer viruses, attacks by hackers or physical break-ins. Any electronic or physical break-in or other security breach or compromise may jeopardize security of sensitive or other information stored or transmitted through our IT systems and networks. This could lead to disruptions in mission critical systems, unauthorized release of confidential or otherwise protected information and corruption of data. Although we have implemented policies, procedures and controls to protect against, detect and mitigate these threats, attempts by others to

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gain unauthorized access to our IT systems are becoming more sophisticated. These attempts include covertly introducing malware to our computers and networks and impersonating authorized users, among others, and may be perpetrated by well-funded organized crime or state sponsored efforts. We seek to detect and investigate all security incidents and to prevent their occurrence or recurrence. We continue to improve our threat protection, detection and mitigation policies, procedures and controls. In addition, we work with other companies in the industry and government participants to promote increased awareness and enhanced protections against cybersecurity threats. However, because of the evolving nature of these security threats, there can be no assurance that our policies, procedures and controls have or will detect or prevent any of these threats and we cannot predict the full impact of any such incident. We may experience similar security threats to the IT systems that we develop, install or maintain under customer contracts, including customer contracts under which we may have access to or management responsibility for customer databases or networks that contain sensitive information relating to our customers, their employees or related third parties. Although we work cooperatively with our customers and other business partners to seek to minimize the impacts of cyber and other security threats, we must rely on the safeguards put in place by those entities. In the event of unauthorized access to sensitive information that we are responsible for safeguarding, our customers and their employees or related third parties, if applicable, may seek to hold us liable for any costs or other damages associated with the unauthorized access as a breach of our contractual and other obligations. In addition, various federal or state agencies may bring legal action against us for violation of or noncompliance with regulatory requirements relating to any unauthorized access to sensitive information within our control. Any remediation costs, damages or other liabilities related to unauthorized access of sensitive information of ours or our customers caused by cyber or other security threats may not be fully insured or indemnified by other means. Occurrence of any unauthorized access caused by these security threats could adversely affect our reputation, ability to work on sensitive U.S. government contracts, business operations and financial results.

Internal system or service failures could disrupt our business and impair our ability to effectively provide our services and solutions to our customers, which could damage our reputation and adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

Any internal disruption or failure in our IT network, software or hardware systems or communications, utilities or other business equipment or services could have a material adverse effect on our ability to provide the services required to be performed by us under customer contracts or bill our customers for work performed on our contracts, collect the amounts that have been billed and produce accurate financial statements in a timely manner. We are also vulnerable to failures in these systems, equipment and other business services caused by third-party service providers, cybersecurity threats, natural disasters, power shortages, terrorist attacks or other events, which could cause loss of data and interruptions or delays in our business, cause us to incur remediation costs, subject us to claims and damage our reputation. In addition, the failure or disruption of our communications or utilities could cause us to interrupt or suspend our operations or otherwise adversely affect our business. Our property and business interruption insurance may be inadequate to compensate us for all losses that may occur as a result of any system or operational failure or disruption. As a result, any internal or external disruption or failure in our IT network, software or hardware systems or communications, utilities or other business equipment or services could damage our reputation and adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

Customer systems failures could damage our reputation and adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

Many of the systems and networks that we develop, install and maintain for our customers involve managing and protecting personal information and information relating to national security and other sensitive government functions. While we have programs designed to comply with relevant privacy and security laws and restrictions, if a system or network that we develop, install or maintain were to fail or experience a security breach or service

interruption, whether caused by us, third-party service providers, cybersecurity threats or other events, we may experience loss of revenue, remediation costs or face claims for damages or contract termination. Any such event could cause serious harm to our reputation and prevent us from having access to or being eligible for further work on such systems and networks. Our errors and omissions liability insurance may be inadequate to compensate us for all of the damages that we may incur and, as a result, our future results could be adversely affected.

Legal disputes could require us to pay potentially large damage awards and could be costly to defend, which would adversely affect our cash balances and profitability, and could damage our reputation.

We are subject to a number of lawsuits and claims described under “Legal Proceedings” in Part I of this Annual Report. We are also subject to, and may become a party to, a variety of other litigation or claims and suits that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of our business. The Department of Justice and other enforcement agencies of the U.S. government may bring claims or lawsuits against us in connection with our performance of government contracts or our

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billing or record-keeping relating to those contracts. The Department of Justice has considerably more resources at its disposal than we do, and can bring suspension and debarment proceedings against us that would prevent us from working for some or all U.S. government customers. In addition, certain statutes under which the Department of Justice may bring claims, like the False Claims Act, provide for treble damages and penalties on a per invoice basis against government contractors. These circumstances generally give the Department of Justice significantly more leverage in any legal dispute with us than if we were defending ourselves against claims brought by a commercial enterprise. Adverse judgments or settlements in some or all of these legal disputes may result in significant monetary damages or injunctive relief against us. Any claims or litigation could be costly to defend, and even if we are successful or if fully indemnified or insured, could damage our reputation and make it more difficult to compete effectively or obtain adequate insurance in the future. Litigation and other claims, including those described under “Legal Proceedings” in Part I of this Annual Report, are subject to inherent uncertainties and management’s view of these matters may change in the future.

Our business and operations expose us to numerous legal and regulatory requirements and any violation of these requirements could harm our business.

We are subject to numerous federal, state and foreign legal requirements on matters as diverse as data privacy and protection, employment and labor relations, immigration, taxation, anti-corruption, import/export controls, trade restrictions, internal and disclosure control obligations, securities regulation and anti-competition. Compliance with diverse and changing legal requirements is costly, time-consuming and requires significant resources. Violations of one or more of these requirements in the conduct of our business could result in significant fines and other damages, criminal sanctions against us or our officers, prohibitions on doing business and damage to our reputation. Violations of these regulations or contractual obligations related to regulatory compliance in connection with the performance of customer contracts could also result in liability for significant monetary damages, fines and/or criminal prosecution, unfavorable publicity and other reputational damage, restrictions on our ability to compete for certain work and allegations by our customers that we have not performed our contractual obligations.

Goodwill represents a significant amount of our total assets and any impairment of these assets would negatively impact our results of operations.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Examples of events or changes in circumstances indicating that the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable could include a significant adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate, an adverse action or assessment by a regulator, unanticipated competition, loss of key personnel or a more likely than not expectation that a reporting unit or a significant portion of a reporting unit will be sold or otherwise disposed of. In addition, we recently entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger dated March 1, 2015, under which we agreed to acquire Scitor Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries under certain conditions for a total purchase price of \$790 million, subject to adjustment. We expect goodwill and the value of our intangible assets to increase significantly following completion of this acquisition. Any future impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets would have a negative impact on our profitability and financial results.

We depend on our teaming arrangements and relationships with other contractors and subcontractors. If we are not able to maintain these relationships, or if these parties fail to satisfy their obligations to us or the customer, our revenues, profitability and growth prospects could be adversely affected.

We rely on our teaming relationships with other prime contractors and subcontractors in order to submit bids for large procurements or other opportunities where we believe the combination of services, products and solutions provided by

us and the other companies will help us to win and perform the contract. We expect to continue our use of teaming relationships. Our future revenues and growth prospects could be adversely affected if other contractors eliminate or reduce their contract relationships with us, or if the U.S. government terminates or reduces these other contractors' programs, does not award them new contracts or refuses to pay under a contract. Companies that do not have access to U.S. government contracts may perform services as our subcontractor and that exposure could enhance such companies' prospect of securing a future position as a prime U.S. government contractor which could increase competition for future contracts and impair our ability to win these contracts.

We may have disputes with our subcontractors arising from, among other things, the quality and timeliness of work performed by the subcontractor, customer concerns about the subcontractor, our failure to extend existing task orders or issue new task orders under a subcontract, our hiring of a subcontractor's personnel or the subcontractor's failure to comply with applicable law. Current uncertain economic conditions heighten the risk of financial stress of our

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subcontractors, which could adversely impact their ability to meet their contractual requirements to us. If any of our subcontractors fail to timely meet their contractual obligations or have regulatory compliance or other problems, our ability to fulfill our obligations as a prime contractor or higher tier subcontractor may be jeopardized. Significant losses could arise in future periods and subcontractor performance deficiencies could result in our termination for default. A termination for default could eliminate a revenue source, expose us to liability and have an adverse effect on our ability to compete for future contracts and task orders, especially if the customer is an agency of the U.S. government.

Our spin-off transaction subjects us to risks relating to the protest of contracts and contract vehicles bid for us by our former Parent before completion of the spin-off transaction and by us before novation of those contracts and contract vehicles to us from former Parent.

In September 2013, we completed a spin-off transaction from former Parent and became an independent, publicly traded company. In July 2014, the government signed a novation agreement authorizing the novation from former Parent to us of customer contracts and contract vehicles that relate primarily to our business. We are in the process of completing the administrative tasks relating to completion of the novation process of those contracts and contract vehicles. While we do not expect the completion of the novation process to delay payments to us in any material respect on contracts novated to us by our former Parent, we have experienced the protest by competitors of new awards of contracts to us on grounds relating to the spin-off transaction.

Certain contracts were bid for by our former Parent before completion of the spin-off transaction with the expressed intention that they be novated to us after award. Some of these proposals for contracts are still pending award by the government. Contract awards to our former Parent resulting from these proposals may be challenged by unsuccessful competitors who file a timely protest after such award. In addition, competitors have protested the award of bids to us that were submitted by us after completion of the spin-off but before the government approved the novation of the applicable contract vehicles to us from former Parent. These competitors have based their protests on grounds, among others, that we were not a qualified bidder since (i) the contract vehicle was not in our Company's name at the time the bid was submitted and (ii) we should not be able to include the past performance of our business while we were owned by our former Parent. If competitors are successful in protesting the award of bids to us or our former Parent on these grounds or other spin-off related reasons, our revenue and results from operations would be negatively affected.

We do not have a recent operating history as an independent company and our historical financial information may not be a reliable indicator of our future results.

The historical pre-separation financial information we have included in this Annual Report has been derived from former Parent's financial statements and does not necessarily reflect what our financial position, results of operations and cash flows would have been as a separate, stand-alone entity during the periods presented. Former Parent did not account for us, and we were not operated, as a single stand-alone entity for the applicable periods even if we represented an important business in former Parent's historical financial statements. In addition, the historical information is not necessarily indicative of what our results of operations, financial position and cash flows will be in the future. For example, following the separation in September 2013, changes have been made to our cost structure, funding and operations, including changes for income taxes, increased costs associated with reduced economies of scale and increased costs associated with becoming a public, stand-alone company. While we generated net profits as part of former Parent, we cannot provide assurance that our profits will continue at a similar level or at all as a stand-alone company.

We may be unable to achieve some or all of the benefits that we expected to achieve following the separation; our recent change to a matrix organizational structure or future changes in organizational structure, capabilities or strategy to respond to developments in our markets may not be successful.

As an independent, publicly traded company, we expect that our business would benefit from, among other things, the removal of certain OCI in the pursuit of business opportunities, the alignment of our cost structure with our new business objectives and improved management incentive tools. However, by separating from former Parent, we may be more susceptible to market fluctuations and other adverse events than we would have been were we still a part of former Parent. In addition, we may not be able to achieve some or all of the benefits that we expected to achieve as an independent company, including additional revenues as a result of removing certain OCI as a result of the separation, in the time we expect, if at all. Further, in anticipation of the spin-off, we implemented a matrix organizational structure to better enable customer focus and more efficient use of resources while maintaining performance excellence. We may in the future make further changes to our organizational structure, change our mix of capabilities or modify our strategy to respond to developments in our markets and grow our business. The implementation of the matrix organizational structure

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or any future changes to our organizational structure, capabilities or strategy may not be successful or yield the anticipated benefits and they may ultimately have a negative effect on our business and results of operations.

Our customers, prospective customers and suppliers may need assurances that our financial stability on a stand-alone basis is sufficient to satisfy their requirements for doing or continuing to do business with them.

Some of our customers, prospective customers and suppliers may need assurances that our financial stability on a stand-alone basis is sufficient to satisfy their requirements for doing or continuing to do business with them. If our customers, prospective customers or suppliers are not satisfied with our financial stability, it could have a material adverse effect on our ability to bid for and obtain or retain customer contracts, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We may incur greater costs as an independent company than we did when we were part of former Parent.

As part of former Parent, we could take advantage of former Parent's size and purchasing power in procuring certain goods and services such as insurance and health care benefits, and technology such as computer software licenses. In addition, we relied on former Parent to provide various corporate functions. After the spin-off, as a separate, independent entity, we may be unable to obtain these goods, services and technologies at prices or on terms as favorable to us as those we obtained prior to the separation. We may also incur costs for functions previously performed by former Parent that are higher than the amounts reflected in our historical financial statements, which could cause our profitability to decrease.

We have only a limited ability to protect our intellectual property rights, which are important to our success. Our failure to adequately protect our proprietary information and intellectual property rights could adversely affect our competitive position.

We rely principally on trade secrets to protect much of our intellectual property in cases where we do not believe that patent protection is appropriate or obtainable. However, trade secrets are difficult to protect. Although our employees are subject to confidentiality obligations, this protection may be inadequate to deter or prevent misappropriation of our confidential information. We may be unable to detect unauthorized use of our intellectual property or otherwise take appropriate steps to enforce our rights. Failure to obtain or maintain trade secret protection could adversely affect our competitive business position. If we are unable to prevent third parties from infringing or misappropriating our copyrights, trademarks or other proprietary information, our competitive position could be adversely affected. In addition, in connection with the performance of services, the U.S. government has certain rights to inventions, data, software codes and related material that we develop under government-funded contracts and subcontracts, which may permit the U.S. government to disclose or license this information to third parties, including, in some instances, our competitors.

In the course of conducting our business, we may inadvertently infringe the intellectual property rights of others, resulting in claims against us or our customers. Our contracts generally indemnify our customers for third-party claims for intellectual property infringement by the services and solutions we provide. The expense of defending these claims may adversely affect our financial results.

Our insurance may be insufficient to protect us from claims or losses.

We maintain insurance coverage with third-party insurers as part of our overall risk management strategy and because some of our contracts require us to maintain specific insurance coverage limits. However, not every risk or liability is

or can be protected by insurance, and, for those risks we insure, the limits of coverage we purchase or that are reasonably obtainable in the market may not be sufficient to cover all actual losses or liabilities incurred. If any of our third-party insurers fail, cancel our coverage or otherwise are unable to provide us with adequate insurance coverage, then our overall risk exposure and our operational expenses would increase and the management of our business operations could be disrupted. Our insurance may be insufficient to protect us from significant warranty and other liability claims or losses. Moreover, there is a risk that commercially available liability insurance will not continue to be available to us at a reasonable cost, if at all. If liability claims or losses exceed our current or available insurance coverage, our business and prospects may be harmed. Regardless of the adequacy of our insurance coverage, any significant claim could have an adverse impact on our market reputation, which could have an adverse impact on our ability to compete for future contracts and task orders.

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Business disruptions caused by natural disasters and other crises could adversely affect our profitability and our overall financial position.

We have significant operations located in regions of the United States that may be exposed to damaging storms and other natural disasters, such as hurricanes, tornadoes, blizzards, flooding, wildfires or earthquakes. Our business could also be disrupted by pandemics and other national or international crises. Although preventative measures may help mitigate the damage from such occurrences, the damage and disruption to our business resulting from any of these events may be significant. If our insurance and other risk mitigation mechanisms are not sufficient to recover all costs, including loss of revenues from sales to customers, we could experience a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations. Performance failures and disruptions by our subcontractors due to these types of events may also adversely affect our ability to perform our obligations on a prime contract, which could reduce our profitability due to damages or other costs that may not be fully recoverable from the subcontractor or the customer and could result in a termination of our contract and have an adverse effect on our ability to compete for future contracts.

We could incur significant liabilities and suffer negative publicity if our detection systems fail to operate as intended or our assessment reports prove to be inaccurate.

We have developed and sold tsunami buoys and related services that are designed to assist in the detection of tsunamis or large waves that may have catastrophic consequences to coastal communities. Our buoys have been deployed by the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and non-U.S. governments in other areas around the world. There are many factors, some of which are beyond our control, which could result in the failure of these buoys. We may develop other products or provide services for the detection of natural or manmade threats that could have catastrophic consequences if the threats are realized. In addition, we prepare reports for various government customers in the evaluation or assessment of the consequences of certain threats or natural disasters. The failure of our products and services to help detect the threats for which they were designed or the failure of our reports to accurately assess the consequences of certain threats could contribute to injury, death and extensive property damage and may lead to product liability, professional liability, or other claims against us. Further, if our products, services or reports fail to, or are perceived to have failed to help detect or adequately assess a threat, the negative publicity from such incident could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our services and operations sometimes involve using, handling or disposing of hazardous substances or dangerous materials, which could expose us to potentially significant liabilities.

Some of our services and operations involve the use, handling or disposal of hazardous substances or dangerous materials, including explosive, chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear materials. These activities generally subject us to extensive foreign, federal, state and local environmental protection and health and safety laws and regulations, which, among other things, require us to incur costs to comply with these regulations and could impose liability on us for handling or disposing of hazardous substances or dangerous materials. Furthermore, failure to comply with these environmental protection and health and safety laws and regulations could result in civil, criminal, regulatory, administrative or contractual sanctions, including fines, penalties or suspension or debarment from contracting with the U.S. government or could cause us to incur costs to change, upgrade, remediate and/or close some of our operations or properties. Although we do not have extensive real estate holdings, our ownership and operation of real property also subjects us to environmental protection laws, some of which hold current or previous owners or operators of businesses and real property liable for hazardous substance releases, even if they did not know of and were not responsible for the releases. If we have any violations of, or incur liabilities pursuant to, these laws or regulations, our financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected.

We face risks associated with our international business.

Our international business operations may be subject to additional and different risks than our U.S. business. Failure to comply with U.S. government laws and regulations applicable to international business such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act or U.S. export control regulations could have an adverse impact on our business with the U.S. government and could expose us to administrative, civil or criminal penalties. Additionally, these risks relating to international operations may expose us to potentially significant contract losses.

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In some countries, there is increased chance for economic, legal or political changes that may adversely affect the performance of our services, sale of our solutions or repatriation of our profits. International transactions can also involve increased financial and legal risks arising from foreign exchange rate variability, imposition of tariffs or additional taxes, restrictive trade policies and differing legal systems. We provide services and solutions in support of U.S. government customers in countries with governments that may be or may become unstable, which increases the risk of an incident resulting in injury or loss of life, or damage or destruction of property, or inability to meet our contractual obligations. Although our international operations have historically generated a small proportion of our revenues, we do not know the impact that these regulatory, geopolitical and other factors may have on our business in the future and any of these factors could adversely affect our business.

Risks Relating to our Stock

Provisions in our organizational documents, the Tax Matters Agreement and Delaware law could delay or prevent transactions that many stockholders may favor.

Some provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may have the effect of delaying, discouraging or preventing a merger or acquisition that our stockholders may consider favorable, including transactions in which stockholders might receive a premium for their shares. These restrictions, which may also make it more difficult for our stockholders to elect directors not endorsed by our current directors and management, include the following:

- our certificate of incorporation provides that its bylaws and certain provisions of its certificate of incorporation may be amended by only two-thirds or more voting power of all of the outstanding shares entitled to vote. These supermajority voting requirements could impede our stockholders' ability to make changes to our certificate of incorporation and bylaws.
 - our certificate of incorporation contains certain supermajority voting provisions, which generally provide that mergers and certain other business combinations between a related person and us be approved by the holders of securities having at least 80% of our outstanding voting power, as well as by the holders of a majority of the voting power of such securities that are not owned by the related person.
 - our stockholders may not act by written consent. As a result, a holder, or holders, controlling a majority of our stock are limited in their ability to take certain actions other than in connection with the annual stockholders' meeting or a special meeting called at the request of qualified stockholders as provided in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws.
 - our Board of Directors may issue, without stockholder approval, shares of undesignated preferred stock. The ability to authorize undesignated preferred stock makes it possible for our Board of Directors to issue preferred stock with voting or other rights or preferences that could impede the success of any attempt to acquire us.
- As a Delaware corporation, we are also subject to certain restrictions on business combinations. Under Delaware law, a corporation may not engage in a business combination with any holder of 15% or more of its stock unless the holder has held the stock for three years, or among other things, our Board of Directors has approved the business combination or the transaction pursuant to which such person became a 15% holder prior to the time the person became a 15% holder.

In addition, under the Tax Matters Agreement with former Parent, we agreed not to enter into any transaction involving an acquisition (including issuance) of our common stock or any other transaction (or, to the extent we have the right to prohibit it, to permit any such transaction) that could cause the distribution to be taxable to former Parent. We also agreed to indemnify former Parent for any tax resulting from any such transactions. Generally, former Parent will recognize taxable gain on the distribution if there are one or more acquisitions (including issuances) of our capital stock, directly or indirectly, representing 50% or more, measured by vote or value, of our then-outstanding capital

stock, and the acquisitions or issuances are deemed to be part of a plan or series of related transactions that include the distribution. Any such shares of our common stock acquired, directly or indirectly, within two years before or after the distribution (with exceptions, including public trading by less-than-5% stockholders and certain compensatory stock issuances) will generally be presumed to be part of such a plan unless that presumption is rebutted. As a result, our obligations may discourage, delay or prevent a change of control of our Company.

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We have contracts with the U.S. government that are classified which may limit investor insight into portions of our business.

We derive a portion of our revenues from programs with the U.S. government that are subject to security restrictions (classified programs), which preclude the dissemination of information that is classified for national security purposes. We are limited in our ability to provide information about these classified programs, their risks or any disputes or claims relating to such programs. As a result, investors have less insight into our classified programs than our other programs and therefore less ability to fully evaluate the risks related to our classified business.

We cannot assure you that we will pay dividends on our stock in the future.

The Board of Directors authorized and declared a quarterly cash dividend for each of the quarters since the separation from former Parent. The declaration of any future dividends and the establishment of the per share amount, record dates and payment dates for any future dividends are subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors taking into account future earnings, cash flows, financial requirements and other factors. There can be no assurance that the Board of Directors will declare any dividends in the future. In addition, our ability to declare and pay any future dividends may be restricted by the provisions of Delaware law and covenants in the New and Existing Credit Facilities. To the extent that expectations by market participants regarding the potential payment, or amount, of any dividend prove to be incorrect, the price of our common stock may be materially and negatively affected and investors that bought shares of our common stock based on those expectations may suffer a loss on their investment.

Forward-Looking Statement Risks

You may not be able to rely on forward-looking statements.

This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements that are based on our management's belief and assumptions about the future in light of information currently available to our management. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by words such as "may," "will," "should," "expects," "projects," "intends," "plans," "anticipates," "estimates," "predicts," "potential," "continue," "outlook," and similar words or phrases or the negative of these words or phrases. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance, and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable when made, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. There are a number of important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those results anticipated by our forward-looking statements, which include, but are not limited to the risk factors discussed above.

We do not undertake any obligation to update or revise any of the forward-looking statements to reflect events, circumstances, changes in expectations, or the occurrence of unanticipated events after the date of those statements or to conform these statements to actual results.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

No information is required in response to this item.

Item 2. Properties

We occupy approximately 3 million square feet of floor space, substantially all of which is leased. Our corporate headquarters is located in McLean, Virginia. Our principal locations outside of McLean, Virginia include Huntsville, Alabama and Oak Ridge, Tennessee. As of January 30, 2015 we conducted our operations in approximately 95 offices located in 34 states, the District of Columbia, and various foreign countries. We consider our facilities suitable and adequate for our present needs, which are generally limited to office, warehouse and computer laboratory spaces.

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Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We have provided information about legal proceedings in which we are involved in Note 13 of the notes to the consolidated and combined financial statements contained within this Annual Report.

We are also routinely subject to investigations and reviews relating to compliance with various laws and regulations. Additional information regarding such investigations and reviews is described under the heading “Government Investigations, Audits and Reviews” in Note 13 of the notes to the consolidated and combined financial statements contained within this Annual Report.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

No information is required in response to this item.

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Part II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchase of Equity Securities

Holders of Common Stock, Historical Prices and Dividends

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the ticker symbol "SAIC". Our common stock started trading on the NYSE on September 30, 2013. Prior to September 30, 2013, there was no public market for our common stock. The following table presents the high and low closing prices for our common stock since September 30, 2013:

Fiscal Quarter	Fiscal 2014	
	High	Low
3 rd Quarter (September 30, 2013 to November 1, 2013)*	\$36.32	\$32.49
4 th Quarter (November 2, 2013 to January 31, 2014)	\$39.03	\$30.94

Fiscal Quarter	Fiscal 2015	
	High	Low
1 st Quarter (February 1, 2014 to May 2, 2014)	\$39.73	\$34.65
2 nd Quarter (May 3, 2014 to August 1, 2014)	\$45.64	\$36.64
3 rd Quarter (August 2, 2014 to October 31, 2014)	\$48.91	\$41.37
4 th Quarter (November 1, 2014 to January 30, 2015)	\$52.13	\$48.78

*Our 3rd Quarter of fiscal 2014 began August 3, 2013. However, our stock did not begin trading until after the separation on September 30, 2013.

As of March 6, 2015, there were approximately 30,000 holders of record of our common stock. The number of holders of record of our common stock may not be representative of the number of beneficial owners due to shares that may be held by depositories, brokers or nominees.

Since our separation from former Parent, we have declared and paid quarterly dividends totaling \$1.12 and \$0.56 per share of our common stock for fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2014, respectively. We intend to continue paying dividends on a quarterly basis, although the declaration of any future dividends will be determined by our Board of Directors and will depend on available cash, estimated cash needs, earnings, financial condition, operating results, capital requirements, applicable contractual restrictions and other factors that our Board of Directors deems relevant. In addition, our ability to declare and pay future dividends on our stock may be restricted by the provisions of Delaware law and covenants in our New and Existing Credit Facilities.

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Stock Performance Graph

The following graph compares the total cumulative return on our common stock from September 30, 2013 through fiscal 2015 to three indices: (i) the Standard & Poor's (S&P) MIDCAP 400 Index, (ii) the Russell 1000 Index and (iii) the S&P North American Technology Services Index. The graph assumes an initial investment of \$100 on September 30, 2013 and that dividends, if any, have been reinvested. The comparisons in the graph are required by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), based upon historical data and are not intended to forecast or be indicative of possible future performance of our common stock.

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Purchases of Equity Securities

We may repurchase shares on the open market in accordance with established repurchase plans. Whether repurchases are made and the timing and amount of repurchases depends on a variety of factors including market conditions, our capital position, internal cash generation and other factors.

The following table presents repurchases of our common stock during the three months ended January 30, 2015:

Period (1)	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased (2)	Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of
				Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (3)
November 1, 2014 - December 5, 2014	382,375	\$ 50.23	377,790	1,536,786
December 6, 2014 - January 2, 2015	89,569	\$ 51.26	77,633	1,459,153
January 3, 2015 - January 30, 2015	8,512	\$ 50.48	-	1,459,153
Total	480,456	\$ 50.42	455,423	

(1) Date ranges represent our fiscal periods during the current quarter. Our fiscal quarters typically consist of one five-week period and two four-week periods.

(2) Includes shares purchased upon surrender by stockholders of previously owned shares to satisfy minimum statutory tax withholding obligations related to stock option exercises and vesting of stock awards in addition to shares purchased under our publicly announced plans or programs.

(3) We may repurchase up to 5 million shares of our common stock under our repurchase program previously announced in October 2013. As of January 30, 2015, we have repurchased approximately 3.5 million shares of common stock under the program.

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data

We commenced operations on September 27, 2013 following completion of a spin-off transaction from our former parent company, Leidos Holdings, Inc. (collectively with its consolidated subsidiaries, “former Parent”). Our consolidated and combined statement of income data for fiscal years 2011 through 2013 consist entirely of the combined results of the technical, engineering and enterprise information technology (IT) services businesses of former Parent. Our consolidated and combined balance sheet data as of the end of fiscal years 2011 through 2013 has been reflected on a historical basis, as immediately prior to the separation all of the assets and liabilities presented were wholly-owned by former Parent. For fiscal 2014, our consolidated and combined statement of income data consists of the combined results of the technical, engineering and enterprise IT services businesses of former Parent through separation from former Parent and our consolidated results subsequent to separation. Our consolidated balance sheet data at January 31, 2014 consists of our consolidated balances.

This information should be read in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our consolidated and combined financial statements and the notes thereto contained within this Annual Report.

	Year Ended				
	January 30,	January 31,	January 31,	January 31,	January 31,
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions, except per share data)				
Consolidated and Combined Statement of Income Data:					
Total revenues	\$3,885	\$4,121	\$4,781	\$4,733	\$ 4,863
Operating income	240	183	281	299	329
Net income	141	113	182	182	208
*Earnings per share:					
Basic	\$3.01	\$2.33	\$3.74	\$3.74	\$ 4.28
Diluted	\$2.91	\$2.27	\$3.66	\$3.66	\$ 4.19
Cash dividend per share	\$1.12	\$0.56	\$-	\$-	\$ -
	January 30,	January 31,	January 31,	January 31,	January 31,
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Consolidated and Combined Balance Sheet Data:					
Total assets	\$1,398	\$1,447	\$1,245	\$1,371	\$ 1,435
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations,					
including current portion	489	502	3	7	8
Other long-term liabilities	19	17	10	9	14

* See Note 2 of the notes to the consolidated and combined financial statements contained within this Annual Report.

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations and quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk should be read in conjunction with our consolidated and combined financial statements and the related notes. It contains forward-looking statements (which may be identified by words such as those described in "Risk Factors—Forward-Looking Statement Risks" in Part I of this Annual Report), including statements regarding our intent, belief, or current expectations with respect to, among other things, trends affecting our financial condition or results of operations, backlog, our industry, government budgets and spending and the impact of competition. Such statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include those discussed below and elsewhere in this Annual Report, particularly in "Risk Factors" in Part I of this Annual Report. Due to such uncertainties and risks, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. We do not undertake any obligation to update these factors or to publicly announce the results of any changes to our forward-looking statements due to future results or developments.

References herein to "former Parent" refer to Leidos Holdings, Inc. (formerly SAIC, Inc.) collectively with its consolidated subsidiaries. We use the terms "Company," "we," "us" and "our" to refer to both (1) Science Applications International Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries for time periods after the separation and (2), for time periods prior to separation, the technical, engineering and enterprise information technology (IT) services businesses of former Parent, which were contributed to Science Applications International Corporation as part of the separation. The financial information discussed below and included elsewhere in this Annual Report may not necessarily reflect what our financial condition, results of operations or cash flow would have been had we been a stand-alone company during the periods presented prior to separation or what our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows may be in the future.

Unless otherwise noted, references to fiscal years are to fiscal years ended January 31 (for fiscal 2013 and earlier periods) or fiscal years ending the Friday closest to January 31 (for fiscal 2014 and later periods). For example, we refer to the fiscal year ended January 31, 2014 as "fiscal 2014." Effective in fiscal 2014, we changed our fiscal year to a 52/53 week fiscal year ending on the Friday closest to January 31, with interim fiscal quarters typically consisting of thirteen weeks and ending on the Friday closest to April 30, July 31, and October 31.

Business Overview

We are a leading provider of technical, engineering and enterprise IT services, primarily to the U.S. government. We provide engineering and integration offerings for large, complex government projects and offer a broad range of services with a targeted emphasis on higher-end, differentiated technology services. Our end-to-end enterprise IT offerings span the entire spectrum of our customers' IT infrastructure.

The SAIC brand has developed through over 45 years of addressing customers' mission critical needs and solving their most complex problems. We serve markets of significant scale and opportunity, with our primary customers being the departments and agencies of the U.S. government. We serve our customers through more than 1,500 active contracts and task orders and employ approximately 13,000 individuals who are led by an experienced executive team of proven industry leaders. Serving our country's defense and civilian markets, along with many commercial and state/local governments, has afforded us the ability to develop strong and longstanding relationships with some of the largest customers in the markets we serve.

Having completed our first full fiscal year as a stand-alone company, we continue to believe we are well positioned to protect our existing business base, expand our offerings to current customers and grow into adjacent markets. We believe that SAIC's value proposition is found in the proven ability to serve as a trusted adviser to our customers. In doing so, we leverage our expertise and scale to help them execute their mission. We succeed as a business based on the solutions we deliver, our past performance and our ability to compete on price. Our solutions are based on best practices, technology transfer and inspired through innovation. Our past performance was achieved by employee dedication and customer focus. Our ability to be competitive in the future will continue to be driven by our reputation of successful program execution, competitive cost structure and efficiencies in assigning the right people, at the right time, in support of our contracts.

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Substantially all of our revenues are generated by, and tangible long-lived assets owned by, entities located in the United States.

On March 1, 2015 the Company entered into a definitive agreement to acquire privately held Scitor Holdings, Inc. (Scitor), a market leading provider of services primarily to the intelligence community, for an all-cash purchase price of \$790 million, subject to adjustment. The acquisition enables us to gain access to new customers primarily in the intelligence community and leverage capabilities of the combined company to better serve our customers. We intend to fund the transaction from increased borrowings and cash on hand. We have secured a firm financing commitment and expect to put in place permanent financing prior to closing. The transaction is expected to close in the second quarter of fiscal 2016, subject to customary closing conditions.

Economic Opportunities, Challenges and Risks

In fiscal 2015, we generated greater than 90% of our total revenues from contracts with the U.S. government and greater than 70% of our total revenues from contracts with the Department of Defense (DoD), including subcontracts on which we perform. Our business performance is affected by the overall level of U.S. government spending (especially defense spending) and the alignment of our offerings and capabilities with the budget priorities of the U.S. government. While we believe that national security, including defense, will continue to be a priority, the U.S. government budget deficit and the national U.S. debt have created pressure to examine and reduce spending across all federal agencies. Baseline spending for the DoD through U.S. government fiscal year 2023 has been reduced, and there may be further changes that negatively impact discretionary spending trends across all government agencies. Adverse changes in fiscal and economic conditions (such as the manner in which spending reductions are implemented, including sequestration, future government shutdowns, and issues related to the nation's debt ceiling) could materially impact our business.

The U.S. government has increasingly relied on contracts that are subject to a competitive bidding process, including Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ), U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) Schedule and other multi-award contracts, which has resulted in greater competition and increased pricing pressure. We expect that a majority of the business that we seek in the foreseeable future will be awarded through a competitive bidding process. Despite the budget and competitive pressures impacting the industry, we believe we are well positioned to expand customer penetration and benefit from opportunities that we have not previously pursued.

Our scale, size and prime contractor leadership position are expected to help differentiate us from our competitors, especially on large contracts. We believe our long-term, trusted customer relationships and deep technical expertise provide us with the sophistication to handle mission-critical contracts. Our current competitive cost structure, as well as our ongoing efforts to maintain or reduce costs by centralizing strategic sourcing and developing repeatable offerings, is expected to allow us to compete effectively on price in the evolving environment.

See "Risk Factors" in Part I of this Annual Report for additional discussion of our industry and regulatory environment.

Management of Operating Performance and Reporting

We manage our business to achieve our long-term financial targets, which we expect to accomplish on average and over time. These financial targets include low single digit organic revenue growth, operating margin expansion of 10 to 20 basis points annually, deployment of capital in excess of operating needs, and financial leverage appropriate for

a company with our investment requirements and cash generating characteristics.

Our business and program management process is directed by professional managers focused on satisfying our customers by providing high quality services and through carefully monitoring contract margin performance by constantly evaluating contract level risks and opportunities. Through each contract's lifecycle, program management reviews performance and updates estimates to reflect their understanding of the best information available. For contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method of revenue recognition, updates to estimates are recognized on inception-to-date activity, during the period of adjustment, resulting in either a favorable or unfavorable impact to operating income.

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We evaluate our results of operations through an understanding of the drivers causing changes in sales, operating income and operating cash flows. Changes in sales and operating income are generally explained with regards to volume from fluctuations in cost of revenues related to the delivery of our services and, where the impact is significant, individual contracts or programs are described. We also analyze our revenues by type of cost (labor, subcontractor or materials) to better manage and find opportunities to improve operating margin rates. Changes in operating income performance due to factors other than volume are normally driven by fluctuations in shared or corporate costs and changes in contract estimates. Changes in operating cash flows are described with regards to changes in cash generated through the delivery of services, significant drivers of fluctuations in assets or liabilities and the impacts of changes in timing on the above.

Results of Operations

The primary financial performance measures we use to manage our business and monitor results of operations are revenues, operating income and cash flows from operating activities. The following table summarizes our results of operations:

	Year Ended		Year Ended		January 31, 2013
	January 30, 2015	Percent change	January 31, 2014	Percent change	
	(dollars in millions)				
Revenues	\$3,835	(5 %)	\$4,017	(14 %)	\$4,690
Revenues performed by former Parent	50	(52 %)	104	14 %	91
Total revenues	3,885	(6 %)	4,121	(14 %)	4,781
Cost of revenues	3,500	(5 %)	3,684	(14 %)	4,282
Cost of revenues performed by former Parent	50	(52 %)	104	14 %	91
Total cost of revenues	3,550	(6 %)	3,788	(13 %)	4,373
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	95	3 %	92	(7 %)	99
Separation transaction and restructuring expenses	-	(100 %)	58	107 %	28
Operating income	240	31 %	183	(35 %)	281
As a percentage of revenues	6.3 %		4.6 %		6.0 %
As a percentage of revenues, excluding separation transaction and restructuring expenses (a)	6.3 %		6.0 %		6.6 %
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$277	51 %	\$183	(35 %)	\$280

(a) Management believes that the presentation of operating income excluding separation transaction and restructuring expenses, as a percentage of revenues, which is a non-GAAP financial measure, provides useful information to investors regarding the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Revenues. From fiscal 2013 to fiscal 2014 revenues decreased by \$673 million, or 14%. The decrease from fiscal 2014 to 2015 was less pronounced, decreasing \$182 million, or 5%. The easing of the revenue contraction is a result of the reduced impact of programs which ended in prior years, including the DISN Global Solutions program (DGS), an Army Reserve and National Guard technical support program and lower activity on in-theater logistics programs. Although budget pressures, funding delays and changing government procurement strategies have continued to result in lower DoD program material and subcontract revenues, the magnitude of the impact was lower in fiscal 2015

compared to the prior year. For fiscal 2015 these decreases were partially offset by revenues on newly awarded programs and increased material volume on supply chain contracts.

The following summarizes the major factors contributing to the change in revenues between fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2014 and between fiscal 2014 and fiscal 2015.

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	(in millions)
January 31, 2013 Revenues	\$ 4,690
DGS recompetete loss	(293)
Decreased in-theater logistics activity	(156)
Decreased DoD subcontract and material revenues	(123)
Completion of Army Reserve and National Guard technical support program	(52)
Net decreases on other programs	(49)
January 31, 2014 Revenues	4,017
DGS recompetete loss	(116)
Decreased in-theater logistics activity	(60)
Decreased DoD subcontract and material revenues	(95)
Completion of Army Reserve and National Guard technical support program	(45)
Newly awarded programs	91
Increased material volume on supply chain contracts	64
Net decreases on other programs	(21)
January 30, 2015 Revenues	\$ 3,835

Revenues performed by former Parent decreased in the current year due to the expected ramp down of pre-separation joint work. These revenues are recorded equal to cost to reflect that no additional profit is charged to the customer for work performed by former Parent.

Operating Income. From fiscal 2013 to fiscal 2014 operating income decreased \$98 million to 4.6% of revenues from 6.0% of revenues for fiscal 2013 primarily as a result of an increase in separation transaction and restructuring expenses and lower revenue volume. Operating income increased \$57 million to 6.3% of revenues in fiscal 2015 primarily due to significantly lower separation transaction and restructuring expense and strong program execution resulting in net favorable changes in estimates on contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method. We also incurred \$1 million of costs related to the contemplated acquisition of Scitor in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015 and expect the remainder of the acquisition related costs to be incurred in the first and second quarters of fiscal 2016.

The following summarizes the major factors contributing to the change in operating income between fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2014 and between fiscal 2014 and fiscal 2015.

	(in millions)	
January 31, 2013 Operating Income	\$	281
Lower revenue volume		(41)
Increased separation transaction and restructuring expenses		(30)
Lower revenues on relatively higher margin contracts		(12)
Separation-related IT costs		(5)
Change in net changes in estimates of contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method		(2)
Other net decreases		(8)
January 31, 2014 Operating Income		183
		58

Decreased separation transaction and restructuring expenses			
Change in net changes in estimates of contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method		15	
Lower revenue volume		(16))
Severance expense		(2))
Acquisition expense		(1))
Other net increases		3	
January 30, 2015 Operating Income	\$	240	

Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities. From fiscal 2013 to fiscal 2014 cash flows provided by operating activities decreased \$97 million, or 35%, while in fiscal 2015 returned to an amount consistent with fiscal 2013, increasing \$94 million, or 51%, from fiscal 2014. Cash flows decreased in fiscal 2014 compared to fiscal 2013 primarily due to lower net income of \$69 million, a reduction in payroll liabilities resulting from a reduction in number of employees, and lower accrued vacation due to a change in our vacation accrual policy in fiscal 2014, which resulted in total payments to employees for previously accrued vacation of \$14 million.

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In fiscal 2015 cash flows provided by operating activities increased from fiscal 2014 due to current year utilization of prepaid income taxes of \$29 million, higher net income of \$28 million and strong customer collections across several programs. Further contributing to the increase in cash is the absence of liquidations, as described above, of payroll liabilities that reduced cash flows provided by operating activities in the prior year.

Other Key Performance Measures

In addition to the primary financial performance measures, we also believe that bookings and backlog are useful measures for management and investors to evaluate our potential future revenues. In addition, we consider measures such as contract types and revenue mix to be useful for management and investors to evaluate our operating income and performance.

Bookings and Backlog. We had net bookings worth an estimated \$3.4 billion and \$3.0 billion during fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2014, respectively. Net bookings represent the estimated amount of revenue to be earned in the future from funded and negotiated unfunded contract awards that were received during the period, net of adjustments to estimates on previously awarded contracts. We do not include in backlog estimates of revenue to be derived from IDIQ contracts, but rather record backlog and bookings when task orders are awarded on these contracts. Given that much of our revenue is derived from IDIQ contract task orders that renew annually, bookings on these contracts tend to refresh annually as the task orders are renewed. Additionally, we do not include in backlog contract awards that are under protest until the protest is resolved in our favor. Bookings and backlog fluctuate from period to period depending on the government's initial procurement plans which dictate the scope of required services and means of procuring them as well as the eventual timing and value of contract awards, contract renewals, awards under protest, contract modifications and cancellations.

We calculate net bookings as the period's ending backlog plus the period's revenues less the prior period's ending backlog. Backlog represents the estimated amount of future revenues to be recognized under negotiated contracts as work is performed. We segregate our backlog into two categories as follows:

Funded Backlog. Funded backlog for contracts with government agencies primarily represents estimated amounts of revenue to be earned in the future for which funding has already been appropriated less revenues previously recognized on these contracts. It does not include the unfunded portion of contracts where funding is incrementally appropriated or authorized on a quarterly or annual basis by the U.S. government and other customers even though the contract may call for performance over a number of years. Funded backlog for contracts with non-government agencies represents the estimated value on contracts, which may cover multiple future years, under which we are obligated to perform, less revenues previously recognized on these contracts.

Negotiated Unfunded Backlog. Negotiated unfunded backlog represents estimated amounts of revenue to be earned in the future from (1) negotiated contracts for which funding has not been appropriated or otherwise authorized and (2) unexercised priced contract options. Negotiated unfunded backlog does not include any estimate of future potential task orders expected to be awarded under IDIQ, GSA Schedule or other master agreement contract vehicles. We expect to recognize revenue from a substantial portion of our funded backlog within the next 12 months (from the end of the reporting period). However, the U.S. government can adjust the scope of services of or cancel contracts at any time. Similarly, certain contracts with commercial customers include provisions that allow the customer to cancel prior to contract completion. Most of our contracts have cancellation terms that would permit us to recover all or a portion of our incurred costs and fees for work performed.

The estimated value of our total backlog as of the dates presented was:

	January 30,	January 31,
	2015	2014
	(in millions)	
Funded backlog	\$1,659	\$1,639
Negotiated unfunded backlog	4,513	5,012
Total backlog	\$6,172	\$6,651

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The decline in backlog was driven primarily by contract award timing and the lack of resolution of contract protests. During fiscal 2015, we submitted \$9 billion in proposals which represents a 3% increase over the prior year. Our backlog fluctuates from year to year based on the timing of large contract awards and, for protested awards, favorable protest resolution. For example, during fiscal 2015 the award of the High Performance Computing Modernization Program Integrated Technical Services (HITS) contract was protested. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015 the government customer took corrective action, requesting that bidders resubmit their proposals. We now expect that this program will be awarded to the winner of the resubmission process during fiscal 2016.

Contract Types. Our earnings and profitability may vary materially depending on changes in the proportionate amount of revenues derived from each type of contract. For a discussion of the types of contracts under which we generate revenue, see “Business—Contract Types” in Part I of this Annual Report. The following table summarizes revenues by contract type as a percentage of total revenues for the periods presented:

	Year Ended					
	January 30, 2015		January 31, 2014		January 31, 2013	
Cost reimbursement	37	%	37	%	38	%
Time and materials (T&M)	29	%	31	%	29	%
Firm-fixed price (FFP)	34	%	32	%	33	%
Total	100	%	100	%	100	%

Revenue Mix. We generate revenues under our contracts from the efforts of our employees (which we refer to below as labor-related revenues), the efforts of our subcontractors and the materials provided on a contract. Our subcontractor-related revenues and materials-related revenues generally have lower margins than our labor-related revenues. The following table presents changes in labor-related, subcontractor-related and materials-related revenues for the periods presented:

	Year Ended					
	January 30, 2015		January 31, 2014		January 31, 2013	
	Percent	change	Percent	change		
	(dollars in millions)					
Labor-related revenues	\$1,738	(3 %)	\$1,785	(10 %)	\$ 1,983	
As a % of total revenues	45 %		43 %		42 %	
Subcontractor-related revenues	1,255	(17 %)	1,507	(17 %)	1,821	
As a % of total revenues	32 %		37 %		38 %	
Supply chain materials-related revenues	616	8 %	573	(15 %)	671	
As a % of total revenues	16 %		14 %		14 %	
Other materials-related revenues	276	8 %	256	(16 %)	306	
As a % of total revenues	7 %		6 %		6 %	

Labor-related revenues as a percentage of total revenues increased in fiscal 2015 due to the decrease in subcontractor revenue discussed below and our continued efforts to adjust our contract labor mix in favor of work performed by our employees.

Subcontractor-related revenues decreased in fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2014, relative to each's respective prior periods, primarily due to funding delays on certain DoD contracts as well as the loss of DGS (which ended in fiscal 2014). Supply chain materials-related revenues increased as a result of stronger than usual ordering activity by the DoD near the end of the government fiscal year and continued into the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015.

Other materials-related revenues decreased for fiscal 2014 compared to fiscal 2013 primarily on IT and logistics contracts affected by the in-theater force drawdown and due to the completion of an Army Reserve and National Guard technical support program.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

We strive to consistently and efficiently convert our earnings from operations into cash available for deployment for the ultimate purpose of increasing shareholder value and, accordingly, seek to be positioned to take advantage of business opportunities as and when they arise. Since separation, we have endeavored to deploy capital consistent with our objective to maintain a target average minimum cash balance of \$150 million, while also managing our debt level. We intend to deploy excess capital above this level through dividends, share repurchases, additional debt amortization or strategic acquisitions. In March 2015 we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Scitor, a strategic acquisition which will provide access to new customers in the intelligence community. We have secured a firm financing commitment and expect to put in place permanent financing prior to closing. In March 2015 we amended the terms of our existing Credit Facility to, among other things, provide for and permit the Company to incur approximately \$670 million of additional secured debt to finance the planned acquisition and permit the conversion of our existing Revolving and Term Loan Facilities from unsecured loans to secured loans upon completion of the acquisition. We intend to fund the acquisition through these increased borrowings and cash on hand.

We use various financial measures when we develop and update our disciplined cash deployment methodology, which include evaluating cash provided by operating activities, free cash flow and financial leverage. Our business requires minimal infrastructure investment because we are primarily a services provider. We expect to fund our ongoing working capital, commitments and any other discretionary investments with existing cash and cash equivalents, future cash flows from operations and, if needed, borrowings under our \$200 million Revolving Credit Facility.

Borrowings under our Term Loan Facility and, if used in the future, our Revolving Credit Facility incur interest at a variable rate. In accordance with our risk management objectives, we hold fixed rate swap agreements for the same notional amount and tenor as the existing Term Loan Facility. These instruments are used to hedge the variability in interest payment cash flows and are accounted for as a cash flow hedge. Under the swap agreements, we pay the fixed rate and the counterparties to the agreement pay a floating interest rate, for which settlement occurs monthly. We expect to evaluate any additional debt that we incur in the future in accordance with our risk management objectives.

Both the Term Loan Facility and Revolving Credit Facility contain customary terms and conditions including financial covenants and covenants restricting the Company's ability to merge or consolidate with another entity or undertake other fundamental changes, enter into property sale and leaseback transactions, and incur liens. The Company's dividends and share repurchases are limited under certain leverage ratios. Through the New Credit Facility the covenants contained in our Existing Credit Facility will be modified upon the acquisition of Scitor. See Note 15 of the notes to the consolidated and combined financial statements for further information about the New Credit Facility. See Note 8 of the notes to the consolidated and combined financial statements contained within this Annual Report for a complete understanding of our existing Credit Facilities.

We anticipate that our future cash needs will be for working capital, capital expenditures, contractual and other commitments and strategic investments. Our ability to fund these needs will depend, in part, on our ability to generate cash in the future, which depends on our future financial results. Our future results are subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative and regulatory factors that may be outside of our direct control. Although we believe that the financing arrangements in place will permit us to finance our operations on acceptable terms and conditions for at least the next year, our future access to, and the availability of financing on acceptable terms and conditions will be impacted by many factors, including: our credit quality, capital market liquidity and overall economic conditions. Therefore, we cannot ensure that such financing will be available to us on acceptable terms or that such financing will be available at all. Nevertheless, we believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents, generation of future operating cash flows, and access to bank financing and capital markets will provide adequate resources to fund our short-term

liquidity and long-term capital needs.

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Historical Cash Flow Trends

The following table summarizes cash flow information:

	Year Ended		
	January 30, 2015	January 31, 2014	January 31, 2013
	(in millions)		
Total cash flows provided by operating activities	\$277	\$ 183	\$ 280
Total cash flows used in investing activities	(22)	(16)	(6)
Total cash flows (used in) provided by financing activities	(208)	86	(274)
Total increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$47	\$ 253	\$ -

Cash Provided by Operating Activities. Refer to “Results of Operations” above for a discussion of the changes in cash provided by operating activities between fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2014 and between fiscal 2014 and fiscal 2013.

Cash Used in Investing Activities. Cash used in investing activities has increased in both fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2014, compared to the respective prior year, primarily due to investments in facility leasehold improvements and furniture and fixtures, investments to optimize our IT infrastructure as a stand-alone company and the renovation of our corporate headquarters as a result of our separation from former Parent.

Cash Used in/Provided by Financing Activities. Cash used in financing activities for fiscal 2015 increased compared to fiscal 2014. Fiscal 2014 cash flows provided by financing activities reflect proceeds from our \$500 million term loan, partially offset by net transfers to former Parent of \$103 million for pre-separation cash settlement activity as well as a \$295 million dividend to former Parent in connection with the separation. Fiscal 2015 cash flows used in financing activities reflects four quarters of dividend payments compared to two quarters in the prior year period as well as stock repurchases and principal payments on borrowings in the current year, which we did not engage in prior to separation from former Parent.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of January 30, 2015, we have obligations relating to letters of credit of \$7 million, principally related to guarantees on insurance policies. We also have obligations relating to surety bonds in the amount of \$11 million, principally related to performance and payment bonds on our contracts. These arrangements have not had, and management does not believe that they likely will have, a material effect on our liquidity, capital resources, operations or financial condition.

For an understanding of our operating leases, see “Contractual Obligations” within this section and Note 11 of the notes to the consolidated and combined financial statements contained within this Annual Report.

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Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes, as of January 30, 2015, our obligations to make future payments pursuant to certain contracts or arrangements and provides an estimate of the fiscal years in which these obligations are expected to be satisfied:

	Payments Due by Fiscal Year				
	Total	2016	2018	2020	2021 and thereafter
	(in millions)				
Contractual obligations:					
Long-term debt including current portion (1)	\$489	\$32	\$94	\$363	\$ -
Interest payments on long-term debt (2)	42	10	25	7	-
Operating lease obligations	110	27	42	31	10
Estimated purchase obligations (3)	62	43	18	1	-
Other long-term liabilities (4)	19	4	5	5	5
Total contractual obligations	\$722	\$116	\$184	\$407	\$ 15

- (1) The amounts presented are based on an anticipated loan repayment schedule. However we have the option to prepay loan principal amounts at any time.
- (2) Amounts represent an estimate of future variable interest payments on the Term Loan Facility based on scheduled outstanding principal amounts and projected 1-month LIBOR as of January 30, 2015. We have the option to prepay loan principal amounts, in which case interest would not be due and we would not have a contractual obligation. The above table excludes the effects of interest rate swaps used to hedge against changes in 1-month LIBOR.
- (3) Includes estimated obligations to transfer funds under legally enforceable agreements for fixed or minimum amounts or quantities of goods or services at fixed or minimum prices. Excludes purchase orders for services or products to be delivered pursuant to U.S. government contracts in which we have full recourse under normal contract termination clauses.
- (4) Other long-term liabilities primarily consist of liabilities associated with deferred compensation plan obligations and deferred rent. Deferred compensation plan obligations have been allocated to fiscal years based on participants' payment elections on retirement and estimated retirement ages, but is subject to acceleration on participants' termination of employment prior to retirement. Deferred rent has been allocated to fiscal years on a straight-line basis over the remaining contractual lease term but actual expense may be accelerated on early termination of the lease arrangement (or vacating a leased facility prior to the end of the lease).

Commitments and Contingencies

We are subject to a number of reviews, investigations, claims, lawsuits and other uncertainties related to our business. For a discussion of these items, see Note 13 of the notes to the consolidated and combined financial statements contained within this Annual Report.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated and combined financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that

affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingencies at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Note 1 of the notes to the consolidated and combined financial statements contained within this Annual Report describes the significant accounting policies and methods utilized in the preparation of the consolidated and combined financial statements. Management evaluates these estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. Our estimates and assumptions have been prepared on the basis of the most current reasonably available information. The results of these estimates form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Management believes that our critical accounting policies are those that are both material to the presentation of our financial condition and results of operations and require management's most difficult, subjective and complex judgments. Typically, the circumstances that make these judgments difficult, subjective and complex have to do with making estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. These policies are described below.

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Revenue Recognition. We generate our revenues primarily from long-term contracts with the U.S. government for technical, engineering and enterprise IT services. We evaluate the nature of the contract and the services provided when determining the accounting method utilized for each contract. We recognize a significant portion of our revenues using the cost-to-cost percentage-of-completion method of accounting which requires us to rely on the skill and expertise of our engineers, program managers and business management professionals in the many areas of cost estimation. These estimates of costs can span several years and take into account many factors, such as availability, productivity and cost of labor, delays in our performance and the level of indirect cost allocations.

We provide for anticipated losses on all types of contracts by recording an expense in the amount of the total expected contract loss during the period when the loss is determined. Amounts billed and collected but not yet earned as revenues under certain types of contracts are deferred. Contract costs incurred for U.S. government contracts, including indirect costs, are subject to audit and adjustment through negotiations with government representatives. Revenues on U.S. government contracts have been recorded in amounts that are expected to be realized upon final settlement.

Changes in Estimates on Contracts. As described above, changes in estimates of revenues, cost of revenues, or profits related to contracts accounted for using the cost-to-cost percentage-of-completion method of accounting are recognized in the period in which such changes are made for the inception-to-date effect of the changes. If it is determined that a loss will result from the performance of a contract, the entire amount of the estimable future loss is charged against income in the period the loss is identifiable. Changes in these estimates can routinely occur during contract performance for a variety of reasons which include changes in contract scope, changes in contract cost estimates due to unanticipated cost growth or retirements of risk for amounts different than estimated and changes in estimated incentive or award fees. Aggregate changes in contract estimates increased operating income by \$11 million for fiscal 2015, reduced operating income by \$4 million for fiscal 2014 and reduced operating income by \$2 million for fiscal 2013. For additional information related to changes in estimates on contracts, including gross favorable and unfavorable adjustments as well as the impact to earnings per share, see Note 1 of the notes to the consolidated and combined financial statements contained within this Annual Report.

Goodwill. Goodwill is recorded as the difference, if any, between the aggregate consideration paid for an acquisition and the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is not amortized, but rather tested for potential impairment annually at the beginning of the fourth quarter, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The goodwill impairment test is a two-step process performed at the reporting unit level. Under the first step, we estimate and compare the fair value of each reporting unit to its respective carrying value including goodwill. If the fair value is less than the carrying value, a second step is performed to calculate the amount of impairment expense, which is equal to the difference between the reporting unit's carrying amount of goodwill and its implied fair value of goodwill. The implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill is the difference between the fair value of a reporting unit (as calculated in step one), and the reporting unit's carrying value excluding goodwill.

Determining the fair value of each reporting unit involves judgment and the use of estimates and assumptions. We estimate the fair value of each reporting unit using a market approach, based on multiples of earnings derived from observable market data of comparable public companies. We evaluate companies within our market industry that have operations with observable and comparable economic characteristics and are similar in nature, scope and size to the reporting unit being compared. We analyze historical acquisitions in our market industry to estimate a control premium that we incorporate into the fair value estimate of each reporting unit. We reconcile the aggregate fair value of all of our reporting units to the Company's market capitalization as of the measurement date. In addition,

determining the carrying value of each reporting unit requires judgment and involves the assignment of assets and liabilities to the reporting units based on a systematic and rational allocation methodology. Certain assets and liabilities may be specifically identified and assigned to a reporting unit based on the information contained within our financial systems; whereas, other assets and liabilities may be allocated using measurable relationships or other basis for allocation. The fair values and carrying values of our reporting units are based on estimates and assumptions that are consistently applied and reasonable. Significant changes to these estimates and assumptions could adversely impact our conclusions.

Income Taxes. Our income tax expense, deferred tax assets and liabilities, and liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits reflect our best estimate of current and future taxes to be paid and includes judgments related to matters for which ultimate resolution may not become known until the final resolution of an examination by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service or state agencies.

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We record net deferred tax assets to the extent we believe these assets will more likely than not be realized. In making this determination, we consider all available positive and negative evidence, including future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies and recent operating results. If we were to determine that we would be able to realize our deferred income tax assets in the future in excess of their net recorded amount or would no longer be able to realize our deferred income tax assets in the future as currently recorded, we would make an adjustment to the valuation allowance which would either decrease or increase, respectively, the provision for income taxes.

We also recognize liabilities for uncertain tax positions when it is more likely than not that a tax position will not be sustained on examination and settlement with various taxing authorities. Liabilities for uncertain tax positions are measured based on our estimate of the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on ultimate settlement.

Stock-Based Compensation. We issue stock-based awards, including stock options, vesting stock awards and performance share awards as compensation to employees and directors. These awards are accounted for as equity awards. We recognize stock-based compensation expense net of estimated forfeitures on a straight-line basis over the underlying award's requisite service period, as measured using the award's grant date fair value. For performance share awards, the Company reassesses the probability of achieving the performance conditions at each reporting period and adjusts compensation expense based on the expected number of shares the Company expects to ultimately issue. Absent sufficient history as a stand-alone company, we estimate forfeitures using former Parent's historical experience.

We use the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to calculate the grant date fair value of stock options awarded. The model calculates the fair value based on input assumptions about, among other things, employee exercise behavior and the expected volatility of our common stock. The assumptions used in the model represent our best estimates, but these estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of judgment. As a result, if factors change and we use different assumptions, our stock-based compensation expense could be materially different in the future. In addition, we are required to estimate the expected forfeiture rate and recognize expense only for those awards expected to vest. If our actual forfeiture rate is materially different from our estimate, the stock-based compensation expense could be significantly different from what we have recorded over the awards' respective service periods. For further discussion on the assumptions used, see Note 5 of the notes to the consolidated and combined financial statements contained within this Annual Report.

Recently Issued But Not Yet Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

For information on recently issued but not yet adopted accounting pronouncements, see Note 1 of the notes to the consolidated and combined financial statements contained within this Annual Report.

Effects of Inflation

For any of the most recent three fiscal years ended January 30, 2015, inflation has not had a significant impact on revenues or costs. Most of our contracts are paid in U.S. dollars and our cost to perform on these contracts are generally paid in U.S. dollars and so inflation risk is generally limited to that of the U.S. economy. Approximately 40% of our revenues for fiscal 2015 was derived from cost-reimbursement type contracts, which have limited inflation risk because our contracts generally entail the provision of labor on a reimbursable basis, and, when materials are acquired, they provide for billing to the customer during the period in which the materials were received. Bids for longer-term FFP and T&M contracts typically include sufficient provisions for labor and other cost escalations to cover anticipated cost increases over the period of performance. As a result, if we were to experience significant levels

of inflation, our revenues and costs for cost-type contracts would generally both increase commensurate with inflation and operating income as a percentage of total revenues would not be significantly affected. Operating income as a percentage of total revenues would not be significantly affected for longer-term FFP and T&M contracts to the extent that bid contract cost escalations are sufficient to cover heightened inflation levels.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to certain market risks in the normal course of business. The following information about our market sensitive financial instruments contains forward-looking statements.

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Foreign Currency Risk

Since the substantial majority of our business is conducted in U.S. dollars, a 10% change in foreign currency exchange rates would not have a material impact to our financial condition or results of operations.

Interest Rate Risk

Debt obligations. Our financial risk management objective is to reduce variability in earnings from changes in interest rates, which we may manage through operational means or the use of financial instruments, such as interest rate swaps. We have approximately \$500 million of variable rate debt. The fair value of our outstanding long-term debt obligations approximate their carrying value. In connection with the issuance of our variable rate Term Loan Facility, we entered into fixed interest rate swap agreements with the same aggregate notional amount and tenor as the underlying debt, effectively converting our variable rate debt to fixed rate debt in order to mitigate our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. We expect to evaluate any additional debt that we incur in the future in accordance with our risk management objectives. Accordingly, a hypothetical 50 basis points (bps) change to interest rates would not materially change our results of operations or cash flows. For additional information related to our debt and interest rate swap agreements, see Notes 8 and 9, respectively, of the notes to the consolidated and combined financial statements contained in this Annual Report.

Derivatives. As of January 30, 2015, the fair value of our fixed interest rate swaps was \$8 million (liability). Under the swap agreements, we pay a fixed rate of 1.41% and the counterparties to the agreements pay a floating interest rate based on 1-month LIBOR. A hypothetical 50 bps change in the 1-month LIBOR curve would change the fair value of the fixed interest rate swaps up to \$7 million (liability or asset). Since the interest rate swaps are accounted for as cash flow hedges, the change in fair value is reported as a component of equity (accumulated other comprehensive income or loss). We do not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. For additional information related to calculating the fair value of our interest rate swaps, see Note 9 of the consolidated and combined financial statements included in this Annual Report.

Cash equivalents. A 10% unfavorable interest rate movement for interest earned on our cash and cash equivalents would not materially impact the value of the Company's cash holdings and would have a negligible impact on interest income at current market interest rates.

Inflation Risk

We have generally been able to anticipate increases in costs when pricing our contracts. Bids for longer-term FFP contracts typically include labor and other cost escalations in amounts that historically have been sufficient to cover cost increases over the period of performance.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

See our consolidated and combined financial statements attached hereto and listed on the Index to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements set forth on page F-1 of this Annual Report.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

No information is required in response to this item.

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer (our Chief Executive Officer) and principal financial officer (our Chief Financial Officer), has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of January 30, 2015, and our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC. These disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015 that materially affected, or are likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP.

Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, completely, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of the financial statements in accordance with GAAP; (iii) provide reasonable assurance that our receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with the authorization of our management and directors, and (iv) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated and combined financial statements. Internal control over financial reporting includes the controls themselves, monitoring and internal auditing practices and actions taken to correct deficiencies as identified.

Our management, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of January 30, 2015 based on the framework established in the 2013 Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Our management has assessed in its evaluation the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of January 30, 2015 and has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting as of that date was effective.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, audited our consolidated and combined financial statements included in this Annual Report and our internal control over financial reporting, and the firm's report on our internal control over financial reporting are set forth below this report.

Although our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, because of inherent limitations, our management does not expect that our internal controls over financial reporting will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness in such assessment to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may be inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

Science Applications International Corporation

McLean, Virginia

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Science Applications International Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of January 30, 2015, based on the criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 30, 2015, based on the criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended January 30, 2015 of the Company and our report dated March 31, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

McLean, Virginia

March 31, 2015

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Item 9B. Other Information

No information is required in response to this item.

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Part III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance

Our executive officers as of March 31, 2015, are listed below, along with their ages on that date, positions and offices held and business experience during at least the past five years. All such persons have been elected to serve until their successors are elected and qualified or until their earlier resignation or removal.

Name of officer	Age	Position(s) with the Company and prior business experience
Kimberly S. Admire	54	Chief Human Resources Officer since August 2014. Previously, Ms. Admire served from 2010 to 2014 as the Vice President of Culture, Diversity, and Equal Opportunity Programs at Lockheed Martin Corporation. Ms. Admire served in several key leadership positions during her 16-year tenure at Lockheed Martin Corporation including Vice President of Human Resources at Lockheed Martin Enterprise Operations and Vice President of Human Resources and Communications at Sandia National Laboratories, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation.
John R. Hartley	49	Chief Financial Officer since September 2013. Prior to this, Mr. Hartley served as Corporate Controller for former Parent from 2006 to 2013 and held various key leadership positions in the finance organization since 2001. For 12 years prior to joining us, Mr. Hartley was with the accounting firm Deloitte & Touche LLP.
Nazzic S. Keene	54	Sector President, Global Markets and Missions, since September 2013. Ms. Keene served as former Parent's Senior Vice President for Corporate Strategy and Planning from August 2012 to September 2013. Prior to joining us, Ms. Keene was the Senior Vice President and General Manager for U.S. Enterprise Markets at CGI Group, Inc. from 2004.
Anthony J. Moraco	55	Chief Executive Officer since September 2013. Mr. Moraco previously served as the President for the Government Solutions Group of former Parent from February 2013 to September 2013. Mr. Moraco also held positions as Group President of former Parent's Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance organization from March 2012 to February 2013, Executive Vice President for Operations and Performance Excellence from August 2010 to March 2012, and Business Unit General Manager and other positions for the Space and Geospatial Intelligence business unit from February 2006 to August 2010. Prior to joining us in 2006, Mr. Moraco worked for The Boeing Company from 2000 to 2006 where he served as the Deputy General Manager of Mission Systems in the Space and Intelligence Systems organization as well as the Director of Homeland Security Technology Integration.
Mark D. Schultz	55	General Counsel since September 2013. Prior to joining former Parent in June 2013, Mr. Schultz was the Chief Legal and Risk Officer and Corporate Secretary for MWH Global Inc. from 2012 to 2013. Additionally, Mr. Schultz was General Counsel and Corporate Secretary for SRA International, Inc. from 2008 to 2011 and General Counsel for Raytheon Company's Missile Systems business from 2003 to 2008.

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Douglas M. Wagoner 50 Sector President, Services and Solutions since December 2013. Prior to this role, Mr. Wagoner was the Program Manager for former Parent's separation of SAIC from former Parent. He served as General Manager for the Homeland and Civilian Solutions business unit from 2008 to 2012. Prior to joining SAIC, Mr. Wagoner was the Senior Vice President of Data Systems Analysts, and a Vice President at ChoicePoint.

For additional information required by Item 10 with respect to executive officers and directors, including audit committee and audit committee financial experts, procedures by which stockholders may recommend nominees to the Board of Directors, and compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, see the information set forth under the captions "Proposal 1—Election of Directors," "Corporate Governance" and "Other Information" in the 2015 Definitive Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report.

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SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

We have adopted a code of conduct, which describes our standards for protecting SAIC and customer assets, fostering a safe and healthy work environment, dealing fairly with customers and others, conducting international business properly, reporting misconduct and protecting employees from retaliation. This code forms the foundation of our corporate policies and procedures designed to promote ethical behavior in all aspects of our business.

Our directors also are required to comply with the Code of Business Conduct of the Board of Directors, which is intended to describe areas of ethical risk, provide guidance to directors and help foster a culture of honesty and accountability. This code addresses areas of professional conduct relating to service on SAIC's Board of Directors, including conflicts of interest, protection of confidential information, and fair dealing and compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. To obtain copies of the Code of Conduct and Code of Business Conduct of the Board of Directors, visit our website at www.saic.com and click on the links entitled "About" then "Investors" then "Corporate Governance" and then "Code of Conduct." We intend to post on our website any material changes to or waivers from our code of business ethics. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into and is not a part of this Annual Report.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

For information required by Item 11 with respect to executive compensation, see the information set forth under the captions "Compensation Discussion and Analysis", "Executive Compensation" and "Corporate Governance" in the 2015 Definitive Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report.

For information required by Item 11 with respect to compensation committee interlocks and insider participation, see the information set forth under the caption "Corporate Governance" in the 2015 Definitive Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

For information required by Item 12 with respect to the security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management, see the information set forth under the caption "Other Information" in the 2015 Definitive Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report.

We currently maintain four shareholder-approved equity compensation plans that issue stock-based awards including the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan, the Stock Compensation Plan, the Management Stock Compensation Plan and the 2013 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. For summaries of these plans, see Note 5 of the notes to the consolidated and combined financial statements contained within this Annual Report. The following table provides the number of shares of our common stock subject to stock options, the weighted-average exercise price of the outstanding stock options and the number of shares remaining for future award grants as of January 30, 2015:

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of	Weighted-average exercise price of options, warrants	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation
---------------	--	--	--

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	outstanding options, warrants and rights (1) (a)	and rights (2) (b)	plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (3) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	5,053,954	\$ 32.14	4,592,357
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	-	\$ -	-
Total	5,053,954		4,592,357

(1) This amount includes 2,659,409 stock options outstanding and 2,394,545 shares issuable for other stock-based awards under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan. This amount does not include shares to be issued pursuant to purchase rights under the 2013 Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

(2) Does not include shares to be issued for stock-based awards, other than stock options, which will not require any payment upon issuance of those shares.

(3) Includes 1,893,517 shares of our common stock available for issuance under the 2013 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP). The maximum number of shares initially available for issuance under the ESPP was 1 million. The ESPP provides for an automatic increase to the share reserve on the first day of each fiscal year beginning on February 1, 2014 in an amount equal to the lesser of (i) 1 million shares, (ii) two percent of the number of shares of our common stock outstanding on the last day of the immediately preceding fiscal year or (iii) a number determined by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. On February 2, 2014

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SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

the amount available for issuance under the ESPP increased by 973,477. In addition, this includes 2,698,840 shares of our common stock available for issuance under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (EIP). The maximum number of shares initially available for issuance under the EIP was 5.7 million, which was increased by 2.8 million per the amended and restated 2013 Equity Incentive Plan, adopted June 4, 2014, amounting to a total authorized for issuance of 8.5 million. We expect that the number of shares actually issued under the EIP will be significantly less than the number of total awards outstanding under the plan because (a) a net option exercise results in a smaller portion of the number of award shares being issued when a participant uses award shares, rather than cash, to pay the exercise price, which historically most participants have elected to do, (b) most participants historically have elected to let the Company retain award shares to pay for taxes due on the exercise of options and all participants are required to use award shares to pay for taxes upon the vesting of restricted stock or restricted stock units, (c) some participants may terminate employment with the Company before the vesting of awards resulting in awards being forfeited and (d) some participants may not exercise stock options before the expiration date for a variety of reasons, including if the exercise price exceeds the then current market price of shares.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

For information required by Item 13 with respect to certain relationships and related transactions and the independence of directors and nominees, see the information set forth under the caption “Corporate Governance” in the 2015 Definitive Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

For information required by Item 14 with respect to principal accounting fees and services, see the information set forth under the caption “Audit Matters” in the 2015 Definitive Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report.

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Part IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Documents filed as part of the report

1. Financial Statements

Our consolidated and combined financial statements are attached hereto and listed on the Index to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements set forth on page F-1 of this Annual Report.

2. Financial Statement Schedules

Financial statement schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in our consolidated and combined financial statements or the notes thereto.

3. Exhibits

Exhibit

Number Description of Exhibit

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 2.1 | Distribution Agreement dated September 25, 2013, between the Company (formerly SAIC Gemini, Inc.) and Leidos Holdings, Inc. (formerly SAIC, Inc.). Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on October 1, 2013. |
| 2.2 | Agreement and Plan of Merger by and among SAIC, Caymus Acquisition Corporation, Scitor Holdings, Inc. and Leonard Green & Partners L.P., solely in its capacity as holder representative, dated March 1, 2015. (Pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K, the registrant hereby agrees to supplementally furnish to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request any omitted schedule or exhibit to the Agreement and Plan of Merger.) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on March 2, 2015. |
| 3.1 | Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on October 1, 2013. |
| 3.2 | Amended and Restated Bylaws. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on October 1, 2013. |
| 10.1 | Amended & Restated Credit Agreement, dated March 17, 2015 by and among the Company (formerly SAIC, Inc.), Citibank N.A. as agent, and Bank of America, N.A., as a syndication agent, and certain other lenders and parties thereto. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on March 20, 2015. |
| 10.2* | Science Applications International Corporation Stock Compensation Plan, effective September 27, 2013. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 as filed with |

the SEC on September 27, 2013.

- 10.3* Science Applications International Corporation Management Stock Compensation Plan, effective September 27, 2013. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 as filed with the SEC on September 27, 2013.
- 10.4* Science Applications International Corporation Key Executive Stock Deferral Plan, effective September 27, 2013. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 as filed with the SEC on September 27, 2013.

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SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Exhibit

Number Description of Exhibit

- 10.5* Keystaff Deferral Plan, effective September 27, 2013. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 as filed with the SEC on September 27, 2013.
- 10.6* Science Applications International Corporation 2013 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, effective October 1, 2013. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 as filed with the SEC on September 27, 2013.
- 10.7* Science Applications International Corporation 401(k) Excess Deferral Plan, effective September 27, 2013. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 as filed with the SEC on September 27, 2013.
- 10.8* Science Applications International Corporation Retirement Plan, effective September 27, 2013. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.9 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 as filed with the SEC on September 27, 2013.
- 10.9* Science Applications International Corporation Amended and Restated 2013 Equity Incentive Plan, effective June 4, 2014. Incorporated by reference to Appendix A to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A as filed with the SEC on April 24, 2014.
- 10.10* Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (Management) of the Science Applications International Corporation 2013 Equity Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as filed with the SEC on December 13, 2013.
- 10.11* Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (3 Year Cliff Vesting) of the Science Applications International Corporation 2013 Equity Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as filed with the SEC on December 13, 2013.
- 10.12* Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement of the Science Applications International Corporation 2013 Equity Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on April 9, 2014.
- 10.13* Form of Nonstatutory Stock Option Agreement (3 Year Cliff Vesting) of the Science Applications International Corporation 2013 Equity Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as filed with the SEC on December 13, 2013.
- 10.14* Form of Nonstatutory Stock Option Agreement of the Science Applications International Corporation 2013 Equity Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on April 9, 2014.
- 10.15* Form of Performance Share Award Agreement of the Science Applications International Corporation 2013 Equity Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on April 9, 2014.

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10.16* Memorandum of Understanding executed as of July 17, 2014, between Brian Keenan and Science Applications International Corporation. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as filed with the SEC on September 10, 2014.

10.17* Deferred Compensation Plan, effective January 1, 2015, filed herewith.

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SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Exhibit

Number Description of Exhibit

- 10.18 Master Transition Services Agreement dated September 25, 2013, between the Company (formerly SAIC Gemini, Inc.) and Leidos Holdings, Inc. (formerly SAIC, Inc.). Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on October 1, 2013.
- 10.19 Tax Matters Agreement dated September 25, 2013, between the Company (formerly SAIC Gemini, Inc.) and Leidos Holdings, Inc. (formerly SAIC, Inc.). Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on October 1, 2013.
- 10.20 Employee Matters Agreement dated September 25, 2013, between the Company (formerly SAIC Gemini, Inc.) and Leidos Holdings, Inc. (formerly SAIC, Inc.). Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on October 1, 2013.
- 10.21 Master Transitional Contracting Agreement between the Company (formerly SAIC Gemini, Inc.) and Leidos Holdings, Inc. (formerly SAIC, Inc.) dated September 25, 2013. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as filed with the SEC on December 13, 2013.
- 10.22 Administrative Agreement, dated August 21, 2012, between Leidos, Inc. (formerly Science Applications International Corporation) and the United States Army on behalf of the U.S. Government. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 of Amendment No. 3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10 as filed with the SEC on August 20, 2013.
- 10.23 Deferred Prosecution Agreement, effective March 14, 2012, between Leidos, Inc. (formerly Science Applications International Corporation) and the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K as filed by Leidos, Inc. as filed with the SEC on March 14, 2012.
- 21 Subsidiaries of Registrant.
- 23 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 101 Interactive Data File.

*

Executive Compensation Plans and
Arrangements

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SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

Science Applications International Corporation

By /s/ John R. Hartley

John R. Hartley

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Dated: March 31, 2015

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Anthony J. Moraco Anthony J. Moraco	Principal Executive Officer and Director	March 31, 2015
/s/ John R. Hartley John R. Hartley	Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer	March 31, 2015
/s/ Edward J. Sanderson, Jr. Edward J. Sanderson, Jr.	Chair of the Board	March 31, 2015
/s/ Robert A. Bedingfield Robert A. Bedingfield	Director	March 31, 2015
/s/ Jere A. Drummond Jere A. Drummond	Director	March 31, 2015
/s/ Deborah B. Dunie Deborah B. Dunie	Director	March 31, 2015
/s/ Thomas F. Frist III Thomas F. Frist III	Director	March 31, 2015

Thomas F. Frist, III

/s/ John J. Hamre Director March 31, 2015

John J. Hamre

/s/ Timothy J. Mayopoulos Director March 31, 2015

Timothy J. Mayopoulos

/s/ Donna S. Morea Director March 31, 2015

Donna S. Morea

/s/ Steven R. Shane Director March 31, 2015

Steven R. Shane

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

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Financial statement schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in our consolidated and combined financial statements or the notes thereto.

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

Science Applications International Corporation

McLean, Virginia

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Science Applications International Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of the fiscal year ended January 30, 2015 and January 31, 2014, and the related consolidated and combined statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended January 30, 2015. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated and combined financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Science Applications International Corporation and subsidiaries as of January 30, 2015 and January 31 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended January 30, 2015, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated and combined financial statements, on and prior to September 27, 2013, the consolidated and combined financial statements were prepared from separate records maintained by the Company's former parent and may not necessarily be indicative of the conditions that would have existed or the results of operations of the Company had it been operated as an independent entity.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of January 30, 2015, based on the criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of

the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 31, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

McLean, Virginia

March 31, 2015

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SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Year Ended		
	January 30, 2015	January 31, 2014	January 31, 2013
	(in millions, except per share amounts)		
Revenues	\$3,835	\$4,017	\$4,690
Revenues performed by former Parent (Note 4)	50	104	91
Total revenues	3,885	4,121	4,781
Cost of revenues	3,500	3,684	4,282
Cost of revenues performed by former Parent (Note 4)	50	104	91
Total cost of revenues	3,550	3,788	4,373
Selling, general and administrative expenses	95	92	99
Separation transaction and restructuring expenses (Note 1)	-	58	28
Operating income	240	183	281
Interest expense	17	7	-
Income before income taxes	223	176	281
Provision for income taxes (Note 7)	(82)	(63)	(99)
Net income	\$141	\$113	\$182
Other comprehensive loss:			
Other comprehensive loss, pre-tax	(5)	(3)	-
Income tax benefit	2	1	-
Total other comprehensive loss, net of tax (Note 10)	(3)	(2)	-
Comprehensive income	\$138	\$111	\$182
Earnings per share (Note 2):			
Basic	\$3.01	\$2.33	\$3.74
Diluted	\$2.91	\$2.27	\$3.66

See accompanying notes to consolidated and combined financial statements.

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SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	January 30, 2015	January 31, 2014
	(in millions)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$301	\$254
Receivables:		
Billed and billable receivables	390	473
Unbillable receivables	147	142
Contract retentions	10	9
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(3)	(3)
Receivables, net	544	621
Inventories, net	67	59
Prepaid expenses	21	23
Prepaid income taxes	-	29
Other current assets	10	8
Total current assets	943	994
Goodwill	379	379
Property, plant and equipment, net (Note 3)	59	60
Other assets	17	14
Total assets	\$1,398	\$1,447
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$315	\$337
Accrued payroll and other employee benefits	87	85
Accrued vacation	68	64
Other accrued liabilities	50	50
Long-term debt, current portion (Note 8)	32	13
Current deferred tax liability	25	15
Total current liabilities	577	564
Long-term debt, net of current portion (Note 8)	457	489
Other long-term liabilities	19	17
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
Equity:		
Common stock, \$.0001 par value, 1 billion shares authorized, 46 million	-	-

shares and 49 million shares issued and outstanding as of January 30,

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	2015	January 31, 2014, respectively
Additional paid-in capital	234	349
Retained earnings	116	30
Accumulated other comprehensive loss (Note 10)	(5)	(2)
Total equity	345	377
Total liabilities and equity	\$1,398	\$1,447

See accompanying notes to consolidated and combined financial statements.

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

	Shares of Additional company stock (in millions)	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Former parent company investment	Total
Balance at January 31, 2012	-				